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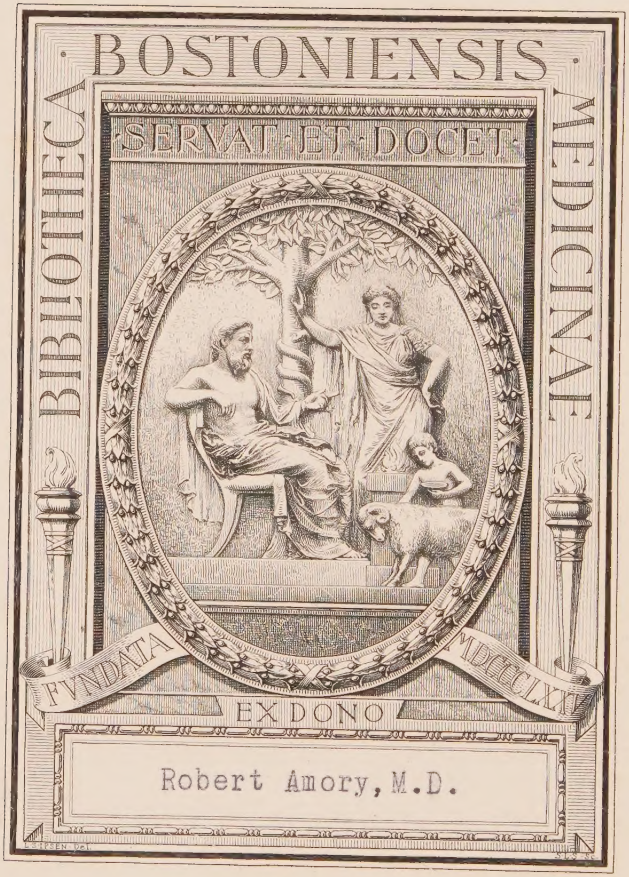
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SUPERVISORS OF PORTO RICAN CENSUS.

Luis Muñoz Morales. Enrique Colóm. Luis A. Torregrosa. Manuel Badrena. Ricardo Hernández. Félix Seijo. Guillermo Riefkohl.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE DIRECTOR CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO,

1899.

LT. COL. J. P. SANGER, Inspector-General,
DIRECTOR.

HENRY GANNETT, WALTER F. WILLCOX,
STATISTICAL EXPERTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

War Department, Porto Rican Census,
Washington, November 7, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the census of Porto Rico:

The Executive order for taking the census was issued September 8, 1899 (Appendix I). An estimate of expenses was made on the basis of the probable population, and the execution of the field work by native Porto Ricans, on the lines followed in taking the census of Cuba, except that the supervisors were not brought to Washington.

Mr. Harrison Dingman, an experienced officer of the United States census, was selected as Assistant Director to superintend the field work, and left Washington with his office force September 30.

The division of the island into 917 enumeration districts and the appointment of the enumerators were finished November 6, and promptly on November 10 the enumeration was commenced. On December 20 it was completed, and on January 25, 1900, Mr. Dingman and party left Porto Rico for Washington, arriving January 30.

The field work was carried on under great difficulties, owing to the effects of the hurricane of August 8 and the prevalence of the rainy season, which made communication almost impossible in many parts of the rural districts. Nevertheless, the enumeration was rapidly and thoroughly done despite all obstacles, and Mr. Dingman, the supervisors, and their associates are to be congratulated on the thorough accomplishment of the work. The same precautions were observed as in Cuba in determining literacy in doubtful cases, the persons enumerated being requested to read and write. In the latter part of December and early in January, the Director of the Census made a visit of inspection to a majority of the departments. The Supervisors were found to be entirely qualified for their important duties and their offices in good running order. As many enumerators as possible were questioned concerning the schedules, and gave unmistakable evidence of their intelligence and their anxiety to perform their duties honestly (Appendix III). Sixty-two women were appointed enumerators, and thus, for the first time in Porto Rico, as in the census of Cuba, women were given public employment.

The tabulation was made by the Tabulating Machine Company under a contract executed Feb. 1, 1900 (Appendix V). Three census bulletins were issued, and in their preparation, as well as in the preparation of this report, I have had the valuable assistance of Mr. Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Walter F. Willcox, of the United States Census.

As several voluminous reports have been published recently on the economic and social conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, notably those of Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor, and Hon. Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to Porto Rico, and as other reports are in course of preparation, it has not been thought necessary to enter minutely into details concerning history, government, and education, all of which have been or soon will be elaborately presented.

As a subject of great interest the methods employed by the Porto Ricans in the cultivation of their principal staples—coffee, sugar, and tobacco—are given, together with such views of the island as will explain its varied and beautiful characteristics.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SANGER, *Ins. Genl.*,
Director Census of Porto Rico.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON MEDICAL
APR 1906

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

GEOGRAPHY.

Porto Rico, the easternmost and smallest of the Greater Antilles, is within the Tropics, between latitudes 17° 50′ and 18° 30′ north, and longitudes 65° 30′ and 67° 15′ west. It lies east of Haiti, being separated from it by Mona Passage. It is in shape rudely rectangular, its longest axis lying east and west. Its length is a trifle over 100 miles and its breadth about 36 miles. Its area is approximately 3,600 square miles, three-fourths the size of Connecticut and about the size of the province of Matanzas, Cuba.

OROGRAPHY.

The structure of the island is simple. Passing across it from east to west, a little south of the middle of its breadth, is a broken, irregular range of hills or low mountains, which toward the eastern end trends northeastward, and terminates near the northeastern corner of the island, where it culminates in the peak of El Yunque, 3,609 feet in altitude. Elsewhere it ranges in altitude from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, with occasional summits slightly above 3,000 feet and gaps slightly below 2,000 feet. This range is known in different parts of the island by various names, Cordillera Central, Sierra de Cayey, and in the northeast Sierra de Luquilla. From its crest the land slopes northward and southward in broad undulations, deeply cut by streams, giving most of the interior of the island a steep, hilly surface, gradually becoming more nearly level until near the coast it spreads into broad, level *playas*. This range forms the water divide of the island, and from it streams flow northward and southward, those flowing north having much the longer courses and gentler slopes. None of these streams are navigable, excepting for a very few miles near their mouths, where they are in effect estuaries. The largest are the Rios Loiza, Bayamon, Morovis, Arecibo, and Blanco, all on the north of the dividing ridge. On the south the dividing ridge descends steeply, with short spurs and a narrow coastal plain. Here the streams are short, with very steep descents.

The coast is low and for the most part simple, with few good harbors, the best being that of San Juan, on the north coast. Ponce

and Guanica are the only harbors on the south coast into which vessels of ordinary draft can enter, but the island of Vieques has several commodious ports where the largest ships can ride at anchor. The coast of Porto Rico, unlike that of Cuba, is not bordered by fringing reefs or islets.

Means of internal transportation are scanty. There are altogether about 159 miles of railway in the island, but they are in disconnected pieces and closely parallel the coast, none extending into the interior. Of wagon roads there are all sorts. The Spanish Government has constructed about 285 miles of military road which is well built and kept in good repair. Of this sort is the road from San Juan to Ponce, with a branch from Cayey to Guayama. Most of the other roads of Porto Rico are almost impassable except for pack trains.

Porto Rico is divided into seven departments, which correspond with the provinces of Cuba, and into 69 municipal districts. These in turn are divided into *barrios*, or wards, the plan of subdivision for governmental purposes being thus quite similar to that of Cuba.

Besides the island of Porto Rico, the Government has jurisdiction over the islands of Vieques and Culebra, lying to the eastward, and Isla Mona to the west, in the Mona Passage, together with a few other islets in their neighborhood.

Most of the area of Porto Rico is held as farms, and a large portion, more than one-fifth, is under cultivation. The forested areas are small and are almost entirely confined to the higher parts of the mountains. The largest of these tracts is on El Yunque, in the Sierra Luquilla. Here are found small tracts of primeval forest, composed of large trees of a variety of species, several of which are of great value, such as Spanish cedar, ebony, and sandalwood, besides many others as yet unknown to American markets. Timber is, however, very scarce, and most of that used in building is imported.

CLIMATE.

Lying in the Tropics, the island is within the region of the southwest trades, which blow with great regularity. The annual temperature at San Juan, on the north coast, ranges in different years from 78° to 82° F. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 75° in January to 82° in August. The maximum temperature on record is 99°, and the minimum 57°, indicating a very slight range and a uniform climate. The only difference of temperature to be observed throughout the island is due to altitude, the highlands of the interior having a mean annual temperature as low as 72° F. Serious storms occur, and occasional earthquakes, but the latter are not violent, doing but little damage. The annual rainfall at San Juan averages 60 inches, about the same as at New Orleans, and nearly two-thirds of this falls in the summer and

EL YUNQUE, IN SIERRA LUQUILLO.

autumn. The annual relative humidity at the capital is very high, averaging not far from 80 per cent.

The annual rainfall increases eastward from San Juan, until near the northeast corner of the island it exceeds 100 inches. It increases also upon the highlands of the interior, reaching a maximum upon the dividing ridge of nearly 100 inches. The south slope of the island, on the other hand, is much drier, both rainfall and atmospheric moisture being less, so much so that in some regions irrigation is necessary for cultivation of crops.

MINERALS, FLORA AND FAUNA.

While many valuable minerals have been found in Porto Rico, and while good placers were long ago worked by Spaniards, no mining of any sort is at present carried on. Yet it is not at all improbable that a geological examination may develop valuable mineral resources not at present suspected.

Owing to the fact that Porto Rico has for centuries maintained a dense population almost entirely supported by agriculture, a large portion of its surface is under cultivation, and only a trifling proportion remains in its natural condition. Hence little of its vegetation is indigenous.

The native fauna of the island is, owing to the same cause, very limited. There are no large mammals except such as are domesticated. It is said that there are no noxious reptiles and few insect pests.

The fisheries on the coast and in the rivers are very valuable, the fish being abundant everywhere and of valuable species.

HISTORY.

The history of Porto Rico presents but few points of interest as compared with Cuba or the other colonies of Spain in this hemisphere.

The island was discovered by Columbus November 16, 1493, during his second voyage. He approached it from Santo Domingo and first sighted Cape Mala Pascua. From there he sailed along the south and east coast to Aguada, where he landed November 19. He took possession of the island in the name of the reigning sovereigns of Spain and named it San Juan Bautista, in honor of St. John the Baptist. Its Indian name was Borinquen. Columbus remained for several days and then returned to Santo Domingo. It does not appear that he ever visited the island again.

During the next fourteen years numerous trading vessels stopped at the island, usually for water, but it remained unexplored and uninhabited by white men until 1508, when Nicolas de Ovando, Governor of Santo Domingo, having learned that the mountains and streams abounded in gold, sent Juan Ponce de Leon to explore the island. He embarked with a small party of Spaniards and a few Indian guides

and landed near Aguadilla, the home of the principal cacique, Aqueybana, by whom he was kindly received and conducted to different parts of the island. In the course of the journey Ponce de Leon verified the reports of the Indians in regard to the presence of gold, and returned to Santo Domingo, leaving a few of his companions as guests of Aqueybana.

Ovando now determined to subjugate and colonize the island, and Ponce de Leon was selected to conduct the enterprise. Before organizing the expedition, however, Ponce de Leon resolved on another friendly visit for the purpose of a more thorough reconnoissance, and accordingly returned to Porto Rico. He found that his companions had been kindly treated and that the Indians were friendly, and believing he could get possession of the island peaceably he returned to Santo Domingo to solicit the appointment of Governor. He found, however, that during his absence Ovando had been superseded by Don Diego Columbus and that Cristoval de Sotomayor, a Spanish cavalier, had been appointed Governor of Porto Rico by the Crown. But Don Diego Columbus would not confirm his appointment or appoint Ponce de Leon, and sent Juan Ceron as Governor and Miguel Diaz as his second. Prompted by a love of adventure and the hope of bettering their fortunes Ponce de Leon and Sotomayor joined the expedition.

In the meantime Ovando returned to Spain, where he gave such a favorable account of the character and services of Juan Ponce de Leon in Porto Rico that the King appointed him Governor of the island and intimated plainly to Don Diego Columbus that he must not presume to displace him.

Ponce de Leon took charge in 1509, and founded the town of Caparra, about 3 miles inland from the bay of San Juan. It was afterwards named Puerto Rico and transferred to the present site of San Juan. Subsequently the island and the city exchanged names, although by what process does not appear. The site of Caparra, the first town founded, is now known as Pueblo Viejo.

Having fixed the seat of government at Caparra, Juan Ponce de Leon began the pacification and colonization of the island in the usual manner. A conspiracy among the native caciques, led by Aqueybana, the brother and successor of him who had first welcomed the Spaniards to the island, was exposed and suppressed, but not without desperate efforts on the part of the Spaniards, the death of Sotomayor, and the destruction of such Spanish settlements as then existed. It does not appear that the colonists had any serious trouble with the natives thereafter.

Lying between and practically controlling the Virgin and Mona passages from the Atlantic into the Caribbean Sea, Porto Rico occupies a strategic position of much importance, which, no doubt, was recognized at an early day. Certain it is that several attempts were made to

RUINS OF CHURCH AT PUEBLO VIEJO.

wrest the island from Spain. Thus, in 1597, Admiral George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, blockaded and captured San Juan, and took possession of the island. But being forced by an epidemic of yellow fever to withdraw he destroyed the city, killed a number of its inhabitants, and carried off as trophies 72 pieces of artillery. Two years before, the English freebooter, Drake, had sacked and burned San Juan and destroyed all the vessels found in the harbor. These disasters led to the completion of the Morro of San Juan, commenced some time before, and an increase in the garrison of the island. In September, 1625, San Juan was attacked by a Dutch fleet of 17 vessels and a detachment of 2,500 men. They landed and besieged the city for 28 days, but were finally forced to withdraw with considerable loss. In 1626 the French attempted a landing, but were repulsed. Between this and 1797 several minor and unsuccessful attacks were made. In April of that year, a British squadron and a detachment of 6,500 soldiers, under Lord Ralph Abercrombie, attacked San Juan, but withdrew after an investment of two weeks. From this time to the date of the American occupation of the island (1898) Porto Rico was exempt from outside attack. On May 12 the American fleet, under Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, in search of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, bombarded the fortifications guarding the harbor of San Juan. After three hours firing the fleet withdrew, having ascertained in this way that the Spanish fleet was not there.

On July 21 Major-General N. A. Miles, with a force of United States troops, landed in the bay of Guanica without serious opposition, and, on the 27th, occupied Ponce, which was surrendered on demand. Organized in three columns, numbering about 12,000 men, the American forces pushed forward in the direction of Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Aibonito, meeting with slight resistance. At Aibonito, while about to attack that stronghold, word was received that the peace protocol had been signed, and hostilities were suspended.

Porto Rico has also been free from serious civil disturbances, although early in this century the native Porto Ricans manifested some signs of opposition to the insular authority, and a small republican faction proclaimed independence. But the prompt measures of Governor de la Torre, the presence of the troops, and the small area of the island prevented an outbreak. Some of the revolutionary leaders were executed. In 1868 there were manifestations in Ponce, Bayamon, and Arecibo, but, in consequence of the adoption of the Spanish liberal constitution of 1869, the island ceased to be a colony and was declared a province of Spain, although it had been nominally so since 1809.

Notwithstanding the generally peaceful condition of the island, its material progress was slow. During the sixteenth century but 3 settlements were made, to wit: San Juan, in 1521; San German, 1543, and

Aguada, 1590; in the seventeenth, but 3 more were added, viz: Arecibo and Coamo, 1616, and Ponce, 1620; in the eighteenth century 28, and in the nineteenth, 35. In fact, for many years after its colonization Porto Rico was simply a military station, and practically, although not so designated officially, a penal colony, to which civil, political, and military prisoners were sent from Spain and from her colonial possessions in America. The population increased slowly, so that by the middle of the seventeenth century it numbered but 880 souls. During the next hundred years it had increased to 44,883, and by 1812, to 183,014.

The system of taxes and duties applied to Porto Rico was very much the same as in Cuba and other Spanish possessions. Up to 1784 the public treasury was under the management of a treasurer and an accountant appointed by the Crown, who were responsible jointly with the Governor of the island for all revenues. In that year, by a royal decree of May 24, the intendancy of Porto Rico was established.[1]

The principal insular sources of revenue at the end of the last century were export and import duties (*almojarifazgo*); the tithes (*diezmos*); the *alcabala*, or tax on all sales of merchandise products, etc.; the tax on *aguardiente* and *aloja*, the latter a beverage of water, honey, and spices; the tax on stamped paper; on the introduction and branding of negroes; the *estanco*, a tax on the sale of negroes; the *medias annatas*, or tax on the salaries of certain civil and clerical officers; court fines, licenses, and the *manda pia forzosa*, a tax on mills. The salt works of Cabo Rojo, Guanica, and Coamo were also sources of revenue, and all unidentified property, such as cattle, etc., belonged to the King by authority of law. The export and import duties discriminated largely against all foreign merchandise. The tithes were established in 1501 by a bull of Pope Alexander VI and continued until abolished by royal decree in 1815. They were imposed again in 1830 and finally abolished in 1848. During this interim from 1815 to 1830 when the tithes were not collected and the tax on sales (*alcabala*) and existing restrictions on immigration were removed, a tax of 2½ per cent on the agricultural products of the island was substituted for the tithes. They were paid in kind from the crops after they had been gathered, and in 1789 amounted to 69,720 *pesos*, a third of which went to the support of the clergy.

But all these sources of revenue were insufficient to cover the expenditures, and but for the aid (*situados*) from the treasuries of Mexico and Guatemala, the condition of the Government would have been critical. From the year 1790 to 1809 the total amount received from *situados* was 4,409,991 *pesos*, which was applied chiefly to the defenses of the island and the maintenance of the garrisons. The need for this help was fully demonstrated when the payments ceased in 1809. The insular treasury being without sufficient reserve funds or other

[1] Señor Coll y Toste, Civil Secretary of Porto Rico..

AGUADILLA.

x Monument erected at this place to Columbus, where he first landed November 19, 1493.

resources, and the people very poor, a period of financial distress followed, and in 1812 the usual expedient of governments without sufficient gold or silver money was resorted to, the issue of paper money. But this depreciated so rapidly that a silver *peso* was soon worth 10 *pesos* in paper, so that in 1815 the retirement of the paper *peso* was ordered. About this time the island was greatly benefited by the revolutions in Santo Domingo and the Spanish-American colonies, from which many Spaniards emigrated to Porto Rico, bringing with them capital, industry, and a knowledge of the cultivation of sugar and coffee.

At the date of the American occupation the system of taxes, duties, etc., was practically the same as in Cuba; but, in strong contrast to the disposition made of the Cuban revenues, those of Porto Rico were expended in the island, and, with but few exceptions, no funds were sent to Spain except by way of loans to the Spanish Government. Again, the financial management was such that no insular debt existed, nor were the municipalities allowed to incur debts or to make loans except to meet their obligations to the insular treasury.[1]

From 1850 to 1890 the revenues and expenditures, every tenth year, were as follows:

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures.
1850	$1,709,170.08	$1,665,588.86
1860	2,316,095.92	2,684,746.44
1870–71	2,630,000.00	1,943,081.20
1880–81	3,786,650.00	3,615,063.22
1890–91	3,683,100.00	3,633,586.60

In the year 1897–98 the budget covered an estimated income of 5,157,200 *pesos*[2] and an expenditure aggregating 4,754,042.19 *pesos*. In the year 1898–99 the estimated income was 5,107,092.89 *pesos*, and the expenditures 4,781,920.20 *pesos*.

But, notwithstanding the favorable financial condition of the municipalities and the surplus in the insular treasury, property owners throughout the island were greatly embarrassed, as appears from the following statistics taken from the report of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor of Porto Rico, September 5, 1899. In 1897 the wealth of the island was estimated at $150,000,000, the total declared value of the city and country property being $28,867,928.79, while the mortgage indebtedness of the latter was $18,610,086.17, or 64 per cent. Other indebtedness, General Davis reports, would no doubt raise this amount to $50,000,000, or one-third of the total wealth of the island. The rate of interest charged on mortgages was, on a large part of the loans, from 1 to over 24 per cent per annum, while on $6,000,000 the rate was not specified, but probably exceeded the above rate.

[1] The total municipal indebtedness of Porto Rico does not exceed $1,000,000.

[2] The *peso* was worth 60 cents United States money.

The state of the laboring classes was usually that of extreme destitution, which, with the advent of the hurricane of Aug. 8, 1898, resulted in famine and distressing want, upward of 250,000 indigents being fed by the Government.

The present economic condition of Porto Rico has been so fully and intelligently presented by General Davis in his several reports published during the past year that no further comments on this subject are necessary.

Although the government for three hundred and fifty years was entirely in the hands of Spaniards to the exclusion of native Porto Ricans, and there was practically the same system of laws and taxation as in Cuba, and the same, or even greater, neglect of public education, yet the internal condition of the two islands differed widely, as a very brief examination will show. In Cuba great discontent was manifest among the natives, while in Porto Rico, except on one or two occasions, perfect tranquillity prevailed. This was probably due, in great measure, to the attitude of the mother country, which was more mild and conciliatory toward Porto Rico than toward Cuba, to the comparatively small expenditures in behalf of the insular government, the absence of an insular debt, and of periodical assessments in behalf of the Spanish treasury, and the greater prevalence of free labor as compared with the slave labor of Cuba.[1] Again, the character of Porto Rican emigration from Spain was quite different, being chiefly Catalans and Biscayans, from the Basque country, who went to remain, and who were devoted to the monarchy and the church, with a corresponding indifference toward liberal political principles, while Spanish emigrants to Cuba were largely Castilians, Andalusians, and Asturians, who had no intention of remaining in the island, and had, therefore, but little interest in its material progress and government. The latter statement, made in 1876 by the honorable Caleb Cushing, American minister to Spain, is largely borne out by the agricultural statistics of the censuses of Cuba and Porto Rico just completed. While in Cuba the proportion of farm owners to the whole number of farms is but 28 per cent, in Porto Rico it is 93 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of the cultivated area owned by occupants is but 43.5 per cent in Cuba, while in Porto Rico it is 91 per cent. In other words, a large proportion of the cultivated area of Cuba is in the hands of comparatively few landlords, some of whom reside out of the island, while in Porto Rico large numbers of the rural population own their homes and are permanent residents.

Finally, the small size of Porto Rico and the presence of the Spanish garrisons and an organized militia were no doubt potent and peaceful

[1] According to the census of 1872, the proportion of slaves to the total population was 5.1 per cent, while in Cuba it was 27.8 per cent.

influences, and effectually suppressed any disposition on the part of the natives to rebel against the established authorities, if, in fact, such feelings prevailed. That some discontent existed among them in 1897–98, as the result either of their sympathy for the Cubans or of a desire for home rule, there is but little doubt. At all events, the troops of the American Army received from all classes of natives in all parts of the island occupied by them a spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome as deliverers and friends.

GOVERNMENT.

Porto Rico was founded and governed practically on the same plan as other Spanish colonial possessions, a full account of which will be found in the report of the census of Cuba just published.

For many years the island was of so little importance that its government was intrusted to officers of subordinate rank in the Spanish army; in fact, it was little more than a military post. (See Appendix V for list of Governors.)

With the increase in population and the development of its resources, the office of Governor came to be filled by a general officer with the title of Captain-General. As in Cuba, the Governor was supreme in military affairs, and practically so in civil affairs, being president of the royal audience, or supreme court, and of all other tribunals, although for the decision of legal questions he had a legal adviser appointed by the Crown, whose opinions he might or might not accept.

In 1825, in consequence of the revolutions in South America, the Captain-General was clothed with extraordinary powers, very much as in Cuba, but it is said they were never used to oppress the people. Until 1813 the intendancy (receipts and disbursements of the revenues) was vested in the Governor, but in that year it was placed under the control of an intendant appointed by the Crown. He was assisted by a secretary and a number of clerks, but could not order the disbursement of funds without the knowledge and consent of two chief officers appointed by the King, who had each a key to the treasury chest, and who could reject three times any order for the payment of money which they considered irregular or unjust. After that they were obliged to comply with the order, but could file a protest for their own protection. Of course this regulation, like all others, was for the ordinary transaction of business, the Captain-General having supreme control over the funds as well as over all parts of the machinery of government and its agents.

For the immediate supervision over police and municipal affairs there was the *cabildo*, consisting of two boards, each composed of two *alcaldes*, two *regidores*, and one *síndico*. Besides the *cabildo*, there were the ecclesiastical tribunal, the naval tribunal, and the *consulado*.

The first was composed of the bishop of San Juan and the treasurer of the church, and was for the management of all church affairs. Over this tribunal, as well as over the bishop and other prelates and the business relations and proceedings of the church, the Captain-General, as vice-patron, had supervision and control. He had authority to compel the observance of all church regulations or orders, to appoint all curates, and to suspend the bishop or any other prelate from office, reporting his action to Madrid.

The naval tribunal had supervision and control over everything connected with the navy, including the trial of offenses committed by persons in the navy. It was presided over by the naval commandant, assisted by a legal adviser. From the judgment of the naval tribunal appeal could be made to the Spanish admiral commanding in Cuba. While the administration of this tribunal was in a measure independent of the Captain-General, he was in supreme command of all the naval forces.

The *consulado* was a tribunal for the settlement of all mercantile disputes arising under the commercial and mercantile laws applicable to Porto Rico. It consisted of a consul and two persons selected by the litigants or parties in interest. Before the tribunal the disputants appeared with their legal advisers. Cases were either arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the contestants or decided in favor of one or the other.

Other features of the insular government were a civil secretary, a bureau or board of public works, and a chief of staff for the administration of military affairs.

From this brief description it will be seen that the entire government of Porto Rico—executive, legislative, and judicial—was for many years vested in the Captain-General, and that such boards or tribunals as existed were merely for the transaction of routine business.

In short, up to 1870 Porto Rico was governed by the Captain-General as a Spanish colony under the laws of the Indies and such special decrees and orders as were proclaimed from time to time by the King.

By a law of August 28, of that year, Porto Rico was made a province of Spain and given a provincial deputation consisting of deputies elected by universal suffrage. At the same time the island was divided into the seven departments of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamon, Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez, and Ponce, having as capitals the cities of corresponding name. In 1874, through the fall of the Republican Government of Spain, the constitution of 1869 was suppressed, and, as a result, the provincial deputation was abolished, and Porto Rico returned to the government existing prior to the law of 1870. In February, 1877, the new Spanish constitution of 1876, together with the provincial and electoral laws of December, 1876, were extended to Porto Rico, and the provincial deputation was reestablished, the members of which were elected by all male residents 25 years of age

or more who had received a professional diploma, or paid taxes to the amount of 25 *pesos*.

In 1897 Porto Rico, in common with Cuba, was given an autonomous government. It was inaugurated February 11, 1898, and continued in operation until the time of American occupation, October 18, 1898.

The government consisted of a Governor-General and cabinet and a representative assembly of very limited legislative powers, elected by universal suffrage.

On October 18 Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, was appointed Military Governor of Porto Rico. On November 29 he abolished the provincial deputation and made other changes in the insular administration. He was followed by Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, December 6, 1898, who, by executive order of February 6, 1899, dissolved the insular cabinet or council of secretaries, and constituted the departments of state, justice, finance, and interior, each presided over by a chief or minister, with a salary of $6,000 per annum.

On May 9 General Henry was succeeded by Gen. George W. Davis as Military Governor. By executive orders of August 12 General Davis abolished the departments of state, treasury, and interior, and their respective chiefs or secretaries, and at the same time created a bureau of state and municipal affairs, a bureau of internal revenue, a bureau of agriculture, a bureau of education, a board of public works, a judicial board, a board of charities, a board of health, a board of prison control, a board of insular policy, and the office of civil secretary to the Military Governor. The last official received a salary of $4,000, while the chiefs of the bureaus of state, internal revenue, and agriculture received a salary of $2,000 per annum. Through these bureaus and boards General Davis administered the affairs of the island wisely, thoroughly, and economically.

On May 31, 1899, provision was made for issuing the writ of habeas corpus by any judge of instruction, and on June 27 trial by jury was authorized.

By the act of April 12, 1900, which took effect May 1, Congress made provision for a civil government to consist of a Governor and an executive council to be appointed by the President for four years, and a house of delegates of 35 members to be elected biennially by the qualified voters.

The executive council is composed of the insular cabinet and 5 other persons of good repute. The cabinet includes a secretary for civil affairs, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor, a commissioner of the interior, and a commissioner of education, all appointed for the term of four years. The executive council and house of delegates comprise the legislative assembly of Porto Rico.

On May 1 this government was established by the inauguration of Governor Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, and is now in operation.

MUNICIPAL, DISTRICT, AND DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipal government existed in Porto Rico from the beginning of its history, and by the commencement of this century there were 28 municipalities. Owing to the political agitation resulting from the revolutions of the Spanish-American colonies all the municipalities except those of San Juan, Aguadilla, San German, Mayaguez, Ponce, Guayama, and Humacao were abolished in 1823, and seven military divisions or districts were established for civil and military purposes.

At the head of each of the seven geographical divisions of the island was an officer of the army as the representative of the Captain-General. He had his headquarters in the capital city and had limited civil jurisdiction. Similarly, all towns and villages of any importance had an *alcalde* or mayor, appointed by the Captain-General, who performed the duties of magistrate, and a committee of 12 property owners appointed by the Captain-General, who had charge of the public highways and the general affairs of the community. They met by order of the Captain-General, and at no other time, for the consideration of such matters as might be referred to them.

By a royal decree of December 13, 1872, the municipal laws of Spain were extended to Porto Rico, the number of municipal districts was largely increased, and the districts were changed to the seven departments now existing. The members of municipal councils were elected by all males 25 years of age paying 5 *pesos* in taxes, or holding a professional diploma.[1]

By executive order of September 21, 1899, General Davis established the qualifications of an elector as follows:

He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality, 21 years of age and a taxpayer of record, or able to read and write. He must also have resided in the island for two years next preceding the date of his registration, and for the last six months of said two years within the municipality where the election is held. Mayors, councilmen, municipal judges and their substitutes, and school trustees are elected annually.

THE JUDICIARY.

Prior to the year 1832 the laws and mode of procedure were the same as in Cuba and other Spanish colonies. The courts were limited, however, to the judges of first instance and the municipal judges. There were no *audiencias* in the island, as it was under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the *audiencia* of Santo Domingo, which, in 1795, was removed to the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba. By a royal decree of June 19, 1831, a territorial *audiencia* was established in San Juan, Porto Rico, and appeals were then made direct to the supreme court of Madrid.

[1] For a description of municipal government, see Report of the Census of Cuba, 1899.

At the date of American occupation each municipal district had a municipal judge, and there were twelve judicial districts each having a judge of first instance and instruction, with original jurisdiction in civil actions involving more than 200 *pesos*, as well as appellate jurisdiction over civil cases begun in the municipal courts. In criminal cases they prepared evidence and made recommendations to the *audiencias*.

There were three *audiencias*, one territorial of six judges, having its seat in San Juan, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and two criminal *audiencias* of three judges each, located at Ponce and Mayaguez, respectively. The judges were appointed by the Captain-General.

A full description of the judicial system of Spanish colonies will be found in the Report on the Census of Cuba, and it is not considered necessary to repeat it here. It does not appear that the administration of the system in Porto Rico was free from the intricacies, delays, and defects of the system in Cuba, or that the court officials were different in character. In criminal cases the prisoner was supposed to be guilty until his innocence was established, and the burden of proof was thrown on him.

Since the American occupation many salutary and important changes have been made in the Spanish system, as established in Porto Rico, including the discontinuance of the theory of the guilt of an accused person, *ex parte* investigations, and the *incomunicado*. For these, speedy and impartial trials, by jury, or otherwise, have been substituted, while the writ of *habeas corpus* protects those who may have been unjustly confined. In August, 1899, on the recommendation of the judicial board, Military Governor Davis reorganized the courts, reduced the number of judicial districts from 12 to 5, and gradually introduced many American rules of procedure, and the system observed generally in the courts of the United States.

As in Cuba, the jails and prisons were found filled with prisoners who had been in confinement for years either without trial or awaiting sentence, and their condition was one of great moral and physical degradation. This has all been corrected, and the penal institutions of Porto Rico will compare favorably in point of sanitation and good administration with such institutions in any other tropical country. Not until suitable buildings are erected can the discipline which prevails in the prisons and jails of a majority of the States of the Union, be maintained in Porto Rico. To this subject, however, the authorities are giving close attention.

ABORIGINES.

The Indian population of Porto Rico at the date of its colonization by Spain is said to have numbered between 100,000 and 600,000 souls. According to the historian, Fray Iñigo Abbad, who published an

account of the island in 1788, "it was as thickly populated as a beehive." It is not likely that a correct estimate of the population was made by Ponce de Leon or any of his companions, and, as in the case of Cuba, the number will doubtless remain a subject of conjecture.

Of the traits of the Indians of Porto Rico, Fray Iñigo remarks that they were copper colored, although sallow and of darker complexions, short in stature, well proportioned, with flat noses, wide nostrils, bad teeth, and narrow heads, flat in front and behind, "being pressed into this shape at the time of their birth." They had long, thick, black, coarse hair, and were weak and indolent, regarding with aversion all exertion which was not necessary to their amusement or involved in fishing, hunting, or in obtaining food from other sources. They were governed by caciques, or chiefs, whose rights descended to the eldest son or to the eldest son of a sister. In an interesting account of the aborigines compiled by F. Bedwell, British consul to Porto Rico in 1879, he remarks that "the orders of the caciques were announced as emanating from their tutelary god, *Cemi*, who was made to speak as desired by means of the *buhitis*, or medicine men, who were at the same time the priests. The *buhitis* hid themselves behind the statue of the *Cemi* and declared war or peace, arranged the seasons, granted sunshine and rain, or whatever was required, according to the will of the cacique who dictated, and when announcements or promises were not fulfilled, they declared that the *Cemi* had changed his mind for wise reasons of his own.

"The chiefdoms were divided into small provinces, which for the most part only comprised the inhabitants of a valley; but all were subject to the head cacique, who at the time of the conquest was Aqueybana. He was actually governor in chief, the others being his lieutenants, who carried out his orders in their respective districts.

"Men and unmarried women wore no clothing, but painted their bodies abundantly and with much skill, drawing upon them many varieties of figures with the oils, gums, and resins which they extracted from trees and plants. In this uniform they presented themselves in their military expeditions, public balls, and other assemblies. This simple costume, which was acquired with little labor, and was varied according to individual taste, was not without its ornaments and trimmings, in respect of which opportunity was afforded for the display of skill and inventive powers, not only in the various figures and colors with which each one painted himself or herself, but also in the head dresses that were made with feathers of exquisite colors. They put small plates of gold on their cheeks, and hung shells, precious stones, and relics from their ears and noses, and an image of their god, *Cemi*, was never forgotten. The chief used as a distinctive emblem a large golden plate worn on the breast. Married women wore an apron which descended

to about half their leg; but no clothing was worn on the rest of the body. The wives of the caciques wore their aprons to their ankles, except at the national game of ball, when they also wore short ones.

"It is not known what formalities they used to celebrate marriages, but it appears that they took two, three, or more wives, according to their means of maintaining them, and that they abandoned some and took others at their caprice. The chiefs possessed a larger number of wives than their subjects, but one of them was generally preferred over all the others. They all lived together, it is said, without displaying jealousy or envy of the favored one. All, however, in effect, became slaves of their husbands; they dressed his hair each time he left his habitation, and they had, besides their domestic duties, charge of agricultural pursuits and worked in his fields. Those best loved were buried alive with their husbands on his decease, and if they did not voluntarily offer to accompany him to the other world, they were compelled to do so. Married men separated themselves from their wives for fifteen or twenty days before going to search for gold in the river, as they believed that otherwise their sight would not be good, and that they consequently would not be successful. They did not intermarry with relations of the first degree, from a belief that those guilty of incest died a bad death.

"Their habitations or huts were constructed upon pieces of timber or trunks of trees driven into the ground at short distances from each other, and they were either oval, round, or square, according to the disposition of the land. Upon these posts they formed the floor of cane or sticks, and the walls were likewise made of cane, bound together by filaments with the leaves and bark of the palm tree and meeting in the center like the poles of a tent. They usually had neither windows nor chimneys, and light was only admitted by a narrow doorway. But there were other huts stronger and of better proportions. From the ground to the floor, which was likewise formed on the trunks of trees driven into the earth, they left an uninclosed space which served as a *patio* or courtyard, and in the higher story they left air holes or windows, made of cane. The roof had a double fall and was covered with palm leaves.

"Fray Iñigo remarks that, when he wrote, the habitations in the interior of the island were of the same construction, with a slight difference that the floor was sometimes made of boards, but that the huts were built upon stakes driven into the ground.

"It is remarkable to notice how very little change has even yet taken place in this respect. I have seen hundreds of huts exactly similar to those described, even in the vicinity of towns of considerable importance. This idea of building upon poles driven into the ground is dictated by the requirements of the climate, which is everywhere exceedingly damp. The valleys and lowlands are often flooded

by the rains and the rising and overflowing of the rivers. The consequences of this are in some measure avoided by the houses being built upon posts at a certain elevation. The only wonder is that these frail constructions are not carried away by the gusts of wind. They are, however, carried away when their owners desire it, in a most easy manner. A pole to which wheels are attached is placed underneath the building, and it is thus wheeled off to the other side of the road, or the new site selected for it. This does not apply to the mere huts of the peasants, but to the more pretentious wooden houses, which are built in the suburbs of all the towns.

"The hammock and the calabash shell formed the principal articles of furniture and cooking utensils of the aborigines; they do so of the *Gibaros* or white country people of to-day.

"The Indians lighted their fires by means of three sticks, two of which were tied together at one end; they then placed the point of the third against the ends of the others, and beat them together between the palms of the hands, and thus ignited them with great facility.

"Their arms were a bow and arrow and the *macana*, a wooden weapon in the form of a scimiter, to which they also gave the shape of an ax, and armed with stone. They were very skillful in shooting the arrow, but they did not poison their arrows as the Carib Indians did. They had canoes for fishing in the rivers, and for their sea voyages some large enough to hold 40 or 50 men; but all were hewn out of the trunks of trees. Trees of such dimensions no longer exist in Puerto Rico—three centuries and a half of wood and charcoal fires have had a disastrous effect upon the island in this respect. In many parts all the larger trees have completely disappeared, and seasons of drought are naturally experienced in consequence; yet nowhere are more beautiful or useful kinds of wood to be found than in Puerto Rico.

"Fray Iñigo says that the occupations of the Indians were as few as their necessities. They passed their days in their hammocks or squatting upon their heels on the ground, and they only moved with pleasure to dance or to eat. Their agricultural pursuits were limited to the simple cultivation of maize, sweet potatoes, and plantains, and even this work was left to the women. Fishing and hunting were the pursuits in which the men were supposed to occupy themselves. They ate many grubs and insects, and not only shellfish, but even lizards and bats, says the author, were favourite dishes.

"Their religion consisted of the superstitious worship of the *Cemi*, whose image they carved and painted as their imagination dictated. They placed this image everywhere, and in their huts and habitations they set aside a dark corner to pray to it for help in their necessities. Outside the villages they had a temple where the image of the tutelar god was placed. Thither the caciques repaired with the *buhitis*, who

hid themselves, as previously described, behind the idol, and expressed by his mouth the will of the chief. In the religious ceremonies which they celebrated they took food to the *Cemi*, upon which the priests regaled themselves. They had a notion of two invisible beings—one, naturally benevolent, without prayer or supplication being necessary in order to obtain his favor—from the other they feared every misfortune, trouble, and calamity, and to him offerings and prayer were necessary to mitigate his anger. They regarded him as the enemy of mankind, from whom all evils sprang. Their religious ceremonies consisted of various humiliations, the scattering of certain powders over the head of the idol, and other superstitious practices, which were inherited from generation to generation, and thus, too, were handed down their images.

"Images of the *Cemi* have been found from time to time, and in quite recent years, in various parts of the island. These idols, although varying in size and in the kind of stone of which they are made, generally display similar characteristics. I have also seen some made of baked clay, which are smaller than those carved in stone. The carving on the stone is indeed truly wonderful, when it is remembered that the use of iron was unknown to them.

"Don Jose Julian Acosta, of Puerto Rico, who has republished Fray Iñigo's work, with copious notes, describes several of these antiquities in his possession, and observes that they show that at the time of the conquest the aborigines of Borinquen were in the second period of the age of stone. He remarks that the resemblance among the images of the *Cemi* serves to prove the unity of their religious belief, while the existence of these symbols in various and distant places—now on the coast, now in the interior—show that the island was inhabited in all directions. Señor Acosta believes that the skeletons of the Indians yet exist in the grottos and caves which abound in the island, and which have not been explored.

"The Borinquens believed that the dead would rise in a land of supreme delights, where eternal spring would be enjoyed, where they would find beautiful forests filled with every kind of game and watered by rivers abounding with fish, and where they would all enjoy the blessings of life, accompanied by their wives and their relatives who had preceded them.

"When one of the chiefs or principal men fell sick, the priest-doctor, or *buhiti*, was called, who, after performing several superstitious ceremonies, purged himself, and observed the same diet as the sick man. If he did not strictly comply with this and other obligations, and the sick man died, the friends and relations sometimes put out the *buhiti's* eyes, beat him, or inflicted other punishment upon him. When the Indians saw that the sick were near their death they suffocated them, even if they were chiefs. After death they opened

and dried the body by fire, and buried it in a large cave in which were interred also some live women, the arms of the deceased, and provisions for his journey to the other world. Sticks and branches of trees were then placed on the top and the whole was covered with earth, which was thus kept from the bodies of those interred.

"Every event which was attended by either joyful or melancholy circumstances was celebrated by the *areito* or dance, accompanied by music, singing, and intoxication. Fray Iñigo says that the *areito* was not exactly an amusement; it was rather a serious and important occupation. If war was declared, the *areito* represented the sentiments which were to lead on to vengeance. If it were desired to mitigate the anger of the *Cemi*, to celebrate the birth of a son, to mourn the death of a cacique or friend, there were special dances according to circumstances and the feeling by which the actors were animated. If some one was sick, they danced in order that he might recover, and the *buhiti* danced for the patient if he could not himself support the fatigue of doing so.

"All the dances were in imitation of some event, and although the music which governed their movements was very simple, the dances were lively and full of animation. The war dance was the most expressive of all. Every action of a complete campaign was represented in it—the departure of the warriors, their entry into the enemy's country, the precautions as to camping, ambuscades, surprises, the fury of the battle, the glory of the victory, the conveyance of the prisoners –all was set before the spectators with such ardor and enthusiasm that it appeared to be fighting in earnest. The actions, manner, and tone of voice of the performers were in keeping with each incident, and always in accord with the music and singing which accompanied the dances.

"The musical instruments were drums of various sizes, made out of the hollow trunks of trees, the *macara*, and the *guiro*, or *guicharo*, all made with the dried fruit of the calabash tree. These instruments may yet be said to be the national musical instruments of the island. Not only are they still used in the dances of the *Gibaros*, but the *guiro* or *guicharo* (the long calabash shell indented and played upon with a stick) is used in balls in society, as an accompaniment to the piano, and other modern instruments. It is even adopted by the Spanish military bands when they play the country dances. The songs of the Indians were serious and even historical, for in them were recounted the most important events of their life and their country; the genealogy of their chiefs, the dates of their death, their fortunes in war, and the victories they had acquired, good and bad seasons, etc.

"The *areito* was composed of a large number of persons; sometimes men only danced, on other occasions only women; at other times men and women together. They formed two rows hand in hand and were

TYPES OF PORTO RICANS.

led by a guide or master of the ceremony, who gave the time, and all followed, repeating the history which he sang. While some thus danced others gave drink to the dancers, who, Fray Iñigo says, did not stop until they fell intoxicated, when their places were filled by others. The *areito* was concluded by all becoming intoxicated, with a drink made by the women of fruit, maize, and other ingredients, and with the smoke of tobacco which they imbibed by their nostrils.

"Besides the *areito*, the Indians had a game of ball, for which they had places set apart in the vicinity of the villages. Both men and women engaged in this game likewise; but when not engaged in one of the occupations or amusements mentioned, the Indians passed their days smoking in their hammocks and were generally silent.

"In bartering they little regarded the value of the object or that given in exchange for one they fancied. They had neither money, weights, nor measures of any kind. The crime which the Indians invariably punished most severely was theft. He who took the property of another was impaled alive and thus left to die. It was regarded as a bad action to intercede for a thief, even if the mediator were his father or a near relative; thus the crime of theft was very rare among them."

Having completed the subjugation of the Indians Juan Ponce de Leon proceeded to enslave them under the Spanish system of *repartimientos* and *encomiendas*,[1] as had already been done in Santo Domingo, Cuba, and other Spanish colonies. As the result of their battles with the Spaniards, of disease and emigration to other islands, of hard labor in the mines, and other unaccustomed drudgery, the native population rapidly disappeared, so that in 1543 it was reported to the King of Spain by the bishop of San Juan[2] that there were but 60 native Indians in the island. At this time there are few traces of them remaining, at least this census has not discovered any. Still, in such matters no census can vie with a trained observer, and therefore attention may be called to the following statements of Capt. W. S. Schuyler in a report of August 30, 1899: "While work was being done on the roads, I had occasion to watch crowds of 700 or 800 men gathered about the pay tables at Las Marias, La Vega, and Añasco. The frequency of the aboriginal type was very noticeable. While it is almost certain that there is to-day no single individual in Puerto Rico of pure aboriginal stock, it is equally sure that the type can be

[1] A *repartimento* was a grant of land, which carried with it the right to the labor of the Indians occupying it or living within a short distance of it, at first for cultivating the soil. This privilege was subsequently extended so that the Indians could be used in any kind of labor.

An *encomienda* was practically a grant of Indians, irrespective of the land. At first the grant expired with the grantee. It was subsequently extended through two or three lives, and in effect became perpetual. As a result the Indians were slaves.

[2] The first bishopric was established in 1512, and the Inquisition in 1513.

seen everywhere in the mountain settlements. At San German I noticed a woman whose color, hair, and features were true Indian as seen in the southwest of the United States." (Report of Gen. George W. Davis, 1899, p. 312, f.)

NEGROES.

It is probable that a small number of negro slaves accompanied the earliest Spanish expeditions from Santo Domingo to Porto Rico, as slaves had been introduced into that island several years before. In consequence of the rapid disappearance of the native Indian population, the introduction of negro slaves into Porto Rico on payment of a tax amounting to 2 ducats per head was authorized as early as 1513. From the history of the island by Fray Iñigo Abbad, it appears that through various imperial authorizations negro slaves were introduced into Porto Rico as follows:

1530	200	1550	250
1536	200	1551	150
1540	300	1553	400

Thus, from 1530 to 1553, about 1,500 negroes were legallly imported. It is probable that a corresponding number were smuggled to avoid the per capita duty.

According to the same author, contracts for the importation of negro slaves continued throughout the seventeenth century, the privilege being held by the Genoese, Portuguese, and Dutch, sometimes Spaniards, and the French. Between the years of 1613 and 1621, during the government of Don Felipe de Beaumont y Navarra, 11 vessels laden with negroes entered Porto Rico. It is probable that during the seventeenth century other importations took place, legal and contraband, as, from a general study of Porto Rican history, it appears that during that century its black population increased greatly over the population at the end of the previous century.

A corresponding increase occurred during the eighteenth century, due to the commercial reforms which stimulated the progress of the island and gave an impetus to the slave trade.

In 1760 a contract was made with Miguel de Uriarte for the importation to several points of America—Porto Rico among others—of 15,000 negroes.

By a royal *cedula* of October 31, 1765, the Company of Caracas was authorized to introduce 2,000 negroes into that province and into that of Maracaibo, which had lost many of the natives by smallpox. As these negroes were taken to Porto Rico under a foreign flag, and thence to Caracas under the Spanish, the company was prohibited from exporting merchandise in the foreign vessels bringing the negroes or from transacting any business which might injure or affect the

NATIVE NEGROES.

Company of Barcelona having a monopoly of the island's commerce, or which might affect the contract executed with Miguel de Uriarte and his partners relating to negroes to be brought to the island of Porto Rico.

By a royal *cedula* of November 8, 1765, extended to the islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Marguerite, and Trinidad, the King ordered the abolition of the taxes and duties which were being paid in the said islands for the introduction of negro slaves, there being substituted therefor a moderate capitation tax, to be paid annually by persons engaged in the importation of slaves. This royal *cedula* contained other provisions which were beneficial to agriculture according to the economic ideas then prevalent.

The number of negro slaves in Porto Rico in 1765 and for a hundred years later was as follows:

1765	5,037	1827	31,874
1794	17,500	1830	34,240
1802	13,333	1834	41,818
1812	17,536	1846	51,216
1820	21,730	1860	41,738

From 1862 to 1872 the number of slaves was gradually reduced, as appears by the census of that year, which gives the total black population of the island as 257,709, of which 31,635 were slaves. From these statistics it will be observed that the number of slaves increased rapidly to 1845 and steadily declined from that date. The decline and disappearance of slavery were due to the treaties made by Spain with England, the laws and decrees promulgated by the Government, the growing sentiment against it in all civilized countries, especially in England and the United States, and the corresponding watchfulness of British and American cruisers in West Indian waters.

On the 22d of March, 1873, a law was passed by the Spanish revolutionary National Assembly abolishing slavery in Porto Rico forever, on condition that all freedmen should enter into contract for continued labor with their actual possessors, with other persons, or with the State, for a period of not less than three years. Three officials were appointed by the insular government to guard the interests of the slaves in all contracts. Articles 3, 4, 5, and 6 provided for the indemnification of the owners of slaves on the basis of such an appraisement as might be determined by a board of officials and slave owners, for which the law made provision.

As in other Spanish possessions, the slaves of Porto Rico were humanely treated, as a rule, and granted many privileges not accorded to them by other governments. Among these was the privilege of purchasing their freedom, of which, as shown by statistics, many took advantage.

As in Cuba, the black population has always been of great conse-

quence to the agricultural interests of the island, more especially in the cultivation of the sugar cane. This fact largely affected the terms of the law of 1873, and caused the insertion of the clause requiring service under contracts. To have freed the slaves without this condition might, and probably would, have resulted disastrously to the slaves as well as to the planters and others dependent on them for labor.

CHINESE.

The number of Chinese is so inconsiderable that no special account of them is necessary. Their presence in the island is entirely voluntary.

SUMMARY OF PAST CENSUSES.

In connection with the work of the present census, a summary has been made of all the past censuses of Porto Rico, of which the official figures were obtainable. This summary thus includes the census of 1860, that of 1877, and that of 1887. The details for the Spanish census of 1897 are not available.

CENSUS OF 1860.

WHITE PORTO RICANS, BY NATIONALITY AND RESIDENCE.

Nationality and residence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Resident natives	151,673	145,148	296,821
Nonresident natives	1,298	561	1,859
Resident foreigners	1,076	329	1,405
Nonresident foreigners	281	40	321
Total whites	154,328	146,078	300,406

COLORED PORTO RICANS, BY NATIONALITY AND CIVIL STATUS.

Total colored	142,089	140,686	282,775
Resident colored natives	140,386	139,692	280,078
Free	119,459	120,084	239,543
Slave	20,927	19,608	40,535
Nonresident colored natives	468	299	767
Free	414	236	650
Slave	54	63	117
Resident colored foreigners	982	652	1,634
Free	302	254	556
Slave	680	398	1,078
Nonresident colored foreigners	253	43	296
Free	248	40	288
Slave	5	3	8

PORTO RICANS BY SEX.

Porto Ricans	296,417	286,764	[1]583,308

[1] Including 127 persons not classified.

TYPE OF MESTIZO.

CENSUS OF 1860—continued.

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION, RACE, AND STATUS.

Race, sex, and status.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Total	433,973	123,326	25,882	[1]583,308
White	211,400	73,913	15,093	300,406
Male	112,530	37,155	4,643	154,328
Female	98,870	36,758	10,450	146,078
Colored	222,573	49,413	10,789	282,775
Male, free	92,190	24,598	3,635	120,423
Female, free	89,354	24,220	7,040	120,614
Male, slave	21,271	338	57	21,666
Female, slave	19,758	257	57	20,072

[1] Including 127 persons not classified.

POPULATION BY RACE, STATUS, SEX, AND AGE.

Age period.	White.		Colored.				Total.
			Free.		Slave.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 1	4,020	3,991	3,935	3,764	574	549	16,833
1–7	35,330	32,600	31,187	27,571	3,584	3,499	133,771
8–15	30,476	27,290	25,983	23,535	3,935	3,441	114,660
16–20	13,832	17,331	11,257	14,223	2,273	2,594	61,510
21–25	15,228	15,346	10,212	12,718	2,026	2,133	57,663
26–30	14,958	15,200	10,469	12,411	2,220	2,221	57,479
31–40	19,146	15,732	12,243	11,762	3,239	2,792	64,914
41–50	9,653	8,725	6,526	7,072	1,902	1,605	35,483
51–60	6,318	5,556	4,658	4,383	1,047	778	22,740
61–70	3,790	2,563	2,635	1,809	597	294	11,688
71–80	928	988	872	907	190	116	4,001
81–85	249	273	185	167	36	15	925
86–90	273	326	153	168	29	23	972
91–95	92	69	45	32	6	5	249
96–100	29	67	48	60	6	5	215
100+	6	21	15	32	2	2	78
All ages	154,328	146,078	120,423	120,614	21,666	20,072	[1]583,308

[1] Including 127 persons not classified.

POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND LITERACY.

Literacy.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Able to read	27,219	17,695	3,714	2,758	51,386
Unable to read	127,109	128,383	138,375	137,928	531,795
Total	154,328	146,078	142,089	140,686	[1]583,308

[1] Including 127 persons not classified.

CENSUS OF 1860—continued.

POPULATION BY RACE AND OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Ecclesiastics	159	.....	159
Officials in active service	874	.....	874
Officials retired	49	.....	49
Military in active service	11,133	44	11,177
Military retired	117	12	129
Proprietors	8,855	4,563	13,418
Laborers	17,395	9,642	27,037
Traders	3,091	321	3,412
Manufacturers	26	6	32
Artisans (*industriales*)	871	512	1,383
Teachers	454	15	469
Day laborers	18,833	21,775	40,608
Paupers (*pobres de solemnidad*)	853	672	1,525
Unknown (*no contribuyentes*)	17,993	17,286	35,279
Total	80,703	54,848	135,551

CENSUS OF 1877.

DE JURE POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIONALITY.

Race and nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de jure* population	367,832	361,613	729,445
Residents who were present	363,291	359,313	722,604
White Spanish subjects	204,305	198,735	403,040
White foreigners	2,053	1,258	3,311
Mulatto Spanish subjects	117,350	119,685	237,035
Mulatto foreigners	556	637	1,193
Black Spanish subjects	37,193	37,531	74,724
Black foreigners	1,834	1,467	3,301
Residents who were absent	4,541	2,300	6,841
White Spanish subjects	2,979	1,295	4,274
White foreigners	201	35	236
Mulatto Spanish subjects	907	682	1,589
Mulatto foreigners	20	3	23
Black Spanish subjects	415	274	689
Black foreigners	19	11	30

DE FACTO POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIONALITY.

Total *de facto* population	369,054	362,594	731,648
Residents who were present	363,291	359,313	722,604
White Spanish subjects	204,305	198,735	403,040
White foreigners	2,053	1,258	3,311
Mulatto Spanish subjects	117,350	119,685	237,035
Mulatto foreigners	556	637	1,193
Black Spanish subjects	37,193	37,531	74,724
Black foreigners	1,834	1,467	3,301
Nonresidents who were present	5,763	3,281	9,044
White Spanish subjects	3,028	1,741	4,769
White foreigners	500	92	592
Mulatto Spanish subjects	1,278	935	2,213
Mulatto foreigners	203	57	260
Black Spanish subjects	571	378	949
Black foreigners	183	78	261

NATIVE HUTS.

CENSUS OF 1887.

DE JURE OR RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIONALITY.

Race and nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de jure* population	396,577	397,055	793,632
Residents who were present	391,311	394,178	785,489
White Spanish subjects	232,883	231,107	463,990
White foreigners	1,678	1,228	2,906
Mulatto Spanish subjects	118,758	123,221	241,979
Mulatto foreigners	453	521	974
Black Spanish subjects	36,812	37,467	74,279
Black foreigners	727	634	1,361
Residents who were absent	5,266	2,877	8,143
White Spanish subjects	3,507	1,721	5,228
White foreigners	75	31	106
Mulatto Spanish subjects	1,222	809	2,031
Mulatto foreigners	9	3	12
Black Spanish subjects	444	311	755
Black foreigners	9	2	11

DE FACTO OR PRESENT POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIONALITY.

Total *de facto* population	399,021	399,544	798,565
Residents who were present	391,311	394,178	785,489
White Spanish subjects	232,883	231,107	463,990
White foreigners	1,678	1,228	2,906
Mulatto Spanish subjects	118,758	123,221	241,979
Mulatto foreigners	453	521	974
Black Spanish subjects	36,812	37,467	74,279
Black foreigners	727	634	1,361
Nonresidents who were present	7,710	5,366	13,076
White Spanish subjects	4,824	3,188	8,012
White foreigners	15	10	25
Mulatto Spanish subjects	2,092	1,599	3,691
Mulatto foreigners	1	2	3
Black Spanish subjects	773	566	1,339
Black foreigners	5	1	6

DE JURE POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	238,143	234,087	472,230
Mulatto	120,442	124,554	244,996
Black	37,992	38,414	76,406
Total	396,577	397,055	793,632

DE FACTO POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE.

White	239,400	235,533	474,933
Mulatto	121,304	125,343	246,647
Black	38,317	38,668	76,985
Total	399,021	399,544	798,565

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION.

Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	314,536	298,710	613,246
Married	76,156	75,371	151,527
Widowed	13,595	28,340	41,935
Total	404,287	402,421	[1]806,708

[1] 8,143 absent residents are included.

CENSUS OF 1887—continued.

POPULATION BY SEX AND LITERACY.

Literacy.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Able to read and write	57,216	39,651	96,867
Able to read only	5,662	8,851	14,513
Unable to read	341,409	353,919	695,328
Total	404,287	402,421	[1]806,708

[1] 8,143 absent residents are included.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX.

Age period.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1	11,273	10,833	22,106
1–5	68,095	65,160	133,255
6–10	64,957	61,902	126,859
11–15	48,979	45,489	94,468
16–20	39,083	46,975	86,058
21–25	37,182	38,753	75,935
26–30	34,256	38,685	72,941
31–40	42,048	42,710	84,758
41–50	26,638	26,262	52,900
51–60	20,772	15,430	36,202
61–70	7,614	6,318	13,932
70+	3,390	3,904	7,294
Total	404,287	402,421	[1]806,708

[1] 8,143 absent residents are included.

TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX.

Male	404,287
Female	402,421
Total	[1]806,708

FORM OF POPULATION SCHEDULE.

If the population schedule adopted for the Porto Rican census be compared with the schedule of the Eleventh Census of the United States, it will be found that, while in general design they are the same, they differ in respect to the number of inquiries, and that the latter is the more comprehensive of the two. This is quite natural and results from the simple and homogeneous character of the population of Porto Rico, in which a less extensive investigation is necessary to determine the state of the population than in the United States. In Porto Rico the industries of the people are quite limited and a very large majority of the population is native.

The population schedule used in the present census, translated into English and reduced in size, is as follows:

[1] 8,143 absent residents are included.

NATIVE HUTS, CATANO

Supervisor's district, No. ——
District of enumeration, No. ——

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—POPULATION.

{Department ——
{Judicial district ——
Sheet No. ——.

Inhabitants in —— [insert the name of the municipal district]: Municipal district ——; Ward ——.
Name of the city or town included in the civil division indicated ——. Institution ——.

Enumerated by me on the —— day of ——, 1899. ——, Enumerator.

	Situation.				Name of every person residing with this family or in this house.	Relationship.	Personal description.				Nativity.	Citizenship.	Occupation.	Instruction.				Sanitary conditions.			
	In cities.		Number of house or building in the order of visitation.	Number of family in the order of visitation.		Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	Color.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	Status.	Native country of this person.	Cuban; Spaniard, or in suspense.	Occupation, trade, or profession of every person 10 years of age and over.	Months of attendance at school during the last school year.	Primary.		Higher.	Source of water used.	Disposition of garbage.	Latrine system.	
	Street.	Number of house.													Can read.	Can write.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1																					1
2																					2
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METHOD OF TABULATION.

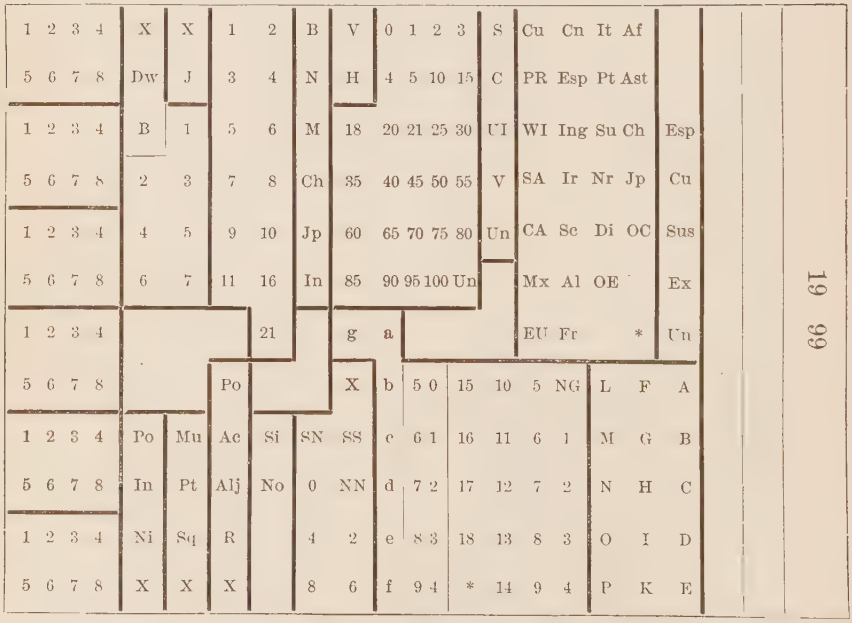
It was decided that to save time, which was important, the tabulation should be done by machine, and not by the old hand-tally system.

As the electric tabulating machines, invented by Mr. Herman Hollerith, had been successfully used in tabulating the Eleventh Census of the United States, and were to be used again in the Twelfth, and as his system was known to be accurate and expeditious, it was adopted. Its operation is described by Mr. Hollerith as follows:

"The population of each enumeration district was first established by a so-called 'rough count'; that is, the number of persons recorded on each schedule were counted by two clerks independent of each other, and where such counts disagreed, a third, or even a fourth, count was made to determine the correct population of each enumeration district.

"The detailed tables were then prepared by means of the electric tabulating system. For this purpose all the necessary data relating to each person were expressed by means of holes punched in certain places in a card by means of the key-board punch.

Pattern of the card.



"If the record related to a white person, B, standing for *blanco* (white), was punched, while N was punched for a negro, or M for mixed, Ch for Chinese, etc. For males V was punched, and H for females. The age was recorded by punching 0 for less than 1 year, 1, 2, 3, or 4 for the respective years, 5 for the group 5–9, etc. Conjugal

NATIVE HUT.

condition was recorded in the next field or division of the card. Birthplace was recorded by punching in another division of the card PR for Porto Rico, Esp for Spain, It for Italy, OC for other countries, etc. Citizenship was similarly recorded. For each occupation two holes were punched, according to the number assigned to the given occupation in the corresponding classification of occupation, NG being punched for those without gainful occupation. Literacy, school attendance, education, and the sanitary condition of the dwellings, size of families, etc., were similarly recorded by punching in the respective divisions of the card.

"At the extreme left a space of four rows of 12 holes was used to record the department, municipality, and enumeration district to which the card related. The combination of holes would, of course, be the same for all the cards of a given district, and the holes were made not by the keyboard punch, but by the gang punch.

"In addition, each card was provided at the extreme right-hand edge with a double number, one number indicating the sheet of the particular enumeration district on which the record of the corresponding person could be found, and the other indicating the particular line on which the facts were reported to which the card related. By means of the gang-punched holes and these numbers any one of the million cards corresponding to the population of Porto Rico could be identified and the correctness of the punching verified.

"The punched cards were then passed through the electric tabulating machines. In this machine a series of electro-magnetically operated counters are arranged, according to the tables it is desired to compile, in electric connection with a circuit-closing device, the circuits through which are controlled by the holes in the punch-record card, which is placed on the bedplate of such circuit-closing device.

"The cards relating to a given enumeration district were fed one by one into the tabulating machine, which recorded the number of native white males, foreign white males, colored males, native white females, the number born in Porto Rico, in Spain, the number less than 5 years of age, 5 to 9 years of age, etc. The sum of the details of each group of facts should equal the total number of cards tabulated, and, of course, should equal the population of the enumeration district as established by the rough count, thus providing a third check on the accuracy of the count.

"At the same time that a card operates the counters it opens one compartment of the sorting box, into which it is placed when removed from the circuit-closing device. The object of such sorting is to arrange the cards to facilitate subsequent tabulation by means of which the more detailed tables are obtained.

"By thus tabulating first one group of data and then another with intermediate sorting or arranging of the cards the various tables were obtained."

DISCUSSION OF POPULATION TABLES.

TOTAL POPULATION.

The population of Porto Rico, shown by the schedules of the recent census, taken as of November 10, 1899, was 953,243. This is a little more than two-thirds that of Cuba in 1899 and about the same as that of West Virginia in 1900. Previous censuses of the island in comparison with this show the following results:

Population at each census.

1765	44,883	1846	447,914
1775	70,250	1860	583,308
1800	155,426	1877	731,648
1815	220,892	1887	798,565
1832	330,051	1899	953,243

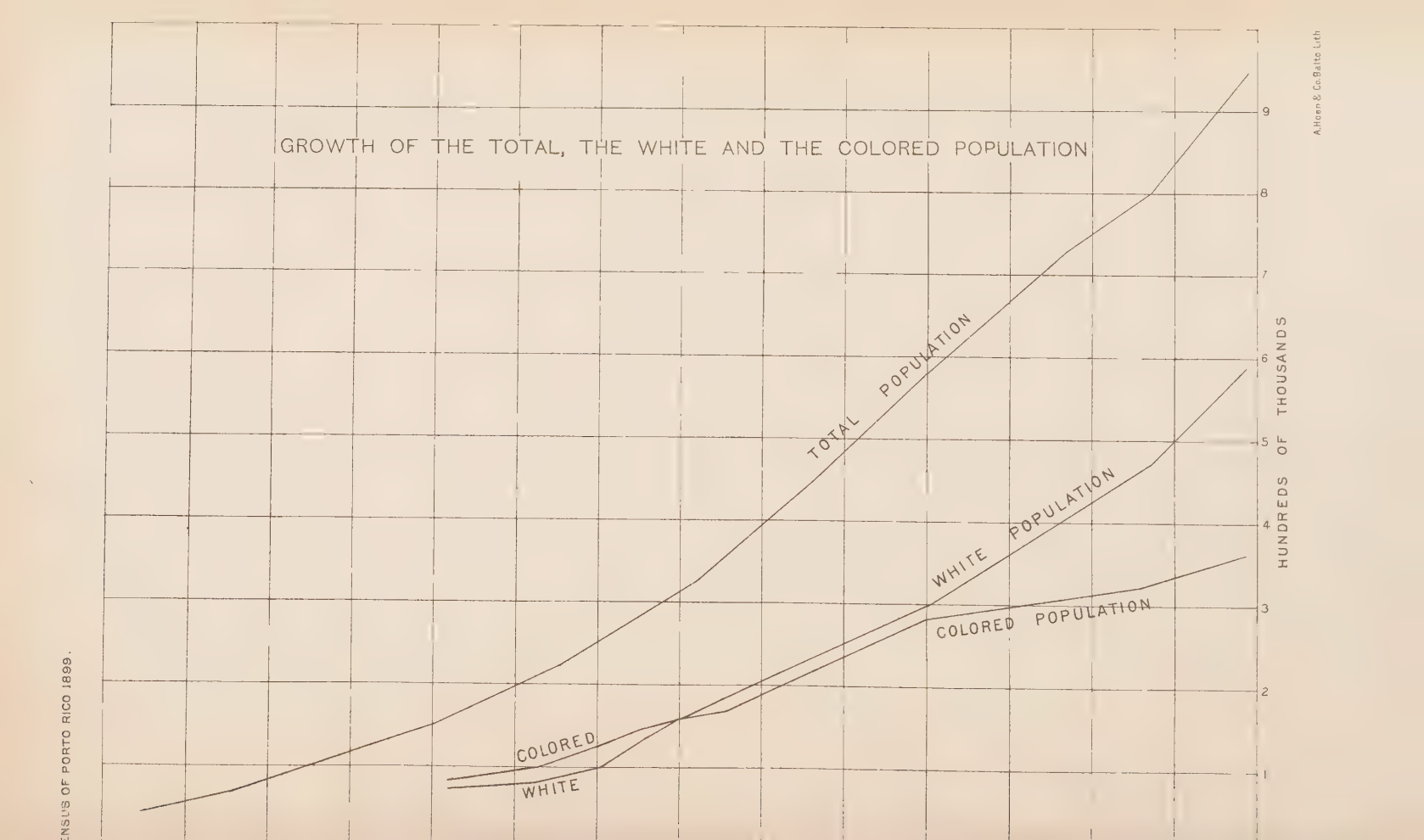
From the above figures the decennial rates of increase have been computed, with the following results:

Rate of increase per decade.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1765–1775	57	1846–1860	21
1775–1800	37	1860–1877	14
1800–1815	26	1877–1887	9
1815–1832	27	1887–1899	16
1832–1846	24		

The above figures show a remarkably uniform gradation in the rate of increase from 56 per cent per decade between 1765 and 1775 down to 9 per cent between 1877 and 1887. The surprising rise between the last two censuses may be due to a more thorough enumeration in 1899 than ever before, although it must be said that if the lower rates of increase in earlier periods had been due to imperfect enumeration, it was scarcely to be expected that the series of rates of increase above given would have shown as smooth a curve.

The last rate of increase, that between 1887 and 1899, is much less than that of the United States between 1890 and 1900 (21 per cent), but agrees with that of the state of Arkansas for the same decade.


GROWTH OF THE TOTAL, THE WHITE AND THE COLORED POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION
WHITE POPULATION
COLORED POPULATION
COLORED
WHITE
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS
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A.Hoen & Co. Balto. Lith
CENSUS OF PORTO RICO 1899.

Before making a comparison for departments and municipal districts between the population in 1887 and that in 1899 five changes call for mention. Three of them are merely nominal. The San Juan department of 1887 appears in the present census as Bayamon, the Sabana del Palmar district of 1887 is now Comerio district, and the Hato Grande district of 1887 is now San Lorenzo. Two municipal districts no longer appear in any shape in the list, for Ceiba has been consolidated with Fajardo, and Luquillo has been divided between Rio Grande and Fajardo. As the last change affects the boundary between two departments, in preparing the table below the municipal district of Rio Grande has been included in the department of Humacao, in order to ensure that the comparison in every case is for identical areas.

Department.	Population.		Increase, 1887–1899.	
	1887.	1899.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Humacao (with Rio Grande)	93,214	100,866	7,652	8.2
Mayaguez	115,926	127,566	11,640	10.0
Guayama	96,991	111,986	14,995	15.5
Aguadilla	86,096	99,645	13,549	15.7
Bayamon (less Rio Grande)	122,862	147,681	24,819	20.2
Ponce	159,311	203,191	43,880	27.5
Arecibo	124,165	162,308	38,143	30.7
Porto Rico	798,565	953,243	154,678	19.4

The boundaries between these departments divide the island, by lines trending either north and south or east and west, into four regions, which may be called the eastern (department of Humacao), east central (departments of Bayamon and Guayama), west central (departments of Arecibo and Ponce), and western (departments of Aguadilla and Mayaguez). Each of these four divisions, except the first, is subdivided into a northern and a southern part.

An inspection of the preceding table, with these facts in mind, shows that the central departments, except Guayama, increased faster than any of the three at the east and west ends of the island; that of the three departments at the ends of the island those at the west grew faster than Humacao, and of the four central departments the two west central ones grew faster than either of the east central ones. Each department on the north coast also grew more rapidly than the department directly south of it, viz, Aguadilla faster than Mayaguez, Bayamon faster than Guayama, and Arecibo faster than Ponce. The three most populous departments are the ones in which the rate of increase was above the average for the whole island.

Among the 69 municipal districts into which these departments are subdivided 7 decreased in population between 1887 and 1899. As all of them lie on the coast, their situation suggests that the coast districts as a whole may have grown more slowly than the interior of the island. To test this hypothesis the population of the coast districts

and of the interior districts has been found separately for 1887 and 1899 with the following results:

Class of district.	Number.	Population in—		Increase.	
		1887.	1899.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Coast districts	40	487,704	573,484	85,780	17.6
Inland districts	29	310,861	379,759	68,898	22.2

From these figures it appears that the average increase of population in the interior has been more rapid than that on the coast. If the figures for the coast cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez had been excluded the difference would have been more marked. The depressed condition of sugar-cane growing in the West Indies of recent years may have played an important part in producing this difference, for the growing of sugar cane is common in the coast plains of Porto Rico.

The area of Porto Rico, including the adjacent and dependent islands of Vieques, Culebra, Mona, and Muertos, has been measured in connection with this census and found to be 3,606 square miles. But owing to the imperfect surveys on which all maps of Porto Rico are based, there must be a considerable and indeterminate margin of possible error in any such measurement. The island is about three times the size of Long Island, which was in 1890 perhaps the largest insular division of the United States. It is also slightly greater than the eastern shore of Maryland (3,461 square miles).

The relative sizes of the larger West Indies are as follows: Cuba, the greatest, is about equal in area to all the rest combined. Haiti, the second, is about two-thirds the size of Cuba, while on the other hand it is seven times the size of Jamaica and eight times the size of Porto Rico. Porto Rico, again, is more than double the size of the fifth island, Trinidad, which is itself about three times the size of the sixth island, Guadeloupe.

The area, population, and density of population of the seven departments of Porto Rico are given below.

Department.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons to a square mile.
Guayama	561	111,986	200
Humacao	413	88,501	214
Ponce	822	203,191	247
Arecibo	621	162,308	261
Bayamon	542	160,046	295
Mayaguez	407	127,566	313
Aguadilla	240	99,645	415
Porto Rico	3,606	953,243	264

Porto Rico has 264 persons to a square mile. This density of population is about the same as in New Jersey, nearly twice that in Pennsyl-

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vania, and thrice that in Illinois. It is more than seven times that of Cuba and nearly twice that of Habana province.

The table puts in a clear light the slight difference between the various departments. Aguadilla has hardly more than twice as many people to a square mile as Guayama. In Cuba, on the contrary, Habana province has over nineteen times as many people to a square mile as Puerto Principe. This remarkable evenness of settlement in Porto Rico extends to the 69 municipal districts, the density of which is shown on the map opposite this page. The least settled district has 58 persons to a square mile, or about the same number as Indiana. The densities of these districts range about 264, the density for the island, and depart from it by an average amount of 106 units, or 40 per cent of that number.

On comparing the preceding table with an earlier one showing the rate of increase in each province during the past twelve years, it will be seen that the two departments, the population of which has been increasing most rapidly, are two of the four in which the density of population is below the mean for the island. This suggests that the evenness of settlement now so conspicuous is not decreasing, but rather the reverse. The table shows also that each department along the northern coast is more thickly settled than is the department immediately south of it, viz, Bayamon than Guayama, Arecibo than Ponce, and Aguadilla than Mayaguez.

URBAN POPULATION.

[See Table IV.]

The people of Porto Rico are, in the main, a rural community. There are no large cities in the island, the largest two being San Juan, which, regarding the entire municipal district as a city, had a population of 32,048, and Ponce, which with its port constituted practically one city, with a population of 27,952. These are the only two cities exceeding 25,000 inhabitants. The next city in magnitude is Mayaguez, on the west coast, with a population of 15,187. The only other city exceeding 8,000 inhabitants is Arecibo, with a population of 8,008. The total urban population of the island contained in cities exceeding 8,000 inhabitants each was 83,195, or only 8.7 per cent of the population of the island. This is a much smaller proportion than in Cuba, where the corresponding figures are 32.3 per cent, or in the United States, where the corresponding proportion in 1890 was 29.2 per cent.

There were in Porto Rico 57 cities, each having a population of 1,000 or more. The total urban population of the island, under this definition, numbered 203,792, or 21.4 per cent of the total number of inhabitants of the island. Similar figures for Cuba show 47.1 per cent of the population of that island to be urban.

The number of urban inhabitants in each department of Porto Rico, with the proportion it bears to the total population of the department, is shown in the following table:

Department.	Total population.	Urban population (1,000+).	Percentage urban to total.
Aguadilla	99,645	15,518	15.6
Arecibo	162,308	21,166	13.0
Bayamon	160,046	46,728	29.2
Guayama	111,986	26,829	24.0
Humacao	88,501	18,219	20.6
Mayaguez	127,566	29,463	23.1
Ponce	203,191	45,869	22.6
Total	953,243	203,792	21.4

From the above it is seen that the smallest proportion of urban population was in the department of Arecibo, where it constituted 13 per cent of all the inhabitants. From this it ranged to 29.2 per cent in Bayamon department. The range in the proportion among the different departments was small compared with the corresponding range in Cuba.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population for Porto Rico has been computed for the inhabitants as distributed in 1899, and the center of area of the island has also been computed. The center of population is the center of gravity of the inhabitants of the country. If Porto Rico were a plane surface without weight and were loaded with its inhabitants distributed as they were in 1899, each inhabitant being supposed to have the same weight, the center of population would be the point about which all parts of the island would balance.

The center of area is similar if we substitute square miles or square yards for population. If the island be conceived as a plane surface of uniform thickness and density, the center of area would be the point about which all parts of it would balance.

The method of computing the centers of population and of area has been described in the reports of the United States Census, and in the report upon the census of Cuba, so that it is unnecessary to repeat it in this connection.

The center of population of Porto Rico was situated at a point 6.6 miles west and 2.4 miles north of the little town of Barros. This point is near the southeastern corner of the municipal district of Ciales, in the department of Arecibo.

The center of area is situated 3 miles north and 2.1 miles west of the town of Barros, and is thus 0.6 mile north and 4.5 miles east of the center of population. It is situated in the southern part of the municipal district of Morovis, in the department of Arecibo. Owing to the inaccuracy of the maps of Porto Rico it is impracticable to express

PORTO RICO

SHOWING

POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX

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its location in terms of latitude and longitude. That the center of population is slightly south and between 4 and 5 miles west of the geographical center is evidence that the western half of the island is more thickly settled than the eastern and the southern half has slightly more residents than the northern.

SEX.

[See Tables V and VI.]

In a total population of 953,243 Porto Rico had 8,721 more females than males, an excess amounting to 0.9 per cent of the total population. In 1887 the excess of females in the *de jure* population was only 478, and in the *de facto* population the males were 523 in excess. In 1860 the males outnumbered the females by 9,653, or 1.7 per cent of the total population. It appears thus that the proportion of females is slowly increasing. An excess of that sex was found in six of the seven departments into which the island is divided. The following table gives the absolute excess of males or females in each department and the ratio which this excess bears to the total population of the department:

Department.	Absolute excess of—		Ratio of excess to total population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bayamon	.....	3,588	.....	2.2
Mayaguez	.....	2,066	.....	1.6
Guayama	.....	1,554	.....	1.4
Aguadilla	.....	1,197	.....	1.2
Humacao	.....	533	.....	0.6
Arecibo	.....	506	.....	0.3
Ponce	723	.....	0.4	.....
Porto Rico	.....	8,721	.....	0.9

In no department did the excess of females equal the average excess of males in the island of Cuba (3.6 per cent) or the excess of females found in many other West India islands. As a marked inequality of the two sexes is usually a result and evidence of considerable migration into or away from the district under consideration, so an approximate equality in the numbers of the two sexes, both in the island as a whole and in its several departments, is probably connected with the slight amount of immigration, emigration, or migration within the island, and also with the small urban population, since an urban population usually contains a decided excess of females. The two departments in which the ratio of males was highest are also the two which are growing most rapidly. This may point to some immigration of males to Ponce and Arecibo from other parts of Porto Rico.

When the several municipal districts are examined with regard to the proportion of the two sexes, the three small outlying islands are found to have an excess of males, but among the sixty-eight districts

of Porto Rico proper it appears that the coast districts in rather more cases than the inland and upland districts have an excess of females, as seen by the following table:

Class of district.	Total number.	Number with excess of—	
		Males.	Females.
Coast districts	39	11	28
Inland districts	29	15	14
Island	68	26	42

Of the inland districts one-half and of the coast districts only about one-fourth, have an excess of males.

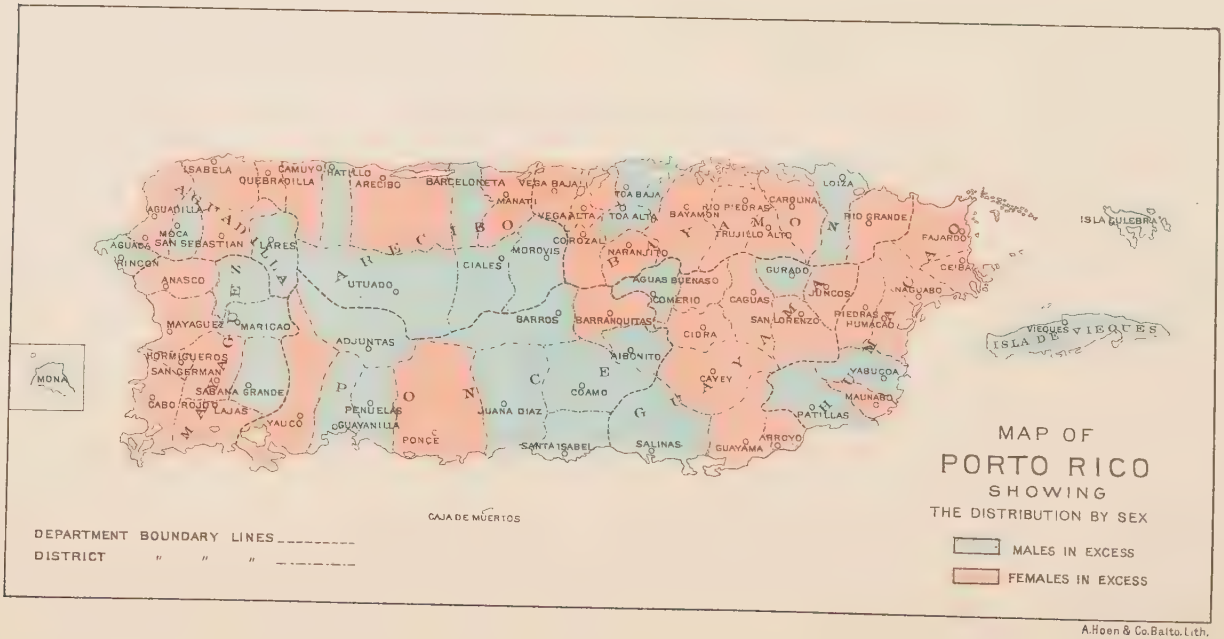
In the coast districts 48.5 per cent of the population are male, while in the inland districts 51 per cent are male. The three coast cities, San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, collectively, contain 48.5 per cent of males, or the same as for the coast districts as a whole. The percentage of males, therefore, in the inland districts is perceptibly higher than along the coast.

AGE.

[See Tables VIII and IX.]

Probably the best single and simple expression for the age of a great number of people like the inhabitants of Porto Rico is what is called the median age; that is, the age such that half the members of the population group under consideration are younger and half are older. To compute it accurately, the census tables should present the ages by single years. That information being given, it is easy to ascertain within what single year of life the median age must lie. It is then assumed that within the year of age thus fixed the persons were evenly distributed; in other words, that there were as many persons living in the first tenth of the year as in each other tenth. In this way the median age of the population of the United States in 1890 has been fixed at 21.9 years. The present census of Porto Rico reports ages above 5 not by single years but by periods of years, usually five,[1] and, accordingly, to get the median age it has been necessary to distribute the population of Porto Rico for one age period to the single years. In so doing it has been assumed that the number of each year of age in that period bears the same proportion to the total in Porto Rico that it does in the United States. The median age in Porto Rico

[1]The division of the group 15–19 at 17 enables one to know the population of school age, 5–17, and that of age to serve in the militia, 18–44. The division of the group 20–24 at 20 enables one to know the potential voters. The division of the group 0–4 into single years allows a study of the balance between birth rate and death rate during the early years, before it is seriously affected by migration.



CENSUS OF PORTO RICO 1899.

as thus found is 18.1 years. That in Cuba is 20.7 years, and in the United States in 1890 it was 21.9 years. The people in Porto Rico, therefore, are more than 2 years younger than those in Cuba and nearly 4 years younger than those in the United States. While the median age in Porto Rico is much below that in Cuba or in the whole United States, it is higher than that in seven American states in 1890, including most of those with a large negro population. The median age of the several departments of Porto Rico is as follows:

Department.	Median age.
Guayama	17.3
Arecibo	17.6
Humacao	17.7
Aguadilla	17.9
Bayamon	18.2
Ponce	18.5
Mayaguez	19.1

The populations of the 7 provinces differ comparatively little in median age, the range between Guayama and Mayaguez being less than two years, while in Cuba the range between the 6 provinces is over five years, and in the United States the range between the 49 divisions for which the age constitution was reported in 1890 was no less than twelve years. This uniformity in age composition of the several departments of Porto Rico is another statistical witness to the similiarity of economic and social conditions throughout the island.

In the preceding table one may notice, however, that the three departments of Bayamon, Ponce, and Mayaguez, containing the only cities of much size in Porto Rico, are the three in which the median age is greatest. It may be that these two facts are connected, that is, that the population of these cities has so high a median age as to raise that for the departments in which they lie. To test the fact the following table has been constructed, showing the median age for these three cities and that for the rest of the department containing the city. The former has been called the urban and the latter the rural population.

Department.	Median age of—		
	Urban population.	Rural population.	Difference.
Bayamon	22.3	16.7	5.6
Mayaguez	21.9	18.6	3.3
Ponce	22.2	17.7	4.5
Porto Rico	22.2	17.7	4.5

From the preceding table it appears that the median age of the rural population in Bayamon, Ponce, and Mayaguez averages below that for the entire island, but that the median age of the three large

cities, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, is from three to five years higher than that for the rural districts in the same department Hence the hypothesis which the table was designed to test is established. The population of these three cities treated as a unit has a median age of 22.2, while the median age for the rest of Porto Rico is only 17.7 years. The average difference between city and country in Porto Rico is more than double that between the two most widely divergent departments.

The median age is a summary expression of the age constitution and gives only a preliminary idea of the facts. The analysis is carried a step farther by the following table, in which the three population groups are compared in more detail. The table states the proportion that the number of persons in each ten-year period from the beginning to the end of life made of the total population of all ages.

Age constitution of the population of Porto Rico, by ten-year periods, compared with that of Cuba and the United States.

Age period.	Per cent of total population in age period named.		
	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
0–9	30.9	22.7	24.3
10–19	22.8	25.3	21.7
20–29	18.1	18.5	18.3
30–39	11.7	13.9	13.5
40–49	7.4	9.2	9.4
50–59	5.1	5.8	6.4
60–69	2.6	3.1	3.9
70–79	0.9	1.0	1.8
80–89	0.4	0.4	0.4
90–99	0.1	0.1	.....
100 +	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table shows that the proportion of children under ten in Porto Rico is notably higher than it is in Cuba or the United States. It is also much higher than in most countries of Europe, for the only European country with a higher proportion among the eighteen mentioned in an accessible summary of recent censuses[1] is Bulgaria, in which 31.5 per cent of the population was reported by the census of 1888 as under ten. There is no American state in which, by the census of 1890, the proportion of children under ten was as large as it is in Porto Rico. If the population of the United States be taken as the standard, the population of Porto Rico contains many more young children, a few more children in their teens, about the same proportion of persons in the twenties, but a noticeably smaller proportion of persons in each subsequent decennial period until the ages of eighty and over, when the proportions are apparently about the same as in the United States, or even greater. Of persons over sixty there are in Porto Rico only 40 in 1,000, while in the United States there are

[1] Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv III, 472 (1894).

62. If we assume that in both countries children under ten and aged persons over seventy are supported by persons between ten and seventy, then in Porto Rico there would be 47 such dependents, young or old, for every 100 persons between ten and seventy, while in the United States there would be only 36.

There are fewer elderly persons over sixty in Porto Rico than in the United States or Cuba, and all three have a lower proportion of aged persons than any of the eighteen countries of Europe. The small proportion in Porto Rico is due in part to the rapid growth of population, but also in large degree to the short average lifetime of the people, resulting from unsanitary conditions, ignorance regarding care for the health, and poverty, all of which are widely prevalent among certain classes.

The analysis may be carried one step farther by finding the proportion of the population belonging to each period of five years between birth and death. The results, in comparison with those for the United States and Cuba, and also with an artificial stationary population from which the errors due to misstatement of age or to uneven growth of population have been excluded, are contained in the following table:

Age constitution of the population of Porto Rico compared with that of Cuba and the United States, by five-year age periods.

Age period.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).	Farr's English life table.
0–4	15.8	8.3	12.2	9.8
5–9	15.1	14.4	12.1	8.8
10–14	13.0	14.0	11.2	8.5
15–19	9.8	11.3	10.5	8.2
20–24	9.3	9.7	9.9	7.9
25–29	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.6
30–34	6.8	7.6	7.3	7.2
35–39	5.0	6.3	6.2	6.8
40–44	4.6	5.4	5.1	6.4
45–49	2.8	3.8	4.4	5.9
50–54	3.5	3.7	3.7	5.4
55–59	1.6	2.2	2.7	4.8
60–64	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.2
65–69	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.4
70–74	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.4
75–79	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.5
80–84	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
85–89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
90–94	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1
95–99	.....	.....	.....	.....
100+	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	0.3	.....
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The great number of young children previously noted is emphasized by the preceding table. In each of the first two age periods there are about 3 more children to 100 of the total population than there are in the United States; that is, in an average 100 Porto Ricans there are between 6 and 7 more children under 10 than there are in an average 100 Americans. Porto Rico has a larger proportion of children under 5 than any American state in 1890, and a larger proportion of children between 5 and 10 than any American state in 1890, except

South Carolina and Mississippi. This large proportion of young children witnesses clearly to a very high birth rate on the island, and therefore, as the population has not increased with very great rapidity and has not been much influenced by immigration or emigration, it testifies indirectly to a very high death rate.

An examination of the preceding table shows also that during adult life, and especially the later years, the proportions, and therefore the numbers, in Porto Rico belonging to the successive quinquennial groups vary irregularly. For example, the proportion of persons between 50 and 55 is much larger than the proportion of persons between 45 and 50. One would expect the number in each group through middle life to fall below that of the next younger group by a somewhat constant proportion. That it does not is perhaps sufficiently obvious from the table, but the fact is more distinctly brought out in the following derivative table:

Number and per cent by which the reported population at the age group named fell below the number in the preceding age group.

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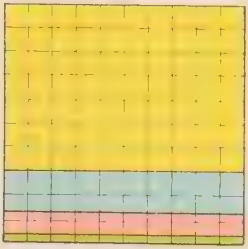
Age group.	Difference between group named and preceding quinquennial group.	Per cent that difference makes of total in preceding quinquennial group.
10–14	−19,193	13.3
15–19	−31,205	25.0
20–24	− 4,673	5.0
25–29	− 4,210	4.7
30–34	−19,948	23.6
35–39	−16,761	26.0
40–44	− 3,310	6.9
45–49	−17,849	40.3
50–54	+ 6,474	24.5
55–59	−17,541	53.3
60–64	+ 3,056	19.9
65–69	−11,707	63.6
70–74	− 433	6.4
75–79	− 3,863	61.8
80–84	+ 276	11.5
85–89	− 1,886	70.9
90–94	− 105	13.5
95–99	− 368	55.0

Such irregularity in the decrease with advancing years is counter to all the probabilities in the case. The most simple hypothesis that arises to explain it is errors in the reporting of ages. Where such errors occur they reveal themselves in the large number of persons whose age is reported as a multiple of 5 or especially of 10. Hence, as a result of this tendency, quinquennial groups containing a multiple of 10 are erroneously swollen and the intervening groups correspondingly diminished. An examination of the preceding table will show that this is true of the reported ages in Porto Rico. Further evidence of the irregularity may be found in the following table. The number of persons in each quinquennial group has been compared with half the sum of the numbers in the groups immediately preceding and following. If the curve representing the population by age groups were a straight descending line (for a stationary population and through the

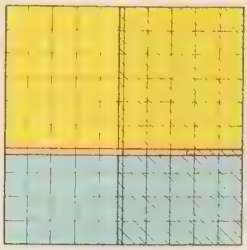
PORTO RICO

CONJUGAL CONDITION



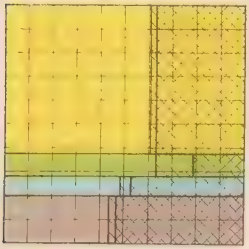
- SINGLE
- MARRIED
- LIVING TOGETHER
- WIDOWED

RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX



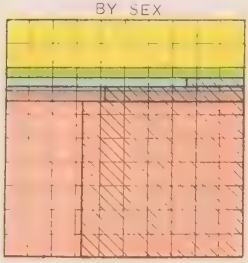
- NATIVE WHITE
- FOREIGN WHITE
- COLORED
- FEMALE

WAGE EARNERS BY RACE AND NATIVITY



- AGRICULTURE
- TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURES AND MINING
- PERSONAL SERVICE
- NATIVE WHITE
- FOREIGN WHITE
- COLORED

OCCUPATIONS BY SEX



- AGRICULTURE
- TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURES AND MINING
- PERSONAL SERVICE
- NO OCCUPATION
- FEMALE

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years of adult life it closely approaches a straight line), the number thus found would in each case be 100 per cent. The departures from 100 per cent, therefore, in the following table measure approximately, and the departures from the figures in the first column measure more accurately, the irregularity and probable error in the reported ages in Porto Rico. Columns for the United States and Cuba are introduced for comparison.

Per cent that population in each quinquennial group makes of the arithmetical mean of population in the next younger and next older groups.

Age group.	English life table, No. 3.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
5–9	84.2	104.5	128.8	103.2
10–14	96.8	105.2	109.0	99.6
15–19	100.4	87.6	95.4	99.2
20–24	100.4	99.8	97.0	105.2
25–29	100.2	105.4	101.2	97.0
30–34	100.2	97.7	100.4	100.6
35–39	100.2	87.7	97.4	99.6
40–44	100.2	119.6	107.2	96.6
45–49	100.4	68.6	83.8	99.2
50–54	100.6	157.5	123.0	105.6
55–59	101.0	59.9	73.4	88.4
60–64	101.4	167.9	144.0	108.6
65–69	101.6	54.3	60.6	93.6
70–74	100.4	128.3	128.4	100.0
75–79	95.8	54.3	53.8	86.8
80–84	85.8	175.0	157.2	87.0
85–89	69.6	47.1	42.4	66.2
90–94	50.4	140.0	146.4	58.4

By disregarding the first two age groups and finding for each following group the differences between the figures in the first column and those in each other column, one obtains a measure of the real or alleged excess or deficiency of population in certain age periods.

Measure of excess (+) or deficiency (−) of population in age group named.

Age group.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
15–19	−12.8	− 5.0	− 1.2
20–24	− 0.6	− 3.4	+ 4.8
25–29	+ 5.2	+ 1.0	− 3.2
30–34	− 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
35–39	−12.5	− 2.8	− 0.6
40–44	+19.4	+ 7.0	− 3.6
45–49	−31.8	−16.6	− 1.2
50–54	+56.9	+22.4	+ 5.0
55–59	−41.1	−27.6	−12.6
60–64	+66.5	+42.6	+ 7.2
65–69	−47.3	−41.0	− 8.0
70–74	+37.9	+28.0	− 0.4
75–79	−41.5	−42.0	− 9.0
80–84	+89.2	+71.4	+ 1.2
85–89	−22.1	−27.2	− 3.4
90–94	+89.6	+96.0	+ 8.0

In all three countries the population in age groups including a multiple of 10 was usually in excess, and that in other age groups in deficiency. In Cuba the deviation from the standard after the age of 30 was greater and in most instances many times greater than in the United States, and in Porto Rico with few exceptions it was much greater than in Cuba. In the United States where ages are reported

by single years it can easily be shown that the irregularity of the age curve is due to the reporting of ages as 30, 40, etc., when the persons are near but not at those ages. This tendency is most marked among the uneducated. The preceding table shows that in both of the Spanish West India islands a similar tendency is at work with greater effect than in the United States, and that in Porto Rico it is more influential than in Cuba. Minor differences between the three countries may also be traced in the table. Thus, in both the West India islands, especially in Cuba, there seems to be a depletion of the age period 20 to 24 and a concentration on the following 5-year period, while in the United States the reverse is true. On the other hand, here is a very marked concentration in both islands on the age periods 40 to 44 and 70 to 74 which is lacking in the United States, where there is a curious avoidance of those periods in the reporting of ages.

In a single case this explanation may be further tested. In Table IX the number of persons 20 years of age is given as well as those 21–24. In Farr's Life Table the persons 20 years of age are 20.3 per cent of the total in the group 20–24. In the United States the proportion for both sexes was 20.7, but as males in the United States are fond of saying they are of voting age, and the year 21 is a favored one with them, it may be better to compare the Porto Rican figures for this group with those for females in the United States. Of all females in the United States 20–24, 22.4 per cent reported themselves as 20 years of age. In Porto Rico, on the contrary, of all persons 20–24, 33.6 per cent reported themselves as 20. This confirms the explanation already offered, that the Porto Ricans stated their age in round numbers as some multiple of ten far more commonly than the Americans did in 1890.

The per cent of the total population of each department belonging to each quinquennial age period is shown in the following table:

Per cent of total population belonging to age period stated.

Age period.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Bayamon.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.
0–4	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.7	16.5	14.7	15.3
5–9	15.2	15.8	14.9	15.7	15.1	13.9	14.9
10–14	13.0	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.0
15–19	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.4	10.3	9.9
20–24	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.8
25–29	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.2
30–34	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	7.0	6.8
35–39	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.0
40–44	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.6
45–49	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.8
50–54	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5
55–59	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
60–64	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
65–69	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
70–74	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
75–79	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
80–84	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
85–89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90–94	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95–99							
100+							
Unknown							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table throws some light upon the table already given (p. 47), showing median age by departments. For example, from the former table it appeared that the median age in Mayaguez was more than half a year higher than that of any other department. From the present table it appears that Mayaguez has a smaller proportion of children under 15, and a larger proportion of persons at each age period but one between 30 and 60, than any other department. The median age of the population is closely dependent upon the proportion of children under 15. This appears from the following table, in which the departments are arranged in the order of their median age, and the proportion of children under 15 to the total population is given:

Department.	Median age.	Proportion of population under 15 years.
Guayama	17.3	45.6
Arecibo	17.6	44.9
Humacao	17.7	44.9
Aguadilla	17.9	44.4
Bayamon	18.2	43.6
Ponce	18.5	43.2
Mayaguez	19.1	41.4

It will be seen that the departments with a low median age are uniformly those with a high proportion of children, while those with a high median age are those in which the proportion of children is smaller.

In the same way, the high median age of the urban population is due to the small proportion of children under 15 found in the cities of Porto Rico. Treating the population of these cities as a unit, it appears that the children under 15 therein constituted only 32 per cent of the total population of the cities, while in the rest of Porto Rico such children constituted 44.9 per cent, a difference between city and country of 12.9 per cent, or thrice that separating the two most diverse departments.

AGE AND SEX.

In Porto Rico the median age of the males is 17.5 years, while that of the females is 18.6 years; that is, the females were more than a year older than the males. In the United States in 1890 the males were four-fifths of a year older and in Cuba in 1899 more than eighteen months older than the females. Each sex in Porto Rico was much younger than the corresponding sex in Cuba or the United States.

The greater age of females is elucidated by the following table. It states the ratio between the total number of each sex in a given quinquennial age group and the total of that sex at all ages.

Age period.	Per cent of—		Excess of—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0–4	16.3	15.3	1.0	
5–9	15.4	14.7	.7	
10–14	13.8	12.3	1.5	
15–19	9.1	10.5		1.4
20–24	8.8	9.7		.9
25–29	8.4	9.3		.9
30–34	6.6	6.9		.3
35–39	5.1	4.9	.2	
40–44	4.7	4.6	.1	
45–49	2.9	2.7	.2	
50–54	3.4	3.5		.1
55–59	1.8	1.5	.3	
60–64	1.8	2.1		.3
65–69	0.8	0.6	.2	
70–74	0.5	0.7		.2
75–79	0.2	0.2		
80–84	0.2	0.3		.1
85–89	0.1	0.1		
90–94	0.1	0.1		
95–99				
100+				
Unknown				
Total	100.0	100.0		

From the preceding table it appears that in Porto Rico a much larger proportion of the males than of the females are under 15, but that this difference is almost entirely offset by the fact that among females a much greater proportion are between 15 and 30. The higher median age of females is thus due to the disproportionate number of males among children and apparently of females among young adults. After the age of 30 the proportion of the two sexes remains almost the same. It would appear from the table, however, that the proportion of males is greater in the age periods 55 to 59 and 65 to 69, while that of females is greater in the periods 50 to 54, 60 to 64, 70 to 74, and 80 to 84. This difference may plausibly be assigned to the greater inaccuracy with which the ages of Porto Rican women are returned. As already shown, a considerable number belonging outside the period including a multiple of ten have been returned as in these periods, and this tendency affecting women more powerfully than men has distorted in the table the real balance of the sexes during the higher age periods. To determine whether this hypothesis is correct the following table for the two sexes has been constructed in accordance with the method previously explained (p. 50, f.):

A. Hoen & Co. Balto. Lith.

Per cent that population in each quinquennial period makes of the arithmetical mean of population in the next younger and next older period.

Age period.	Males.	Females.
25–29	108.1	112.3
30–34	98.4	96.8
35–39	90.6	84.7
40–44	117.6	121.7
45–49	70.2	66.7
50–54	148.3	167.5
55–59	67.4	52.8
60–64	143.1	195.0
65–69	63.5	46.5
70–74	114.8	163.0
75–79	62.9	46.7
80–84	135.8	198.4

Inspection of this table shows that, throughout, the females depart more widely than the males from the normal of 100 per cent, but that this difference between the two sexes, while constant, is comparatively slight up to the age of 50 years. Thereafter it is very striking.

Corroborative evidence may be found in examining which sex was more fond of reporting the age as exactly 20. In a stationary population about 20.3 per cent of all persons between 20 and 25 are actually 20, but in Porto Rico 32.3 per cent of the males and 34.8 per cent of the females 20–24 reported themselves as 20. This shows that women's tendency to answer in round numbers even at this early age is a little higher than men's.

One may safely conclude that erroneous statements of age, at least after middle life, are more common among Porto Rican women. Where errors of age occur during the later years, they are likely to exaggerate the real age. For example, in the United States in 1890, among every 100,000 colored, 128 claimed to be 90 years old or more, but among every 100,000 native whites of native parents, only 45 claimed to be 90 or more, yet the whites certainly live longer. As elderly Porto Rican women are more prone to report their ages in multiples of 10, so they are probably more prone to exaggerate their age, and part of the high proportion of women 70 years old or more may be thus explained. At the same time, as general experience testifies to a somewhat lower mortality of women in civilized countries, the greater proportion of women in the later ages may probably be accepted as correct, although the census figures exaggerate the difference.

RACE.

[See Tables V, VII, and IX.]

With reference to race, the population of Porto Rico is divided by the census into two main classes—those who are and those who are not pure whites, or Caucasians.

The number belonging to each of these two classes is as follows:

Race.	Number.	Per cent.
White	589,426	61.8
Colored	363,817	38.2
Total	953,243	100.0

The word "colored" in the preceding table includes a very few (75) Chinese and many persons of mixed white and negro blood, as well as the pure negroes. Somewhat more than three-fifths of the population of Porto Rico are pure white, and nearly two-fifths are partly or entirely negro. In the following table the proportions of white and colored in other West India Islands are given for comparison:

Country or state.	Date of census.	Per cent of—	
		White.	Colored.
Jamaica	1891	2.3	97.7
Leeward Islands	1891	4.0	96.0
St. Vincent[1]	1891	6.0	94.0
Turks and Caicos	1891	8.1	91.9
Barbados	1891	8.6	91.4
Bahamas[2]	1881	25.3	74.7
Bermudas[1]	1897	38.4	61.6
Porto Rico	1899	61.8	38.2
Cuba	1899	66.9	33.1

[1] According to Statesman's Year-Book for 1899. [2] Figures for race not given in census of 1891.

These are all the West India islands for which the facts regarding race were accessible. The table shows that the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are exceptional in having a majority of whites. In all others the colored are more numerous, and in all except the Bermudas and Bahamas, both of which lie north of the sugar-producing islands, they are at least ten times more numerous than the whites. The other West India islands have a far smaller proportion of whites than any American state, but there are several American states with a smaller proportion of whites in 1890 than Porto Rico had in 1899. They are as follows:

States with smaller proportion of whites than Porto Rico.	Per cent of whites in total population.
South Carolina	40.1
Mississippi	42.3
Louisiana	49.9
Georgia	53.3
Alabama	55.1
Florida	57.5
Virginia	61.6
Porto Rico	61.8

All the American coast states from Virginia to Louisiana, inclusive, except North Carolina, had a smaller proportion of whites than Porto Rico.

ISABELA
CAMUY
HATILLO
QUEBRADILLA
ARECIBO
BARCELONETA
VEGA BAJA
MANATI
TOA BAJA
LOIZA
CAROLINA
AGUADILLA
VEGA ALTA
TOA ALTA
BAYAMON
RIO PIEDRAS
RIO GRANDE
ISLA CULEBRA
MOCA
AGUADA
SAN SEBASTIAN
LARES
COROZAL
MOROVIS
NARANJITO
TRUJILLO ALTO
FAJARDO
RINCON
CIALES
AGUAS BUENAS
GURABO
CEIBA
ANASCO
UTUADO
COMERIO
CAGUAS
JUNCOS
NAGUABO
BARROS
BARRANQUITAS
SAN LORENZO
PIEDRAS
HUMACAO
VIEQUES
ISLA DE VIEQUES
MAYAGUEZ
MARICAO
ADJUNTAS
CIDRA
AIBONITO
HORMIGUEROS
SAN GERMAN
CAYEY
YABUCOA
MONA
SABANA GRANDE
CABO ROJO
LAJAS
PENUELAS
JUANA DIAZ
COAMO
MAUNABO
YAUCO
GUAYANILLA
PATILLAS
PONCE
SANTA ISABEL
SALINAS
GUAYAMA
ARROYO
CAJA DE MUERTOS
DEPARTMENT BOUNDARY LINES
DISTRICT " " "
MAP OF
PORTO RICO
SHOWING
THE PROPORTION OF
COLORED TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.
LESS THAN 25 PER CENT.
25-50 " "
OVER 50 " "
A.Hoen & Co. Balto. Lith.

The best collection of information regarding the numerical relations of the races at earlier periods has been found in Delitsch's article on Porto Rico, and from that source, eked out wherever possible by official censuses, the following table has been prepared:

Date of return.	Total population.	White.	Colored.	Per cent of—	
				Whites.	Colored.
1802	163,192	78,281	84,911	48.0	52.0
1812	183,014	85,662	97,352	46.8	53.2
1820	230,622	102,432	128,190	44.4	55.6
1827	302,672	150,311	152,361	49.7	50.3
1830	323,838	162,311	161,527	50.1	49.9
1836	357,086	188,869	168,217	52.9	47.1
1860	583,308	[1]300,406	282,775	51.5	48.5
1877	731,648	411,712	319,936	56.3	43.7
1887	798,565	474,933	323,632	59.5	40.5
1897	890,911	573,187	317,724	64.3	35.7
1899	953,243	589,426	363,817	61.8	38.2

[1] Including 127 whose race was not stated.

The proportion of whites was lowest and of colored highest about 1820, when only four-ninths of the population was white. Since that time the proportion of whites has tended upward, although not with entire regularity. Probably in Porto Rico, as in Cuba and the United States, the accuracy of the enumeration has varied. When omissions occur, they are usually more numerous among the colored than among whites. The irregularities in the preceding series of percentages may flow, therefore, from the varying accuracy of the several censuses. Still the general trend of the figures probably reflects a real change in the population whereby the proportion of whites has risen in eighty years from four-ninths to three-fifths of the population.

But in considering the amount and presumably the influence of white blood in Porto Rico, attention should not be confined to the persons of pure white blood. Many of those ranked as colored have some degree of white blood in their veins. Perhaps the best statistical measure of this is the ratio that the persons of mixed blood bear to the total colored. By the last census five-sixths (83.6 per cent) of the total colored were returned as of mixed blood. Figures regarding race blending can never be obtained with close accuracy by a census, and the results of an effort in this direction are always to be received with reserve. Yet the broad results in this case are probably of some value and may fairly be set beside the results of similar inquiries in the other West India islands and in the United States, as is done in the following table:

Country.	Date of census.	Total colored.	Persons of mixed blood.	Per cent of mixed blood.
St. Vincent[1]	1891	31,559	554	1.8
United States	1890	7,638,360	1,132,060	14.8
Leeward Islands	1891	122,653	23,320	19.0
Jamaica	1891	621,176	121,955	19.6
Barbados	1891	166,693	43,976	26.4
Turks and Caicos	1891	4,397	1,369	31.1
Cuba	1899	520,400	270,805	52.0
Porto Rico	1899	363,817	304,352	83.6

[1] Figures from Statesman's Year-Book, 1899.

In Porto Rico five-sixths of the colored appear or claim to have white blood also in their veins. In Cuba this is true of only half the colored population; in Jamaica, of one-fifth; in the United States, of one-seventh. This statistical evidence, reenforced as it is by the testimony of competent witnesses, probably warrants one in believing that persons of mixed blood are more numerous in Cuba and Porto Rico than in the other West Indies or in the United States, and more numerous in Porto Rico than in Cuba.

The following table gives the proportion of mixed to total colored for those censuses for which the facts are obtainable:

Date of return.	Total colored population.	Mulattoes.	Per cent mulattoes.
1802[1]	71,578	55,164	77.1
1812[1]	79,806	63,983	80.2
1820[1]	106,460	86,269	81.0
1827[1]	120,487	95,430	79.2
1830[1]	127,287	100,430	78.9
1877	319,936	240,701	75.2
1887	323,632	246,647	76.2
1897	317,724	241,900	76.1
1899	363,817	304,352	83.6

[1] Figures from Flinter's State of Puerto Rico, p. 206. They apply only to the free colored, not to the slaves.

Throughout the century from three-fourths to five-sixths of the free colored in Porto Rico have had or claimed the blood of both races in their veins. Even if we assume that in 1802 all the 13,333 slaves in Porto Rico were of pure negro blood, still the mulattoes would have been two-thirds (65 per cent) of the total colored. The percentage column suggests that the proportion of mulattoes may have increased since 1877; but examination of the absolute figures shows an apparent increase in the two years 1897–1899 of 16,239 whites, and, with a smaller initial population, of 46,093 colored. The increase of colored was the balance of an increase of 62,452 mulattoes and a decrease of 16,509 negroes. That in two years whites should have increased 2.8 per cent and mulattoes 25.8 per cent, while negroes decreased 21.6 per cent, flies in the face of statistical probabilities. It is simpler and more likely to suppose that a certain number of colored persons who escaped enumeration in 1897 were enumerated in 1899 and that others who were enumerated as negroes in 1897 were returned in 1899 as mulattoes.[1] On the whole, therefore, no inference regarding the relative increase of mulattoes during the century can be drawn with confidence from the preceding table. Yet what indications it affords point to a secular change whereby the pure negro blood has lost ground before the mixed, as the two together have apparently lost ground before the whites.

In the following table the number and proportion of whites and of

[1] Compare p. 85, f.

colored in each department at the present census is stated. In order to call attention to the geographical distribution of the two races, the departments are arranged in the order of decreasing proportion of whites:

Department.	Absolute number of—		Percentages of—	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Aguadilla	85,298	14,347	85.6	14.4
Arecibo	125,059	37,249	77.1	22.9
Mayaguez	82,044	45,522	64.3	35.7
Ponce	121,187	82,004	59.6	40.4
Guayama	56,805	55,181	50.7	49.3
Bayamon	78,228	81,818	48.9	51.1
Humacao	40,805	47,696	46.1	53.9
Total	589,426	363,817	61.8	38.2

To one who is familiar with the location of these departments, it is clear that the proportion of whites is greatest in the western departments and decreases toward the east. In Aguadilla the proportion of whites is about the same as in Kentucky, while at the eastern end of Porto Rico it is about the same as in Louisiana. In general the proportion of whites is greater also in the northern departments. As one passes from west to east or from north to south the proportion of colored increases.

If the 69 municipal districts be divided into two classes, the 40 which touch the seacoast and the 29 which do not, and the average proportion of whites in each class be computed, it appears that in the 29 interior districts the whites make up 66.3 per cent of the population; but in the 40 coast districts they are only 58.8 per cent. As the inland districts are usually the upland and cooler districts, it seems that the whites are somewhat more numerous relatively in the cooler parts of the island.

In San Juan the proportion of whites (47.6 per cent) is much larger than in the neighboring municipal districts of Rio Piedras (38.0 per cent), or Carolina (39.1 per cent), but a little less than in Bayamon (51.1 per cent). In the other two large cities, Mayaguez and Ponce, the proportion of whites in the city is noticeably less than in the remainder of the municipal district embracing the city.

City.	Per cent of whites.	
	In city.	In rest of district.
Mayaguez	59.8	68.2
Ponce	55.3	62.2

Apparently the colored are somewhat massed in the cities. The difference in this regard between the capital and the other two cities may be due to the large number of foreign-born whites in San Juan.[1]

[1] 2,873 as compared with 754 in Mayaguez and 1,182 in Ponce. See p. 189.

RACE AND SEX.

The following table shows the proportions of the sexes in the two races and for the three classes of colored distinguished by the census:

Race.	Number.		Per cent.		Per cent in Cuba.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Whites	294,195	295,231	49.9	50.1	53.5	46.5
Colored	178,066	185,751	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6
Negro	29,122	30,268	49.0	51.0	47.7	52.3
Mixed	148,878	155,474	48.9	51.1	46.3	53.7
Chinese	66	9	88.0	12.0	98.9	1.1
Total	472,261	480,982	49.5	50.5	51.8	48.2

There is a slight excess of females over males in Porto Rico, a numerical relation much the same as in several American states along the Atlantic seaboard—e. g., New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Maryland—but quite different from that in Cuba. This excess of females is most marked among the persons of mixed blood. The same is true in Cuba, but with both the negro and the mixed the sexes are much nearer to an equality in numbers in Porto Rico.

RACE AND AGE.

In analyzing the figures for age the term median age was explained and the method of computing it set forth (p. 46). This concept enables one to state summarily the difference in age between the two races as in the following table. For purposes of comparison the figures for Cuba and the United States are included.

Median age.

Race.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
White	18.3	20.5	22.4
Colored	17.8	21.6	18.3

The table shows that the extreme youth of the population of Porto Rico already mentioned (p. 47) is true of both races. The whites of Porto Rico are about two years younger than those in Cuba and four years younger than those in the United States. The colored in Porto Rico are but little younger than those in the United States, half a year, but nearly four years younger than those in Cuba, where, by a curious anomaly, the colored are older than the whites. Although this is not the place to dwell on the Cuban figures, it may be mentioned in passing that the aged Chinese and African immigrants in Cuba are the main if not the entire cause of the anomaly.

Where a race or social class maintains itself by excess of births over deaths, or natural increase rather than by immigration or transfer from other social classes, there a low median age is an indication of

low vitality and a short life. Where the population is growing with abnormal rapidity this inference may fail, but that explanation does not hold in Porto Rico.

In the following table the age composition of the two races is indicated for Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States by five-year periods:

Per cent of total population of specified race in age period named.

Age period.	Porto Rico.		Cuba.		United States.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
0–4	15.8	15.8	8.2	8.5	12.0	13.9
5–9	14.8	15.4	14.6	14.0	11.8	14.5
10–14	12.9	13.3	14.2	13.5	10.9	13.7
15–19	9.8	9.8	11.7	10.7	10.3	11.6
20–24	9.4	9.1	10.4	8.5	9.9	9.8
25–29	8.9	8.7	9.2	7.7	8.5	7.7
30–34	6.9	6.5	7.9	6.9	7.6	5.7
35–39	5.1	4.8	6.6	5.8	6.3	5.6
40–44	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.2
45–49	2.8	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.7
50–54	3.4	3.6	3.1	4.7	3.8	3.1
55–59	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.8	1.9
60–64	1.9	2.0	1.6	3.4	2.4	1.8
65–69	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1
70–74	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.8
75–79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4
80–84	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
85–89	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
90–94	0.1	0.1	.....	0.2	.....	0.1
95–99	.....	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....
100+	.....	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the preceding table it appears that below the age of 20 in Porto Rico the colored are more numerous, but from that age to 50 the whites, and in old age, apparently, again the colored. Conceive two groups, one of 10,000 whites, the other of 10,000 colored, and of age distribution the same as that of the average in Porto Rico for these two races. The negro group would have 108 more children under 15, and 17 more elderly persons over 50. The white group would have 125 more between 15 and 50, or in the productive years of life. If we assume that these answers are correct and that persons under 15 and over 65 are dependent for support upon persons between those years, then under present Porto Rican conditions 1,000 self-supporting whites, men and women, must maintain on the average 837 young and old of the same race, while 1,000 colored must maintain 874, or 37 more dependents, the difference being due almost entirely to the larger proportion of children among the colored.

The preceding table also shows by the concentration upon 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 that the colored in their answers report their ages more often than the whites as multiples of ten, and therefore are more inaccurate in their statements of age. The greater proportion of colored above the age of 50, as shown in the tables, is probably an error. The colored men and women, being more inaccurate in their statements of

age, are more prone to exaggerate it when past middle life, and this tendency more than offsets the probably smaller proportion of colored in the later years.

NATIVITY.

[See Tables V, VII, X, and XI.]

The number of foreign born returned by the census is 13,872, or about 1.5 per cent of the total population. There are few regions in the Western Hemisphere in which the proportion of natives is so high and that of the foreign born so low. Even the southern portion of the United States as a whole had a greater proportion of foreign born, although eight of these states had a proportion slightly smaller than Porto Rico. In the other West Indies the proportion of foreign born ranged from 2 per cent in the Barbados to nearly 45 per cent in Trinidad, while in Cuba it was about seven times as great as in Porto Rico.

Of the total foreign born, 11,422 were white, constituting 1.9 per cent of all the whites, and 2,450 were colored, or 0.6 per cent of all the colored.

Of the total number of foreigners, 5,935, or 43 per cent, were found in the three cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, thus illustrating upon this island the general tendency of foreigners toward the cities.

Of the total foreign born, 7,690, or 55 per cent, decidedly more than one-half, were born in Spain. These were nearly all of the white race. The whole of Spanish America contributed 1,542, of which 1,194 came from the West India islands. The United States contributed 1,069. From Africa were reported 427, of which 258 were colored. This is probably the last remnant of the imported slaves. China was represented by but 68 persons.

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

[See Table XII.]

This table presents the potential voters of Porto Rico, classified by race, by country of birth, and by literacy, with a view of determining the effect upon them of making the ability to read and write a condition of the elective franchise.

The element of foreign birth in Porto Rico is trifling in number and proportion and is quite uniformly distributed. Among the males of voting age only 3.8 per cent were of alien birth, 2.8 per cent being Spanish.

The classification by birthplace and by citizenship shows that the two are practically identical. The people born in Spain or other countries and living on the island have, with few exceptions, retained their alien citizenship. On these accounts it is deemed unnecessary to pub-

lish the extended and complicated tables required to present citizenship as well as birthplace.

In the following tables the males over 21 are classified as white and colored, and the whites as born in Porto Rico, born in Spain, and born in other countries. Each of these groups is then classified under the following heads:

Can neither read nor write.
Can read but can not write.
Can read and write.
With superior education.

In the following discussion it is to be understood that illiterates are those who can neither read nor write, the remainder being regarded as literates.

The males of voting age in Porto Rico numbered 201,071. Classified by birthplace and race, they were as follows:

Race and birthplace.	Number.	Per cent.
Whites born in Porto Rico	120,295	59.8
Whites born in Spain	5,662	2.8
Whites born in other countries	2,104	1.1
Colored	73,010	36.3

Of the whites of Porto Rican birth 35,397 were literate, forming 29.4 per cent of all this class. Of the colored, 12,576 could read, or 17.2 per cent of all the colored. Under this educational qualification, therefore, the number of those entitled to vote in the island would be 47,973, or 25 per cent of the native males of voting age and 24 per cent of all males of voting age. Thus the suffrage would be restricted to about one-fourth of the males of voting age.

The effect of such a provision upon the people of the several departments is next to be considered. The following table shows the percentage of males over 21 years of age in each department, classified by birthplace and race:

Percentages of males 21 + by nativity and race.

Department.	White.			Colored.	Total native of both races.
	Native.	Spanish.	Other foreign.		
Aguadilla	84.5	2.0	0.5	13.0	97.5
Arecibo	74.2	2.6	0.4	22.8	97.0
Bayamon	44.2	5.6	2.1	48.1	92.3
Guayama	50.9	2.1	0.5	46.5	97.4
Humacao	45.5	1.5	0.7	52.3	97.8
Mayaguez	63.1	2.5	1.0	33.4	96.5
Ponce	57.4	2.3	1.5	38.8	96.2

The last column is formed by the addition of columns 1 and 4 on the assumption that all the colored are natives, an assumption which is very nearly correct.

It is seen that the whites of Porto Rican birth ranged from 44.2 per cent in Bayamon up to 84.5 in Aguadilla; that the persons of Spanish birth ranged from 1.5 per cent in Humacao up to 5.6 per cent in Bayamon, and that persons of other foreign birth ranged from 0.4 per cent in Arecibo up to 2.1 per cent in Bayamon. The high percentage of persons of Spanish and other foreign birth in this department is due to the fact, of course, that it contains the large and important commercial city of San Juan. The colored ranged from 13 per cent in Aguadilla up to 52.3 per cent in Humacao, the latter department having four times as many proportionally as the former. Including the colored, the proportion of males of voting age who were of native birth was smallest in Bayamon, where it was 92.3 per cent, and highest in Humacao, where it was 97.8 per cent. With the exception of Bayamon, no department contains more than 3.8 per cent of foreign born, Ponce containing this proportion, Mayaguez 3.5, while the other provinces contain less than 3 per cent each.

The following table shows in each department the number of native white and of colored literates, with the proportion which they bear to the total among males 21 years of age.

Number and proportion of literates.

Department.	Literate native whites.		Literate colored.		Literate foreign whites.	Per cent of literates to all males of voting age.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Aguadilla	3,684	21.0	539	20.1	443	23
Arecibo	5,648	22.4	979	12.6	816	22
Bayamon	5,205	35.5	3,303	20.7	2,394	33
Guayama	3,664	32.0	1,289	12.3	549	24
Humacao	2,487	30.0	1,240	12.9	365	22
Mayaguez	6,179	35.0	1,968	21.1	864	32
Ponce	8,530	33.4	3,258	18.9	1,533	30

We see that among the native whites the proportion of literates to all native white males of voting age ranged from 20.5 per cent in Aguadilla up to 35.5 per cent in Bayamon. Aguadilla and Arecibo seem to be together with a low percentage of literates, all the other departments containing 30 or more per cent in that class.

Among the colored the smallest percentage of literates was found in the department of Guayama, where it was 12.3 per cent; or, in other words, fewer than 1 in 8 could read. From this it ranged up to 21.1 per cent in Mayaguez, at the west end of the island. Here rather more than 1 in 5 were able to read.

The fifth column presents the number of literates among those born in Spain and other countries. These figures are given for the purpose of comparison with the literates of native birth, and show that the latter far outnumber them. Indeed, the only department in which the native literates were not many times as numerous as the foreign

born was Bayamon, and here the latter were outnumbered in the proportion of 3.5 to 1.

The last column gives the proportion which the number of actual voters will bear under a literacy qualification to the total number of native males over 21 years of age. This per cent ranges from 22 in Arecibo and Humacao up to 33 in Bayamon, which department, therefore, has the proud distinction of possessing the smallest proportion of illiterates among its native population.

In the cities of San Juan and Ponce is concentrated a considerable part of the foreign element of the island, and here, if anywhere, will the restriction of the suffrage to literates give the foreign born an advantage. It is well, therefore, to examine the conditions in these two cities. The following table shows in the cities of San Juan and Ponce the number of males 21 years of age and over who could read among the white natives of the island, the whites of Spanish birth, the whites born in other countries, and the colored.

Race and birthplace.	San Juan literates.	Ponce literates.
Native white	1,925	2,190
Spanish born	1,100	409
Born in other countries	592	268
Colored	1,822	1,265

It appears that in the city of San Juan the native whites and the colored each outnumbered the foreign element, while together they outnumbered them nearly 2.5 to 1. In Ponce this proportion was even greater, the native whites being more than three times and the colored twice as numerous as the foreign element.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

[See Tables XIII–XVI.]

The census schedules classified the population as regards conjugal condition into three groups—single, married, and widowed. Since the Roman Catholic Church does not permit divorces, the class of divorced persons is not represented.

There is, however, another class represented in Porto Rico, as in Cuba, which consists of persons living together in the conjugal relation without religious or legal sanction. This class, which is large not only in these islands but in much of Spanish America, probably owes its existence to the fact that throughout these countries the only legal authority for sanctioning marriage is the Catholic Church, and the expense attendant upon the wedding ceremony has caused it to be waived in large numbers of cases. Such unions by mutual consent, while commonly regarded in the United States as binding, have not been so regarded in Porto Rico, Cuba, or other parts of Spanish America.

and the children resulting therefrom are regarded as illegitimate. An attempt has been made to distinguish and tabulate the members of such unions, and while the results are probably below the truth, they are believed to be valuable, at least as indicating the minimum number of this class.

The population of Porto Rico, as regards conjugal condition, was distributed as follows among these four classes, expressed in percentages of the total number of inhabitants of the island:

Single	69.7
Married	16.6
Living together by mutual consent	8.8
Widowed	4.9
	100.0

THE SINGLE.

Of the total population of Porto Rico nearly seven-tenths (69.7 per cent) were single. This proportion, which is exceedingly large, is comprised in great part of children. Excluding them from consideration and considering only that portion of the population which is 15 years of age and over, it is found that 45.9 per cent of what may be thus regarded as the adult population were single. Including those living together by mutual consent among the single, the percentage of single among those over 15 years of age was increased to 61.7 per cent. These proportions also are exceedingly large—much greater than in most countries of the earth. The corresponding proportion in the United States in 1890 was 36.9 per cent.

The following table gives the corresponding proportion in most of the leading countries of the earth:

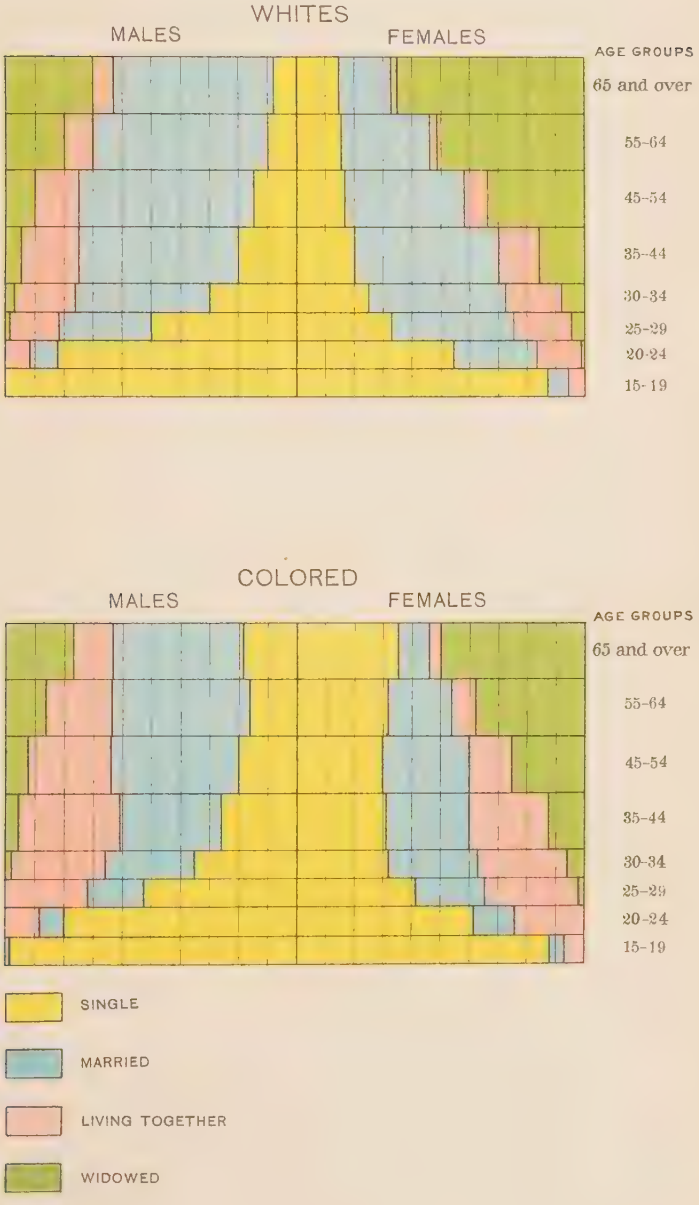
Country.	Date of census.	Per cent of single to population 15+.	Country.	Date of census.	Per cent of single to population 15+.
Hungary[1]	1890	23.2	Chile	1885	45.3
Mexico	1895	34.9	*Porto Rico*[3]	1899	45.9
France	1886	35.3	New Zealand	1891	46.4
Italy	1881	36.5	Costa Rica	1892	47.5
Denmark	1890	36.7	Argentina	1895	47.9
United States	1890	36.9	Queensland	1891	48.3
Germany	1890	38.3	Ireland	1891	50.8
England and Wales	1891	39.6	British Honduras	1891	51.4
Austria	1890	40.4	Cuba[3]	1899	53.4
Sweden	1890	40.7	Leeward Islands	1891	57.7
Netherlands	1889	40.8	Barbados	1891	61.5
Switzerland	1888	42.8	*Porto Rico*[4]	1899	61.7
Belgium	1890	43.9	Trinidad[5]	1891	63.5
Turks Island	1891	43.9	Cuba[4]	1899	66.6
Guatemala[2]	1893	44.7	Martinique	1894	78.5
Scotland	1891	45.2			

[1] Population 16+ is the basis.
[2] Population 14+ is the basis.
[3] Excluding persons living together by mutual consent.
[4] Including persons living together by mutual consent.
[5] Excluding the East Indians.

Throughout the following discussion the persons living in consensual unions, as well as the married and widowed, will be excluded from the

PORTO RICO

CONJUGAL CONDITION BY RACE, SEX AND AGE



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single. Furthermore, the discussion will be confined, as regards nativity, to the native white and the colored elements, since the foreign whites form so small a proportion of the population as to be practically negligible.

The following table shows the proportion of single among the native white males and females and the colored males and females:

	Per cent.
Native whites	68.6
Male	71.5
Female	65.8
Colored	72.1
Male	73.6
Female	70.6

As is seen, the males were relatively in excess in both races, and among the whites to a great extent.

The following tables show the distribution of the single by age, sex, and race, expressed in percentages of the total number of persons in the several age groups:

Percentages of single.

Age group.	Native white.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15–19	98.5	88.7	98.1	89.1
20–24	82.1	54.9	80.0	61.1
25–29	49.8	33.4	51.6	41.9
30–34	29.9	24.9	34.9	36.4
35–44	19.5	19.5	24.7	31.1
45–54	13.7	17.1	20.1	30.6
55–64	10.2	16.2	16.5	32.4
65 +	8.6	16.0	19.1	36.2

At the same ages the proportion of single among the males was, in the earlier years, greater than among the females. This extended among the whites up to the age of 35, beyond which the proportion of single females became the greater. Among the colored it extended to the age of 30, beyond which the proportion among the females was greater.

Among the native whites, both males and females, the proportion of single diminished steadily through all ages, but among the colored it reached a minimum and then increased again. This minimum was reached among colored males at the age period of 55 to 64 years, and among females at the age period of 45 to 54 years. This phenomenon is doubtless due to the fact, as will appear hereafter, that consensual unions are much more common among the colored than among the whites, and that when such unions cease by the death of one or the other member the remaining member is placed among the single instead of being regarded as widowed.

The distribution of the single among the several departments of Porto Rico shows great uniformity, the proportion of the single to the total population ranging from 68.5 up to 71.5 per cent, the latter

proportion being found in the department of Bayamon, which includes the city of San Juan.

The following table shows the percentages in the several departments:

Percentage of single.

Aguadilla	68.5	Humacao	69.8
Arecibo	68.5	Mayaguez	68.4
Bayamon	71.5	Ponce	70.3
Guayama	69.9		

The fact that the department of Bayamon contained a larger proportion of single than any other of the seven departments indicates that the proportion of single was greater in urban than in rural districts. That this is true is shown by the fact that in the largest three cities of Porto Rico, taken collectively, the proportion of single was 71 per cent, while in the remainder of the island, which may be regarded as rural districts, the proportion was 69.6 per cent.

THE MARRIED.

In this discussion two groups of married persons will be considered: One, those legally married under the forms of the church; the other, the consensual unions already referred to. These will be discussed both together and separately.

The proportion which the legally married bore to the total population was 16.6 per cent, or about one-sixth. The proportion of the inhabitants who were associated in consensual unions was 8.8 per cent, or a little more than one-half of those legally married. Hence the proportion of those living together in the marriage relation was 25.4 per cent. This is a very small proportion, smaller than in any European country and much smaller than in the United States in 1890, where it was not less than 35.7 per cent.

The following table shows the proportion of those married and of those living together by mutual consent and their sum, in each of the seven departments of the island:

Department.	Married.	Living together by mutual consent.	Sum of two.
Aguadilla	20.8	5.4	26.2
Arecibo	19.1	7.3	26.4
Bayamon	15.2	8.8	24.0
Guayama	15.2	10.4	25.6
Humacao	13.5	12.3	25.8
Mayaguez	17.7	8.2	25.9
Ponce	15.2	9.9	25.1

Thus it appears that while there was considerable variation in the proportion of married in the several departments, ranging from 13.5 per cent in Humacao up to 20.8 in Aguadilla, these differences are very

nearly offset by corresponding differences in the proportion of those living together by mutual consent, which range from 5.4 in Aguadilla, where the proportion of married was greatest, up to 12.3 in Humacao, where the proportion of married was least, making the figures in the fourth column, which express the proportion of those living together under the legal sanction of marriage, together with those living together by mutual consent, very nearly the same in all the departments. Furthermore, it will be noted that those departments in which the proportion of all the married was the smallest, namely, Bayamon and Ponce, were those containing the only two large cities of the island, San Juan and Ponce. This difference between the urban and rural parts of the island is, furthermore, brought out in the statement that, while the proportion of married in the three cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, together, is 14.6, in the rest of the island, which may be regarded as a rural region, the corresponding proportion was 16.8, while the proportion of those living together by mutual consent was the same in both the cities and the rural districts.

Classified by race, it appears that the proportion of those legally married was greater, and of those living in consensual unions was less, among the whites than among the colored, while the proportion of the two classes together was somewhat larger among the whites than among the colored, as appears in the following table:

Race.	Married.	In consensual unions.	Total.
Native white	19.1	7.0	26.1
Colored	12.0	11.8	23.8

It appears, furthermore, from the above that the proportions of married and of those living together among the colored were very nearly equal.

Classifying the married and those living in consensual unions by sex, as well as by race, shows the following results, expressed in percentages of the total number of each class:

Race and Sex.	Married.	In consensual unions.	Both.
Native white:			
Male	18.6	7.1	25.7
Female	19.5	7.0	26.5
Colored:			
Male	12.4	11.8	24.2
Female	11.7	11.7	23.4

Thus it appears that the proportion of the married among the white females was somewhat larger than among the males, while those in consensual unions were about equal. Among the colored there was no decided difference in either class.

Classified by age, as well as race and sex, the following results appear:

Race, sex, and age.	Married.	In consensual unions.	Both.
Native white males:			
15 to 19 years	0.6	0.9	1.5
20 to 24 years	10.0	7.4	17.4
25 to 29 years	31.3	17.4	48.7
30 to 34 years	46.2	21.2	67.4
35 to 44 years	54.1	21.2	75.3
45 to 54 years	59.6	16.1	75.7
55 to 64 years	60.5	10.1	70.6
65+ years	54.4	6.0	60.4
Native white females:			
15 to 19 years	6.8	4.4	11.2
20 to 24 years	28.9	15.0	43.9
25 to 29 years	43.5	19.6	63.1
30 to 34 years	48.5	19.1	67.6
35 to 44 years	50.0	14.1	64.1
45 to 54 years	42.0	7.0	49.0
55 to 64 years	30.0	2.8	32.8
65+ years	17.1	1.1	18.2
Colored males:			
15 to 19 years	0.5	1.3	1.8
20 to 24 years	6.8	12.9	19.7
25 to 29 years	19.1	28.4	47.5
30 to 34 years	29.7	33.4	63.1
35 to 44 years	35.1	36.2	71.3
45 to 54 years	42.3	28.8	71.1
55 to 64 years	46.8	21.6	68.4
65+ years	42.5	14.6	57.1
Colored females:			
15 to 19 years	4.3	6.4	10.7
20 to 24 years	15.4	22.6	38.0
25 to 29 years	24.2	31.6	55.8
30 to 34 years	27.0	31.6	58.6
35 to 44 years	29.7	26.8	56.5
45 to 54 years	29.0	14.5	43.5
55 to 64 years	21.6	7.8	29.4
65+ years	12.4	2.8	15.2

Thus it appears that among the native white males the maximum proportion of married occurred in the age group between 55 and 64 years, where it reached three-fifths of the whole number, while among those living together by mutual consent the maximum occurred about the age of 35 years. Among the native white females the maximum proportion of married occurred between the ages of 35 and 44 years, where one-half of this class were married. The subsequent diminution in the proportion of this class is explained by the increase in the proportion of widowed, as will be shown later. The maximum proportion of those living together by mutual consent occurred between the ages of 35 and 44 years, where it reached one-fifth of the total number.

Among colored males the maximum proportion occurred, as among the white males, between the ages of 55 and 64, and the maximum among those living together by mutual consent between 35 and 44 years. Among the colored females the maximum among the married was found between 35 and 44 years, and of those living together by mutual consent at about the age of 30.

The map opposite this page shows the proportion which those in consensual unions bore to the married in various parts of Porto Rico. A study of it shows that the consensual unions were relatively most numerous in the eastern and southeastern parts of the island, especially on

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the eastern half of the south coast. Of the total number of municipal districts in the island, 35 contained a larger proportion of consensual unions than the average of the island, and in 9 municipal districts consensual unions were more numerous than lawful marriages.

THE WIDOWED.

Of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, 4.9 per cent, or nearly one in twenty, were widowed. The proportion of widowed among native whites (5.3 per cent) was greater than the average of the island, and that of the colored (4.1 per cent) considerably less. This is due to the fact, as shown above, that consensual unions were more numerous relatively among the colored, and that upon the dissolution of such union by the death of one of the members the other became classed with single rather than with widowed.

The widowed native white males formed 2.8 per cent only of the population, and the widowed native white females not less than 7.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for the colored were, for males 4.1, and for females 6 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of the widowed by race, sex, and age:

Age period.	Native white males.	Native white females.	Colored males.	Colored females.
15 to 19 years	.....	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.9
25 to 29 years	1.5	3.5	0.9	2.3
30 to 34 years	2.7	7.5	1.9	5.0
35 to 44 years	5.2	16.4	4.0	12.4
45 to 54 years	10.6	33.9	8.8	25.9
55 to 64 years	19.2	51.0	15.1	38.1
65+ years	30.6	65.7	23.8	48.5

As will be seen, the proportion of widowed increased steadily with advancing age among all classes. It reached in the native white males 30.6 per cent at the oldest age, and among the colored males 23.8 per cent, while among females it reached 65.7 per cent among the native whites and 48.5 per cent among the colored. There was here, therefore, as elsewhere, a much larger proportion of widowed among females than among males. This excess is in part due to the fact that the death rate is greater as an average, among married couples, with men than with women, on account of the greater average age of the husband, and in part to the fact that more men remarry than women, and, to a considerable extent at least, select single women rather than widows.

EDUCATION.

As far as history throws any light on the subject, it would appear that prior to the year 1799 there were no schools in Porto Rico, outside of the cities of San Juan and San German, which had free schools for girls, where needlework and the catechism of the Catholic Church were

taught, a class in philosophy established by the Dominican monks, and a few private schools attended by the children of the wealthier citizens.

During the next forty years a number of private schools and a few colleges were opened, but it was not until 1845 that public primary schools were provided for. For a full account of education in Porto Rico the reader is referred to Senate Document 363, Fifty-sixth Congress, publishing the report of Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor of the island.

The system was the same as that of Spain, which is fully described in the Report of the Census of Cuba.

On June 30, 1898, there were in existence in Porto Rico 380 public schools for boys, 148 for girls, 1 for adults, and 26 private schools, having an enrollment of 44,861 pupils. The total amount annually expended, including the subsidy granted by the insular government to private schools, was 309,810.75 *pesos*, or $185,886.45.

At the end of the school year 1899 there were 525 public schools, having a total attendance of 21,873 pupils, at a cost of $203,373. The number of children of school age at that time without school facilities was 268,630.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who succeeded General Brooke as Military Governor, took an early interest in education, and on May 1 established a code of school laws which provided for school boards in all municipal districts in which schools were in operation and abolished many of the evils of the Spanish school system, as, for example, the payment of fees by parents who could afford it, and the teaching of religion and church doctrine. He established a teachers' manual and free text-books, graded the schools, and made provision for high schools, and the necessary professional schools.

Under Gen. George W. Davis these laws were carefully revised and modified by the introduction of many beneficial changes suggested by experience.

On August 12, 1899, General Davis substituted for the bureau of education an insular board of education having general charge of public instruction. The first public school building was erected under his supervision in 1899 in the city of San Juan. Others will doubtless follow as funds become available in the various municipalities.

As in Cuba, no subject is of greater importance to the inhabitants of these islands than the education of the children who will in time be called on to perform the duties and assume the full responsibilities of citizenship.

LITERACY.

[See Tables XVII and XIX.]

A census can take cognizance of the degree of education of a people only as it is indicated by certain simple tests, which refer usually to formal or book education, not because that is necessarily the most

PUBLIC SCHOOL IN ARECIBO.

important, but because it is the most easily tested. The tests used by the present census were attendance at school, ability to read, ability to write, and possession of higher education. It is obvious that attendance at school certifies nothing regarding a person's educational attainments, yet if the entire population is to be classed according to degree of education some assumption must be made regarding children attending school. It can not introduce serious error to give such children the benefit of the doubt and assume that all of them were able to read and write, but that all under 10 years of age and not attending school were not able to read. On these assumptions the population of Porto Rico may be classed as follows:

Persons in Porto Rico	Number.	Per cent of total.
With higher education	5,045	0.5
Able to read and write	143,472	15.0
Able to read	158,852	16.6
Population answering educational questions	951,836	100.0

In the preceding table the classes are not mutually exclusive, but each succeeding class includes all those in the preceding. From this table the following may be derived by taking the differences in the successive numbers of the preceding:

Persons in Porto Rico	Number.	Per cent.
With higher education	5,045	0.5
Able to write, but without higher education	138,427	14.5
Able to read, but unable to write	15,380	1.6
Unable to read	792,984	83.2
Not stated	1,407	0.2
Total	953,243	100.0

From this table it appears that the three classes of those able to read, but unable to write, those with higher education, and those not answering the educational questions, including together less than one-fortieth of the total population, were numerically insignificant. Attention, therefore, may be centered on the other two classes. The several departments of Porto Rico had the following numbers and proportions of persons able to read:

Department.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Aguadilla	99,645	12,277	12.3
Arecibo	162,308	20,030	12.3
Humacao	88,501	12,222	13.8
Guayama	111,986	16,730	14.9
Ponce	203,191	36,359	17.8
Bayamon	160,046	33,740	21.0
Mayaguez	127,566	27,494	21.5
Porto Rico	953,243	158,852	16.6

In the whole island about one person in six is able to read. The seven departments fall into two groups, four in which the percentage of persons able to read is below the average of the island, and three in which it is above. These three, it will be seen, are those which contain the three cities of Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan. It is likely, therefore, that ability to read is more prevalent among the inhabitants of these cities than in the rural districts. The following table presents the facts on this point:

City.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Mayaguez	15,187	7,826	51.5
Ponce	27,952	12,934	46.2
San Juan	32,048	16,618	51.8
Total cities	75,187	37,378	49.7
Rest of island	878,056	121,474	13.8

This table shows that in the three cities of Porto Rico about half the population are able to read, a proportion nearly four times that in the rest of the island. Accordingly it seems fairer to compare the three departments containing these cities with the other four only after the urban population has been excluded. This is done in the following table:

Department.	Rural population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Bayamon	127,998	17,122	13.4
Mayaguez	112,379	19,668	17.5
Ponce	175,239	23,425	13.4

This table, supplementing that on page 73, shows that outside the large cities ability to read is much more general in the department of Mayaguez than in any other, and that next to this come the two departments at the eastern end of the island, Guayama and Humacao, while the two northwestern departments, Aguadilla and Arecibo, have the smallest proportion of persons able to read. This result is surprising in that it shows that the departments containing a very high proportion of colored (p. 59) have also a large proportion of literates, while the departments containing the largest proportion of whites are those in which illiteracy is most common. From an examination of the table showing by departments the proportion of population living in cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over (p. 44), it appears that those departments with the smallest population able to read are just the ones which have the smallest proportion of urban population, while Guayama has, after Bayamon, the highest proportion of urban population, and Humacao has a proportion decidedly higher than that for either Aguadilla or Arecibo. It seems probable, therefore, that the propor-

PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MANATI.

tion of population residing in the smaller cities exercises more influence than the proportion of whites in determining the proportion of literates.

The following figures show the returns of literacy at the censuses of 1860 and 1887 as compared with the present:

Census.	Population.	Number able to read.	Per cent able to read.
1860	583,181	51,386	8.8
1887	806,708	111,380	13.8
1899	953,243	158,852	16.6

These figures show that the proportion of literates in the total population has increased from 8 to 16 per cent in forty years. Notwithstanding this slight increase, the proportion of illiterates in Porto Rico is higher than in any of the states of this Union or any of the other West Indian islands. Guatemala is the only country in the region for which statistics are obtainable, where the proportion of illiterates is higher than in Porto Rico.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

[See Tables XVII and XX.]

The total number of persons attending school in Porto Rico during the year preceding November 10, 1899, was 26,212, or between 2 and 3 per cent of the total population. But in the discussion on age it was shown (p. 49) that the children in Porto Rico between 5 and 15 years old, and so at the age when school attendance is most common, were unusually numerous. Hence it is better to compare the children attending school with those of school age. From Table XX (p. 267) it appears that only 414 children under 5 or over 17 years of age attended school—that is, about 1.5 per cent of the entire number. The school age may therefore be assumed to be 5–17, and the slight proportion of persons over or under these limits neglected.

Number and per cent of children attending school.

Country.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Porto Rico	322,393	25,798	8.0

It has already been shown that the proportion of persons able to read, and probably also the proportion of children attending school, was much higher in the cities of Porto Rico than in the rural districts. In the following table the facts for the two cities included in Table XX are given.

Number and per cent of school children in cities.

City.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Ponce	7,904	1,877	23.7
San Juan	8,886	1,901	21.3
Total	16,790	3,778	22.5

On the average in the two cities less than one-fourth of the children 5 to 17 attended school during the year preceding the census. If the figures for these two cities be subtracted from all Porto Rico, the following results are reached:

Number and per cent of school children in rural districts.

Region.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Porto Rico outside two cities of 25,000	305,603	22,020	7.2

In the rural districts of Porto Rico less than one-fifteenth of the children between 5 and 17 years of age attended school during the year preceding the census, but in the large cities the proportion was a little more than three times as great.

In the following table the figures are given for the seven departments after the two large cities have been excluded:

Number and per cent of school children in rural districts, by departments.

Department.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Arecibo	56,388	3,313	5.8
Ponce	60,369	3,604	5.9
Aguadilla	33,766	2,096	6.2
Bayamon	44,817	3,150	7.0
Humacao	30,038	2,361	7.8
Guayama	38,537	3,228	8.3
Mayaguez	41,688	4,268	10.2
Porto Rico	305,603	22,020	7.2

The conspicuous position of Mayaguez agrees with the results of the analysis regarding ability to read (p. 74), but in the present table the position of this department is influenced by the inclusion of the city of Mayaguez. Here, too, one notices that the proportion of children attending school, like the proportion of literates, is lowest in the two northwesterly departments, where the proportion of whites is highest, while the two departments of Humacao and Guayama come next to Mayaguez in the proportion of children attending

PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MAYAGUEZ.

school, notwithstanding the fact that about half of their population is colored.

That there is a rough correlation between the rank of the departments in the order of school attendance and in the order of literacy, appears from the following lists:

Departments in the order of

Increasing literacy:	*Increasing school attendance:*
Arecibo.	Aguadilla.
Ponce.	Arecibo.
Aguadilla.	Bayamon.
Bayamon.	Ponce.
Humacao.	Humacao.
Guayama.	Guayama.
Mayaguez.	Mayaguez.

School attendants classified by sex.—The following table gives the facts for Porto Rico by sex:

Number and per cent of school children by sex.

Sex.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Male	162,838	15,273	9.3
Female	159,555	10,525	6.5
Total	322,393	25,798	8.0

The proportion of males attending school is much higher than that of females, and so great a difference in this respect is unusual.

School attendants classified by age.—In the following table the proportion of school attendants in the several age classes is given:

Number and per cent of school children by age.

Age period.	Population.	School attendants.	Per cent attending school.
0–4	150,403	209	0.1
5–9	143,546	10,254	7.1
10–14	124,353	14,492	11.6
15–17	54,494	1,052	1.9
18+	480,447	205	.....
Total	953,243	26,212	2.7

The one noticeable feature of the preceding table is the relatively small proportion of children between 5 and 10 years of age who were attending school, and the sharp maximum in the proportion for the age period 10–14. In Cuba the proportions of children of these two age periods attending school are more nearly alike.

School attendants classified by race.—The following table gives the facts regarding school attendance for Porto Rico, by race:

Number and per cent of school children, by race.

Race.	Population 5–17.	Persons 5–17 attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White	196,961	17,516	8.8
Colored	125,432	8,282	6.6
Total	322,393	25,798	8.0

The proportion of colored children attending school is slightly less than the proportion of white children, but the difference between the two races in this regard is comparatively slight.

In the following table the proportion of school attendants for each race is given by departments:

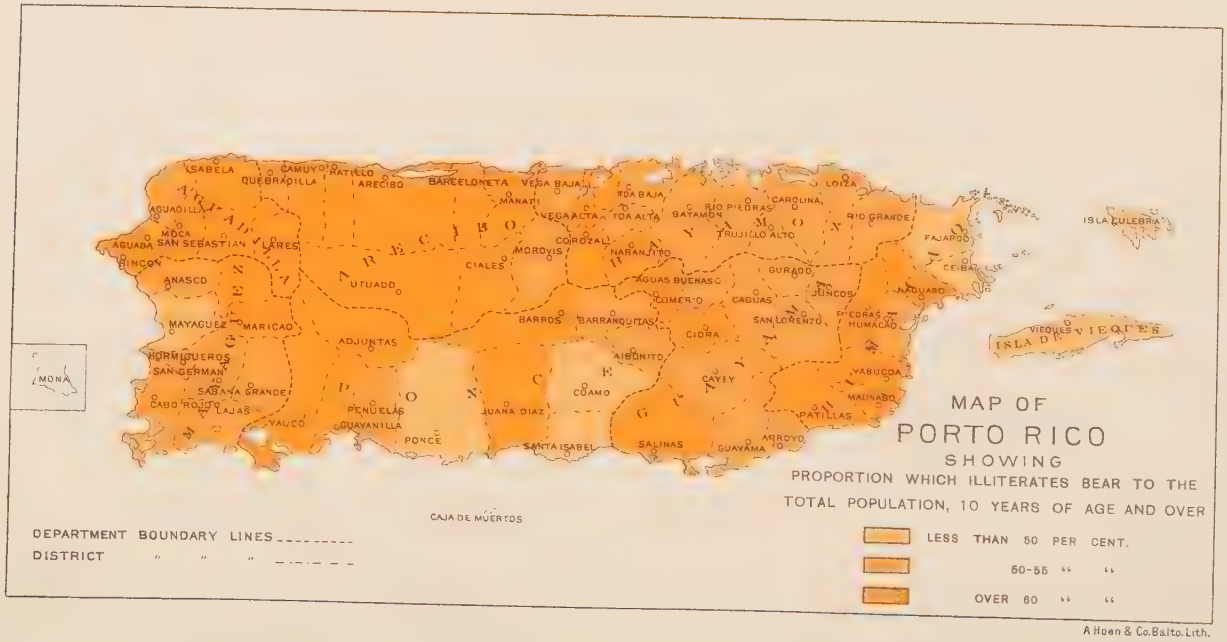
Department.	Per cent of school attendants among children 5 to 17 years old.	
	White.	Colored.
Aguadilla	6.0	7.2
Arecibo	6.1	5.1
Ponce	8.8	6.7
Humacao	10.3	5.7
Bayamon	11.1	7.7
Guayama	11.1	5.5
Mayaguez	11.9	7.3

The proportions of school attendants in the several departments do not vary for the two races in the same way. In Arecibo both races have few children in school and in Mayaguez both have many, but in Aguadilla, relatively to the other departments, there are few white and many colored school children, and in Guayama there are many white and few colored. Hence school attendance among the two races must be influenced by somewhat different conditions.

LITERACY AMONG PERSONS OVER TEN YEARS OF AGE.

[See Tables XVII and XVIII.]

It is hardly accurate to include infants with the illiterate, even though they can not read, for the word "illiterate" implies that the person has advanced at least out of infancy into childhood. Hence it is the usual practice for a census in gathering information on this topic to disregard all children under a specified age. This has not been done in the censuses of Spain or of the Spanish colonies, but in American census practice all children under ten are omitted from the illiteracy tables. Such a classification is made in the present census of Porto Rico, and will be regarded in the following discussion. For reasons already explained, only two classes will be considered—those who are



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and those who are not able to read. The following table gives the facts for all Porto Rico:

Class.	Population 10+.	Per cent.
Able to read	149,796	22.7
Unable to read	509,498	77.3
Total	659,294	100.0

About one-fourth of the population of Porto Rico, excluding young children, were able to read, a proportion decidedly less than that in any American state.

The following table shows for the several departments the number and proportion of persons able to read. The departments are arranged in the order of increasing proportion of literates.

Department.	Total population 10+.	Persons able to read.	Per cent able to read.
Aguadilla	68,307	11,454	16.8
Arecibo	110,832	18,796	17.0
Humacao	60,539	11,574	19.1
Guayama	75,750	15,497	20.5
Ponce	141,901	34,390	24.2
Mayaguez	91,052	25,931	28.5
Bayamon	110,913	32,154	29.0
Porto Rico	659,294	149,796	22.7

Here, as in the previous discussion, it appears that the part of the island most imperfectly provided with school facilities, and offering the least evidence of even elementary educational attainments, is in the northwest—Aguadilla and Arecibo. The three departments having the highest proportion of persons able to read are the departments containing cities of some size.

The per cent of persons over 10 who were able to read has also been computed for each municipal district and will be found graphically represented on the map facing this page. While it is not worth while to present here the figures for each district, since they can readily be computed from the data in Table XVII, it may be of interest to present the ratios for a few districts having the largest and smallest proportions of literates. The first five and last five districts in this respect were as follows:

Municipal district.	Per cent of persons 10+ able to read.	Municipal district.	Per cent of persons 10+ able to read.
San Juan	63.7	Aguada	12.4
Mayaguez	41.6	Moca	12.2
Mayaguez city	*61.3*	Piedras	11.7
Ponce	38.3	Naranjito	11.3
Ponce city	*55.5*	Rincon	9.9
Vieques	30.8		
Guayama	29.8		

The preceding figures show clearly the degree to which the elements of education are confined to the cities of Porto Rico. Each of the three cities has a percentage of persons over 10 able to read, almost twice as high as the highest of the 66 municipal districts not containing a large city. As nearly 2,000 years ago the elements of Christianity spread first through the cities of the Roman Empire, while the inhabitants of the villages and rural districts clung to the earlier faith until the residents of the village (*pagus*) or of the country (*heath*) came to be identified as pagans and heathen with the believers in the religion that was passing away, so at the present time in Porto Rico and Cuba the elements of education seem to have spread mainly or exclusively in the cities, leaving the country folk to ignorance. This illiteracy presses upon both races alike, and so far as one can judge from the geographical position alone, it is not true in Porto Rico, as in the United States, that illiteracy is most prevalent where the colored race is in largest proportions. For the five municipal districts in Porto Rico given in the preceding list as having the smallest proportions of persons able to read have, respectively, beginning with Rincon, 14.1 per cent, 21.7 per cent, 62 per cent, 11.7 per cent, and 15.9 per cent of colored population, while the average for the whole island is 38.2 per cent.

If one examines the location on the map of Porto Rico of the municipal districts with largest and smallest proportion of persons able to read, one notices that the districts with the best educated population seem to lie along the coast, while the districts having the most illiterate population generally lie in the interior. In order to determine whether this is a general fact, the percentage of illiterates to the population over 10 has been computed for the 37 coast districts, the three containing large cities being excluded, and for the 29 inland districts. It appears that along the coast outside the large cities, 20.5 per cent of the population over 10 were able to read, while in the inland districts on the average only 17.3 per cent were able to read. But it has already been shown in the discussion of race (p. 59) that the percentage of colored in the coast districts is 7.5 per cent higher than in the interior districts, and from a subsequent paragraph (p. 82) it will appear that the percentage of illiteracy among colored in Porto Rico is much higher than among the whites. It is not improbable, therefore, that there is a greater difference between the whites of the interior districts and the whites along the coast, and between the colored of the interior districts and the colored along the coast, than the figures just stated would indicate. In other words, this may be an instance of two counteracting tendencies which nearly neutralize each other. The two races in Porto Rico, as in the United States, tend somewhat to separate along lines of altitude, thus making the whites more numerous in the interior. But the inland population apparently has less opportunity and perhaps less craving to acquire the elements of educa-

tion, while on the other hand the white race usually has a somewhat greater eagerness for this accomplishment than the colored.

In the following table the facts are given for Porto Rico by sex:

Class.	Population 10+.		Per cent.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Able to read	82,882	66,914	25.7	19.9
Unable to read	239,685	269,813	74.3	80.1
Total	322,567	336,727	100.0	100.0

The corresponding per cents of persons able to read in Cuba are: Males, 44.6; females, 41.7; and for the United States they are: Males, 87.6; females, 85.6; so that in all three countries, and indeed in most countries where the information is obtainable, ability to read is somewhat more general among men than among women.

In the following table the proportion of persons able to read in each age group is given for the total population:

Age period.	Per cent able to read.	Age period.	Per cent able to read.
10–14	20.6	45–54	19.2
15–19	25.2	55–64	17.8
20–24	27.1	65+	17.7
25–29	24.4		
30–34	23.2	Total	22.7
35–44	22.3		

Of the persons between 15 and 30 years of age about one-fourth were able to read, while persons in the earlier or later age periods less often possessed this ability. That the persons in the later age periods are most illiterate appears clearly from the table, and points to the conclusion, already shown by the illiteracy figures of earlier censuses, that the rising generation are enjoying better educational advantages than their parents.

In the following table the per cent of persons of each sex able to read is given for the successive age periods. To economize attention the numbers from which the ratios were computed have been omitted. They may be found on page 245, f.

Age period.	Per cent able to read.	
	Males.	Females.
10–14	21.8	19.3
15–19	25.9	24.7
20–24	31.2	23.4
25–29	29.2	20.1
30–34	27.6	19.0
35–44	26.6	17.8
45–54	22.8	15.7
55–64	20.6	15.0
65+	20.5	15.2
Total	25.7	19.8

From this table it is seen that at all age periods the ability to read is an attainment somewhat more common among men than among women, but that the difference between the two sexes is least during the early periods of life, between 10 and 20 years of age, and greatest during the years of middle life. Apparently, therefore, educational facilities are open to the two sexes more equally at the present time than a generation ago.

In the following table the number and per cent of males and females able to read are given for Porto Rico, with distinction of race:

Race and sex.	Total persons 10+.	Persons able to read.	Per cent able to read.
White males	202,351	62,335	30.8
White females	206,727	48,511	23.5
Total white	409,078	110,846	27.1
Colored males	120,216	20,547	17.1
Colored females	130,000	18,403	14.2
Total colored	250,216	38,950	15.6

Of the whites over 10 years of age, more than one-fourth are able to read, while of the colored, not quite one-sixth have this attainment. One notices also that the difference between the two sexes is greater among the whites than among the colored. The proportion of white females able to read is about two-thirds greater than the proportion of colored females, but the proportion of white males able to read is four-fifths greater than the proportion of colored males.

In the following table the proportion of persons able to read at the successive age periods is given separately for native white, foreign born white, and colored:

Age period.	Per cent able to read.		
	Native white.	Foreign born white.	Colored.
10–14	23.3	87.2	15.9
15–19	28.3	93.4	18.9
20–24	29.7	92.4	20.3
25–29	26.5	91.6	17.5
30–34	25.2	91.2	15.6
35–44	24.7	87.9	13.5
45–54	22.2	83.3	9.8
55–64	21.1	79.2	8.3
65+	21.4	71.9	7.2
Total	25.4	87.5	15.6

The preceding table shows most conspicuously the very high degree of literacy among the few foreign born whites in Porto Rico. At the ages at which immigrants usually come to the island, over nine-tenths of the foreign born white are able to read, while among native whites

the proportion never rises to three-tenths. This high proportion of literacy among the foreign born no doubt contributes to the high degree of literacy in the cities in which these foreign born usually remain.

Another inference from this table is that the difference between white and colored, like the difference between male and female, is less in the rising generation than it was in the preceding. During the ages from 10 to 20, the per cent of literates among the native whites is only about one-half greater than it is among the colored, but in the latest age period the proportion of white literates is more than three times that of colored literates.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

[See Tables XXI and XXII.]

In addition to the facts regarding education derived from the schedule for population and just explained, a special schedule for schools was furnished to the enumerators, of which the following is a translation:

Census of Porto Rico, taken under the direction of the United States, 1899.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's district No. ———. District of enumeration No. ———.
Compiled by me on the —— day of ———, 1899.

———— ————, *Enumerator.*

1. Name of the school.
2. Situation.
3. State whether the school is supported by public, private, or religious funds.
4. State whether pupils are day or boarding pupils.
5. Number of buildings composing the school; seating capacity.
6. Number of teachers: males; females.
7. Number of pupils in the school during the last school year:

Color or race.	Pay pupils.		Free pupils.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
White				
Negro				
Mixed				
Chinese				

8. Number of working days in the last school year, from ———, 1898, to ———, 1899.
9. Average daily attendance of pupils during the last school year.

Tables XXI and XXII have been prepared from the facts reported on that schedule. From Table XXII it appears that 27,118 pupils were reported on the school schedule as attending school. From Table XX it appears that 26,212 children were reported as having attended school at some time during the twelve months preceding November 10, 1899; that is, the school children reported on the school schedule were 3 per

cent more numerous than those reported on the population schedule. In the following table the results are brought together by departments:

Department.	Children reported as attending school.		Excess(+) or deficiency (—) reported on school schedule.
	On population schedule.	On school schedule.	
Aguadilla	2,109	2,282	+173
Arecibo	3,368	3,795	+427
Bayamon	5,207	5,795	+588
Guayama	3,250	3,678	+428
Humacao	2,403	2,966	+563
Mayaguez	4,304	3,590	−714
Ponce	5,571	5,012	−559
Porto Rico	26,212	27,118	+906

In five departments more children were reported on the school schedule, and in two, more were reported on the population schedule. The general results from the two independent sources of information, however, are not very widely divergent and serve rather to corroborate than to impeach each other.

The number of school teachers reported on the school schedules was 623, while the total number of teachers reported on the population schedule (Table XXV) was 809. This suggests that there were either many teachers on the island who were not school teachers or many from whom no returns were obtained regarding their schools. The deficiency was almost entirely among male teachers, for the occupation returns show 246 female teachers, while the educational returns show 248 female teachers. On the other hand, the occupation tables show 563 male teachers, while the returns on the educational schedule show only 375 male school teachers.

Aside from the conclusions already drawn from the tables for education, school attendance, and literacy, the following inferences from Tables XXI and XXII seem warranted:

1. The reported seating capacity (29,164) was about 8 per cent greater than the entire number of pupils (27,118).

2. The average attendance was only about four-sevenths of the pupils enrolled.

3. Of the schools, about seven-eighths were public and one-eighth private or religious; a condition widely different from that in Cuba, where only about one-half were public.

4. In five departments the number of school buildings was equal to the reported number of schools; in the other two departments the school buildings slightly outnumbered the schools.

5. Of the school-teachers, about three-fifths were male and two-fifths female. In Cuba about two-fifths were male.

6. Of the pupils, about nine-tenths were free pupils and one-tenth pay pupils. In Cuba three-fourths were free pupils and one-fourth

pay pupils. But in Cuba, outside of Habana province, the proportions were more like those of Porto Rico.

7. The following table gives the proportions of each class of population reported as in school:

Class of population.	Total number.	Pupils entered.	Per cent of pupils to population.
White	589,426	17,874	3.0
Negro	59,390	2,427	4.0
Mulatto	304,352	6,717	2.2
Total	953,168	[1] 27,018	2.8

[1] Seemingly 100 pupils in Guayama were not returned by race. Compare the figures for this department in Tables XXI and XXII.

It is surprising that the proportion of negroes in school should be higher than that of the whites. Some light may be thrown upon this fact by a study of the proportion in school of each race in the several departments. That analysis follows:

Department.	Per cent of race specified entered as pupils.		
	White.	Negro.	Mixed.
Aguadilla	2.1	5.7	2.2
Arecibo	2.4	3.2	1.6
Bayamon	4.1	4.3	2.7
Guayama	3.9	4.5	2.1
Humacao	4.1	4.0	2.3
Mayaguez	3.0	3.2	2.2
Ponce	2.7	3.5	1.9
Porto Rico	3.0	4.0	2.2

Here again it appears that in all but one of the seven departments the proportion of negroes attending school is greater than that of the whites, while the proportion of mixed is lowest of the three. These ratios are so contrary to the usual fact in such cases that one is compelled to cast about for an explanation. It is perhaps fair to assume that a certain number of school children have been reported on the school schedule by their teachers as negro, while the same children were reported on the population schedule by their parents as mixed. If so, the true number of negro school children would be exaggerated or the number of negroes in the total population understated.

In confirmation of this hypothesis the following evidence may be offered. By the present census there were 363,817 returned as colored, substantially all being negroes or mixed, the Chinese constituting less than 100 of the total. Of these colored only 59,390, or 16.3 per cent, were returned as negroes. Among the children attending school, as returned on the school schedule, there were 9,144 colored, and of these 2,427, or 26.5 per cent, were returned as negroes. There seems little reason to suppose that the proportion of negroes among colored school children is greater than the proportion of negroes among the colored

population of all ages. The presumption apparently would be in the opposite direction. Assuming, however, that the true proportion was the same, it would seem that while only one-sixth of the colored population were reported at their homes as negro, more than one-fourth of the colored children attending school were reported as negroes by the teachers giving information concerning them. This tends to discredit the testimony obtained by the census from the population of the country regarding the degree of intermixture between white and colored, and to strengthen the distrust of the figures for negro and mixed already aroused by the surprising change in the reported proportion of mixed between 1897 and 1899. (See p. 58.) Whether the line separating the white population from that of mixed blood has been drawn in the census with greater accuracy is open to question, but upon that no internal evidence has been found.

OCCUPATIONS.

[See Tables XXIII–XXX.]

The instructions issued in Spanish to Porto Rican enumerators with reference to filling this part of the schedule may be translated as follows:

This inquiry (column 11) applies to every person 10 years of age and over having a gainful occupation, and calls for the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which each person depends chiefly for support, or in which he is engaged ordinarily during the larger part of the time. In reporting occupations avoid general or indefinite terms which do not indicate the kind of work done. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he does, and describe his occupation accordingly. For wives and daughters at home, engaged in the duties of the household only, write "at home" (*en casa*). For children not actually at work, write "at school" (*estudiante*) or "at home" (*en casa*), as the case may be. Spell out the name of the occupation and do not abbreviate in any case.[1]

The number of Porto Ricans reported as having gainful occupations was 316,365, or 33.1 per cent of the total population. The figures for Porto Rico are compared with those for Cuba and the United States in the following table:

Country.	Date.	Total population.	In gainful occupations.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Porto Rico	1899	953,243	316,365	33.1
Cuba	1899	1,572,797	622,330	39.6
United States	1890	62,622,250	22,735,661	36.3

[1] It is desirable that some brief terms should be introduced to describe persons covered by the preceding instructions, and accurately but clumsily described as persons engaged in gainful occupations and persons not engaged in gainful occupations. In the following discussion the terms "breadwinners" or "persons at work" will sometimes be used for one class, and "dependents" for the other. Any term must be understood in accordance with these instructions rather than with its usual and popular meaning.

From these figures it appears that Porto Rico has only one-third of its population engaged in some gainful occupation, while in Cuba the proportion is about two-fifths, and in the United States about midway between the two. Some reasons for the difference will appear as the subject is probed farther.

The absolute and relative number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the several departments is as follows:

Department.	Population.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Arecibo	162,308	51,439	31.6
Guayama	111,986	36,154	32.2
Humacao	88,501	28,815	32.5
Aguadilla	99,645	32,644	32.7
Bayamon	160,046	52,822	33.0
Ponce	203,191	69,803	34.3
Mayaguez	127,566	44,688	35.0

Here, as elsewhere, one finds little difference between the departments of Porto Rico in comparison with that between the provinces of Cuba or the states of the American Union. The range in Porto Rico between the highest and the lowest divisions was 3.4 per cent, while for the provinces of Cuba it was 12.6, and for the states of the United States 25.4 per cent. There is no correlation traceable in the preceding table between the proportion of persons in gainful occupations and the proportion of urban population. Yet it is generally found that the relative number of breadwinners[1] is greater in cities than in the rural districts. To determine whether this general statistical fact holds for Porto Rico, the following table has been prepared for the three large cities and the remainder of the departments in which those cities lie:

Department.	Per cent of persons engaged in gainful occupations.	
	In principal city.	In rest of department.
Bayamon	43.7	30.3
Mayaguez	43.7	33.8
Ponce	46.2	32.4
Total	44.6	32.1

From the above it will be seen that in Mayaguez city the proportion of breadwinners is nearly three-tenths greater than in Mayaguez department outside the city, and that in Ponce and San Juan cities the proportion is over two-fifths greater than in the remainder of the departments in which they lie. The difference between city and country in Porto Rico as thus measured, is more than one-half greater

[1] See page 86, footnote.

than the average difference in the United States, and fully four times greater than the average difference in Cuba.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

The following table gives the absolute and relative number of males and of females reported as engaged in gainful occupations in Porto Rico. For comparative purposes the figures for Cuba and the United States have been included.

Country.	Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Breadwinners.		Total.	Breadwinners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Porto Rico	472,261	268,664	56.9	480,982	47,701	9.9
Cuba	815,205	555,974	68.2	757,592	66,356	8.8
United States (1890)	32,067,880	18,821,090	58.7	30,554,370	3,914,571	12.8

From this table it appears that the small proportion of breadwinners in Porto Rico, as compared with Cuba, holds only of the males, the proportion of females at work in Porto Rico being somewhat greater than in Cuba, although decidedly less than in the United States. The differences between the departments in the number of male breadwinners are slight, the range between Bayamon and Ponce, the departments with the lowest and highest proportions, respectively, being less than 3 per cent. Among females, the range between Arecibo, with the lowest proportion, and Mayaguez, with the highest, is nearly 5 per cent, a range somewhat greater than that obtaining with males. As the department with fewest males at work is not that with fewest females at work, and as the department with most males at work is not that with most females, it would seem that the conditions affecting breadwinning on the part of the two sexes are not identical. The three departments with a high ratio of female breadwinners are the three containing large cities. This suggests that breadwinning on the part of women may be more common in the cities. To test this, the percentage of breadwinners in the urban and rural population of these three departments is given with distinction of sex.

Per cent of breadwinners in urban and rural population, by sex.

Department.	Male.		Female.	
	In principal city.	In rest of department.	In principal city.	In rest of department.
Bayamon	65.8	53.1	24.1	8.1
Mayaguez	64.0	57.5	27.3	10.3
Ponce	65.4	57.4	29.0	6.8
Total	65.3	56.1	26.6	8.1

From this table it appears that while gainful occupations are more common with both sexes in the cities, yet the difference is far greater among females than among males. Female breadwinners in the cities

are over one-fourth, while in the rural districts the proportion is only one-third as high. The difference between city and country in the ratio of breadwinners to population is thus partly explained by the greater proportion of female breadwinners in the cities.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

In the discussion of age it was shown (p. 48) that the proportion of children under 10 in Porto Rico is larger than almost anywhere else in the civilized world. In the vast majority of cases, such children are dependent upon their elders for support. It is not quite accurate, therefore, to compare the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations, practically all of whom are over 10, with the total population, nearly a third of whom are under 10. A more specific comparison, that of breadwinners with the population over 10, is made below.

Country.	Persons 10 +.	Persons in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Porto Rico	659,294	316,365	48.0
Cuba	1,215,810	622,330	51.2
United States (1890)	47,413,559	22,735,661	47.9

When the children under 10 are excluded, the difference already noted (p. 86) between Porto Rico and the United States in the ratio of breadwinners disappears. But the difference between the two and Cuba still remains.

When similar percentages are computed for the seven departments, it appears that the lowest, Arecibo, differs from the highest, Ponce, by only 2.8 per cent, while, when the total population is included, the lowest differs from the highest by 3.4 per cent. This shows that the differences between the departments are partly, though not entirely, due to their differences in the proportion of young children. In the following table the number and per cent of persons in gainful occupations are given with details of age, and for comparison percentage columns for Cuba and the United States are introduced.

Persons in gainful occupations.

Age period.	Population.	Number in Porto Rico.	Per cent in—		
			Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States.
0–9	293,949	1,670	0.5	0.6	
10–14	124,353	27,939	22.4	24.6	8.6
15–19	93,148	45,990	49.3	48.8	42.9
20–24	88,475	48,195	54.4	56.2	61.4
25–29	84,265	45,008	53.4	57.7	59.1
30–34	64,317	35,593	55.3	59.3	
35–44	91,802	52,267	56.9	60.4	57.7
45–54	59,268	32,859	55.4	60.3	56.4
55–64	33,716	17,951	53.2	59.5	54.1
65+	19,950	8,893	44.5	52.0	41.6
Total	953,243	316,365	33.1	39.6	36.3

In Porto Rico over one-fifth of the children between 10 and 14 are reported as engaged in gainful occupations; between 15 and 19 nearly one-half are so reported; and from that age to that of 65, between five-tenths and six-tenths of the persons are reported as at work. During the later years of life, from 35 to 65, the proportion of persons at work in Porto Rico is lower than in either Cuba or the United States, but for persons over 65 the minimum is found in the United States. The high proportion of children in gainful occupations is closely connected not merely with the poverty of the masses in Porto Rico, but also with her backward industrial condition and the slight development of the school system, which has appeared from the illiteracy and education tables.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX.

In the following table the number of breadwinners in Porto Rico of the specified sex and age is given, and the percentage that the breadwinners make of the total number of persons of a given age and sex is shown in parallel columns for Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States. The figures for Porto Rico from which the percentages have been computed may be derived from those on page 306.

Number and per cent of persons, of sex and age specified, engaged in gainful occupations.

Age period.	Males in gainful occupations.				Females in gainful occupations.			
	Number in Porto Rico.	Per cent in—			Number in Porto Rico.	Per cent in—		
		Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).		Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
0–9	900	0.6	0.9	.....	770	0.5	0.2	.....
10–14	23,155	35.5	44.0	11.2	4,784	8.0	4.5	5.9
15–19	37,453	87.2	91.6	58.6	8,537	17.0	10.3	27.4
20–24	40,408	96.9	98.1	92.0	7,787	16.6	11.4	30.6
25–29	38,497	97.5	98.5	97.4	6,511	14.5	12.0	17.3
30–34	30,665	97.7	98.6		4,928	14.9	13.4	
35–44	45,228	97.4	98.3	97.9	7,039	15.5	14.6	13.2
45–54	28,468	96.2	97.5	96.6	4,391	14.7	15.6	12.9
55–64	15,857	94.6	96.2	92.9	2,094	12.3	15.8	12.0
65+	8,033	86.6	90.2	73.8	860	8.0	13.3	8.3
Total	268,664	56.8	68.2	58.7	47,701	9.9	8.8	12.8

If the percentages for the three countries in the above table be carefully compared, it will appear that, generally speaking, Porto Rico occupies an intermediate position between Cuba and the United States. Among the three countries Cuba has the largest and Porto Rico the smallest proportion of male breadwinners, while on the other hand the United States has the largest and Cuba the smallest proportion of female breadwinners. This is true, not only of the total population over 10, but of most of the separate age groups.

A noteworthy difference between both of the West India islands on the one hand and the United States on the other is the large proportion of male breadwinners between 10 and 15 years of age. The proportion of these in Porto Rico is more than three times, and in Cuba nearly four times, as great as the proportion in the United States.

Of male breadwinners between 15 and 19, the proportion in the two West India islands is greater than it is in the United States by one-half, but thereafter the proportions of male breadwinners in the three countries do not differ very widely. During the latest years of life, over 55, the proportion is lowest in the United States, undoubtedly owing to the considerable number of persons who have withdrawn from gainful occupations and are living on their own savings or on the surplus of other members of the household. Boys and old men are thus at work in Porto Rico to a greater degree than they are in the United States.

In the three columns for women another remarkable difference appears between the two West India islands and the United States. In the latter the proportion of female breadwinners rises rapidly in the years of early life to a maximum between 20 and 24 years of age, when three women out of ten are in gainful occupations. In this age period the proportion of female wage earners in the United States is almost double that at any age in Porto Rico or Cuba, but the proportion declines so rapidly that from the age of 35 it is at each period lower than in Cuba, and in each period but the last lower than in Porto Rico. Wage earning on the part of women in the United States thus seems to be in many cases only a preliminary to marriage and the duties of family life, while in Porto Rico and Cuba it would seem that female breadwinners more commonly work through the years of later life.

It has so often been found that the departments differ but slightly from each other in their census figures, that it is hardly worth while to push the analysis to that detail. The city and country districts, however, have been found in some cases to differ widely, and to determine whether a material difference exists in the present case the following table has been compiled, in which by "urban districts" are meant the two cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants—Ponce and San Juan, and by "rural districts" is meant the rest of the island. Reference to the extended tables will show that these are the only two cities which are separately reported.

Per cent of persons in urban and rural districts, of age and sex specified, who were engaged in gainful occupations.

Age period.	Per cent of breadwinners.					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
0–9	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4
10–14	21.5	22.5	27.7	35.9	15.6	7.6
15–19	58.3	48.6	86.4	87.3	34.3	15.5
20–24	65.2	53.4	97.0	96.9	36.1	14.8
25–29	65.7	52.3	97.5	97.5	35.4	12.8
30–34	67.7	54.3	96.9	97.8	40.4	12.8
35–44	64.5	56.3	95.7	97.5	37.1	13.6
45–54	59.5	55.1	91.5	96.5	35.6	12.9
55–64	53.7	53.2	87.0	95.0	31.0	10.6
65+	35.5	45.1	73.2	87.2	17.9	7.2
Total	44.9	32.4	65.6	56.3	26.4	8.7

From the first two columns of the preceding table it appears that gainful occupations are less common in the rural than in the urban districts of Porto Rico at every age period except that from 10 to 14, and that of 65+. Child labor is apparently, and the labor of old people is certainly, more common in the country districts than it is in the larger cities. The greater proportion for the cities in the other age periods, and the larger proportion of children in the country, result in a ratio of breadwinners to total population in the urban districts much greater than in the country.

Passing to the two columns for males, one notices that gainful occupations for that sex are usually more common in the rural districts, the only important exception being the two age periods between 20 and 30, when the proportion of breadwinners in city and country is about the same. The minor difference in the proportion under 10 may be neglected. Many may be surprised that the proportion of males engaged in gainful occupations is greater in the country districts at almost every age period, and yet that for the total of all ages the proportion of males in gainful occupations in the cities is greater. At first one is at a loss to understand how an excess at each age period, or practically that, can sum to a deficiency in the total. The paradox is explained by noticing that the proportion of children in the urban districts is very much less than in the rural districts, and that, consequently, the proportion of total population eligible for gainful occupations is much greater. In the two cities under consideration only 20.9 per cent of the total population are under 10, while in the rest of the island no less than 31.4 per cent are under 10. If in each case the male children are subtracted from the total male population, one finds that, of the total males over 10 in cities, 84.1 per cent were breadwinners, but in the rural districts 83.2 per cent were breadwinners.

Lastly, if one compares the two columns giving the proportion of female breadwinners in city and country, it appears that at each age period the female breadwinners are somewhat more numerous in the urban than in the rural districts, the excess rising in the cities at the age period 30 to 34 to more than three times that in the country districts at the same age period. And, owing largely to the smaller proportion of children in the cities, as just mentioned, the female breadwinners of all ages in cities are relatively thrice as numerous as in the country.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY RACE.

In the following table the absolute and relative number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is given with distinction of race:

Race.	Population.	Persons in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White	589,426	189,762	32.1
Colored	363,817	126,603	34.8
Total	953,243	316,365	33.1

This shows that the proportion of breadwinners was somewhat higher among the colored than among the whites. In the following table the corresponding per cents for the United States (1890) and for Cuba are introduced:

Per cent of persons in gainful occupations.

Country.	White.	Colored.	Difference.
Porto Rico	32.1	34.8	2.7
Cuba	38.3	42.1	3.8
United States (1890)	35.5	41.8	6.3

The difference between the two races appears in all three countries, but in Porto Rico it is only about three-fourths of the difference in Cuba, and less than half the difference in the United States. To elucidate these differences the classification by sex may be added to that by race.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND SEX.

The following table gives the absolute and relative numbers for Porto Rico:

Race and sex.	Population.	Persons in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White males	294,195	167,662	57.0
Colored males	178,066	101,002	56.7
White females	295,231	22,100	7.4
Colored females	185,751	25,601	13.7
Total	953,243	316,365	33.1

The difference between white and colored among males is too small to be significant. The difference between the two races is due entirely to the fact that gainful occupations are followed by colored women to nearly twice the extent that they are by white women. To determine whether this is true also of other countries the percentage figures are given side by side in the following table:

Per cent of persons in gainful occupations.

Country.	Males.			Females.		
	White.	Colored.	Difference.	White.	Colored.	Difference.
Porto Rico	57.0	56.7	0.3	7.5	13.8	6.3
Cuba	68.4	67.6	0.8	3.6	18.2	14.6
United States	58.9	57.4	1.5	11.0	25.8	14.8

In all three countries the proportion of breadwinners among white males was slightly higher than the proportion among colored males; but in all three this difference is outweighed by the fact that colored women are at work more generally than white women. The difference between the women of the two races in this regard, however, is less

marked in Porto Rico than in either Cuba or the United States. For each race and sex, with a single exception, the proportion of breadwinners in Porto Rico is lower than in either of the other countries. White women are working in gainful occupations in Porto Rico to twice the extent they are in Cuba, although to an extent little more than half that prevailing in the United States.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED AS NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

This distinction is made in the occupation tables only for the whites. The colored foreign born, of whom there are 2,450 in Porto Rico, must be disregarded. The facts for the whites are given in the following table, by race and sex:

Nativity and sex.	Population.	Persons in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native white males	285,303	159,478	55.9
Foreign born white males	8,892	8,184	92.0
Native white females	292,706	21,862	7.4
Foreign born white females	2,525	238	9.4
Total	589,426	189,762	32.1

Hardly a moment's reflection is needed to detect the cause of the wide difference indicated in the preceding table between the native and the foreign born males and to reveal the insignificant character of such a table taken alone. The immigrant whites are mainly adults, and the large proportion of workers among them is not because they are of foreign birth, but is because they are adult. Hence, if there is any real difference between these two classes of whites, to discover it, groups of the same age must be compared. This is done in the following table:

Age period.	Males.			Females.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
0–9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	.....	0.8
10–14	33.6	38.0	38.4	6.5	0.9	10.5
15–19	85.6	93.9	89.6	13.7	7.0	22.3
20–24	96.5	98.1	97.6	13.1	18.1	22.2
25–29	97.3	97.9	97.7	11.2	11.1	19.7
30–34	97.5	98.3	98.0	10.8	13.0	21.5
35–44	97.2	96.0	97.9	10.9	9.2	22.7
45–54	96.1	93.8	96.7	9.9	10.9	22.0
55–64	94.3	92.5	95.2	8.1	9.2	18.9
65+	86.9	76.8	87.3	5.5	4.7	12.0
Porto Rico	55.9	92.0	56.7	7.4	9.4	13.7

This table shows that among males child labor is more common among the colored than among the white, but that from the age of 15 to that of 35 the proportion of breadwinners among the foreign born white is greater than among either of the other two classes. For later ages, from 35 on, the proportion is greatest among the colored, while that among the foreign born white sinks to the lowest of the three.

This may be due to the better economic condition of the foreign born white, enabling them to retire at an earlier age, or it may be explained by considering that the foreign born white are not preeminently engaged in agriculture, and that the other forms of industry can not be carried on so effectively by persons of advanced years. Among the females one notices that from the beginning to the end of life, the proportion of wage earners among the colored is greater than in either of the other classes, and in the later age periods it is more than twice as great among the colored as among either of the other classes.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF OCCUPATION.

The occupations in which persons are engaged are grouped by the census into five main classes. Arranged in the order of their prevalence, the groups are:

1. Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.
2. Domestic and personal service.
3. Manufacturing and mechanical industries.
4. Trade and transportation.
5. Professional service.

The first class includes all persons engaged in the so-called extractive industries, or those concerned with getting the wealth out of the earth or water; the third class includes those who transform the raw material furnished by the extractive industries into new forms or combinations; the fourth class includes all engaged in giving place or time values to wealth by moving it from a place where it is less needed to a place where it is more needed, or by saving it from a time when it is less needed till a time when it is more needed, while the second and fifth classes include all whose contribution to society is in the form of personal service rather than of goods or of services upon goods. The line of division between these groups or classes is often obscure, and in many individual cases serious difficulties arise regarding the best group to which a person or an occupation should be assigned under the imperfect description found on the schedule.

The population of Porto Rico engaged in gainful occupations was divided among the five groups as shown in the following table, where similar proportions for Cuba and the United States are added.

Persons in gainful occupations.

Class of occupation.	Number in Porto Rico.	Per cent in—		
		Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	198,761	62.8	48.1	39.7
Domestic and personal service	64,819	20.5	22.8	19.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	26,515	8.4	14.9	22.4
Trade and transportation	24,076	7.6	12.8	14.6
Professional service	2,194	0.7	1.4	4.1
Total	316,365	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table it appears that the proportion of breadwinners engaged in agriculture in Cuba is nearly 10 per cent higher than in the United States, and in Porto Rico nearly 15 per cent higher than in Cuba. About five-eighths of the breadwinners in Porto Rico were reported as engaged in agriculture. The proportions engaged in personal and domestic service are not widely different in the three regions. The great number of Porto Ricans engaged in agriculture is counterbalanced mainly by relatively much smaller numbers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and also in trade and transportation. The number of persons engaged in professional service in Porto Rico is only one-half what it is in Cuba, as in Cuba it is only one-third what it is in the United States. In the following table the per cent of all breadwinners engaged in each class of occupation is shown by sex for the three countries:

Per cent of breadwinners in the five classes of gainful occupations.

Class of occupation.	Porto Rico.		Cuba.		United States.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	73.3	3.9	52.6	10.3	44.3	17.4
Domestic and personal service	10.2	78.4	17.2	69.6	14.3	42.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7.5	13.4	14.7	16.6	21.6	26.2
Trade and transportation	8.3	3.6	14.2	1.0	16.4	5.8
Professional service	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.4	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nearly three-fourths of the male breadwinners in Porto Rico were engaged in agriculture, but not one twenty-fifth of the females. On the other hand, about one-tenth of the males and eight-tenths of the females were engaged in domestic and personal service. Thus these two classes taken together were apparently a complement of each other and included between them nearly five-sixths of all the breadwinners of each sex. As between trade and transportation on the one hand, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits on the other, the males in Porto Rico were somewhat evenly divided, but of the females nearly four times as many were engaged in manufacturing as in trade and transportation. Comparing the three countries, one notices that the proportion of male breadwinners devoted to agriculture rises from about four-ninths in the United States to nearly three-fourths in Porto Rico, but the number of females devoted to agriculture varies inversely from a minimum of one twenty-fifth in Porto Rico to a maximum of one-sixth in the United States. The same is true for the persons of each sex devoted to professional service, and, with one slight exception, for all persons of each sex devoted to trade and transportation. The whole table points to an extremely simple and primitive organization of industry in Porto Rico, wherein manufacturing, trade, transportation, and professional occupations play a very small part. To illustrate this, one may compute from the preceding table the number of persons

among 100 breadwinners in each of the three countries who were engaged in other pursuits than agriculture, fisheries, and mining, or domestic or professional service. In Porto Rico about 17 in 100 breadwinners, in Cuba about 25 in 100, and in the United States (1890) about 40 in 100, were engaged in some form of manufacturing or mechanical pursuits, in trade or transportation, or in professional service.

BREADWINNERS CLASSIFIED BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

Table XXV gives the specified occupations of the great majority of breadwinners in Porto Rico. A cursory examination shows that the single occupations are very imperfectly distinguished and that little can be derived from their inspection by one unfamiliar with local conditions. The following table shows the per cent of all breadwinners in each of a few leading occupations:

Specified occupation.	Per cent of all breadwinners so engaged.	Specified occupation.	Per cent of all breadwinners so engaged.
Laborers	68.2	Salesmen and saleswomen	1.5
Servants	8.2	Agents	1.3
Launderers	5.4	Operatives in cigar factories	1.2
Merchants	2.8		
Dressmakers and seamstresses	1.8	Total	92.0
Carpenters	1.6		

In these nine specified occupations are included over nine-tenths of the breadwinners of Porto Rico. Of all males in gainful occupations nearly four-fifths (78.8 per cent) are reported simply as laborers. The other leading occupations followed by men, arranged in order of prevalence, are merchants, servants, carpenters, salesmen, agents, operatives in cigar factories, bakers. The leading occupations entered by women in order of prevalence are servant, laundress, dressmaker and seamstress, laborer, merchant, hat and cap maker, teacher, planter, huckster and peddler.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.

[See Table XXXI.]

A family, in the ordinary or popular sense of the word, means a group of persons bound together by ties of kindred. Usually they live together, but this is not necessarily involved in the word, for a married son or daughter occupying a separate house is regarded as still a member of the family. On the other hand, not all persons who live with the family are deemed members, for servants, laborers, or boarders are excluded.

The census finds such a definition of the family inapplicable to its field of work. The test of kindred can not be applied by the enumerator. In many cases families of relatives are dispersed through the

community, returns about them come through different enumerators, and their names and the facts about them can not be assembled on the schedules or tabulated together. Accordingly in this field, as in several others, the census is forced to abandon the effort to bring together data that belong together, and to confine itself to the simpler and more practicable task of tabulating together data that are found by the enumerators conjoined. The census test of a family is not kinship by blood, but association in home life. Persons living in the same home are, for census purposes, members of the same family.

In census usage, therefore, the word "family" means the group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. If one person sleeps and eats alone, he constitutes for census purposes a family. On the other hand, if a large group of people sleep and eat in a common dwelling, like a hotel or convent, they make up a single census family. Census families, therefore, may be divided into two classes—natural families, or families in the popular sense of that word, and "other families." Members of a natural family are bound together primarily by ties of kindred. Members of other families are bound together primarily by other motives, usually of an economic character. The latter may, perhaps, without great violence to the facts, be called economic families. These two classes of motives may and often do coexist, but the family should be classed with natural families or with economic families according to the class of motives which is primary. For example, a family having only one boarder should doubtless be grouped with natural families, but a family in which the boarders largely outnumber the blood relatives should be grouped with economic families.

The limits of size are much wider in the economic family than in the natural family. The economic family may consist of one person living alone, of two partners living together at their place of business, of three or more boarders living with a housekeeper, or of hundreds of guests, nuns, or prisoners living together in a hotel, convent, or prison. On the basis of number of members alone no sharp line can be drawn between natural families and economic families. Still, the only classification of census families presented in Table XXXI is that by size, and on this basis, therefore, an attempt may perhaps be ventured to divide census families into two classes, one of which should consist mainly of natural families and the other mainly of economic families.

As a natural family can not be composed of a single member, the lower limit of size for a natural family may be drawn with confidence between two members and one. The higher limit is more vague and uncertain. Yet it seems that if all families of more than ten persons are grouped as economic families, a large proportion, if not a majority, of the persons in them might be assumed to be living apart from their kindred—that is, as farm laborers in their employer's family, or as boarders, lodgers, or residents of hotels, schools, prisons, or other

institutions treated by the census as a family, but not so regarded in ordinary speech. On this basis, therefore, the families in Porto Rico may be divided into the following three groups:

1. Families of 1 member.
2. Families of 2 to 10 members.
3. Families of more than 10 members.

Of these groups, the second consists mainly of natural families, the first entirely and the third largely, if not mainly, of economic families.

FAMILIES OF ONE MEMBER.

This class in Porto Rico numbered 7,854, or 0.8 per cent of the population. In the United States and Cuba the corresponding per cents were 0.7 and 1.9, respectively. Families of one member, therefore, are slightly more common in Porto Rico than in the United States, but less than half as common as in Cuba.

In the following table the proportion of population living in families of a single member is given by departments:

Department.	Population.	Population in families of one member.	Per cent.
Mayaguez	127,566	1,714	1.3
Bayamon	160,046	1,400	0.8
Humacao	88,501	771	0.8
Ponce	203,191	1,620	0.7
Guayama	111,986	857	0.7
Arecibo	162,308	960	0.5
Aguadilla	99,645	532	0.5
Total	953,243	7,854	0.8

The departments with the smallest proportion are the two in which the proportion of population living in cities is lowest (p. 44). It may be, therefore, that families of one member are more common in cities. To test this conjecture the following table has been constructed, showing the number of persons living in families of one member in the three large cities of Porto Rico and in the rest of the island, and the per cent these make of the total population of each district.

District.	Total population.	Population in families of one member.	Per cent.
Three cities	75,187	1,496	1.9
Rest of Porto Rico	878,056	6,358	0.7

The table shows that the proportion of persons living alone in the three cities is nearly three times that of the proportion living alone in the rest of the island. A similar fact holds for Cuba, the explanation of which doubtless is that in the country a family must be, in a large measure, an economic unit and self-sustaining, while when people are living as close neighbors, such economic independence of the family is far less essential. When the figures for the several cities and depart-

ments are analyzed, it appears that in the city of Mayaguez living alone is much more common than in either of the other large cities, and that in the department outside of the city, it is much more common than in any of the other six departments, even if the cities be included with them.

FAMILIES OF ELEVEN OR MORE MEMBERS.

Such families in Porto Rico included 109,300 persons, or 11.4 per cent of the entire population—that is, more than fourteen times as many persons were living in these big families as were living alone. In this respect Porto Rico differs widely from the United States, where only 6.6 per cent of the population lived in families of 11 or more members, and from the South Central states of America, where race conditions and agriculture are somewhat like those of Porto Rico, but where the proportion of population in families of more than 10 members was the same as the average for the United States.

As hotels, boarding-houses, and institutions are more common in cities than in the country, it may be that these large census families, like the very small ones, are more common in the cities.

The following table tests the conjecture:

District.	Total population.	Population in families of 11+ members.	Per cent.
Three cities	75,187	11,061	14.7
Rest of Porto Rico	878,056	98,239	11.1

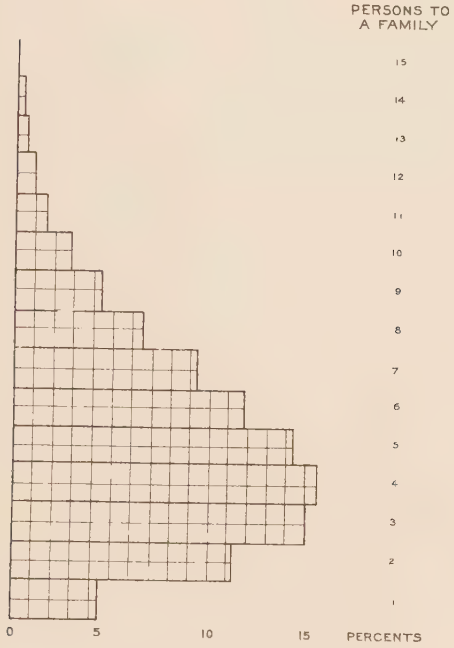
These very large families, therefore, were somewhat more common in the three cities of Porto Rico than they were in the rest of the island, a relation between city and country in which Porto Rico differs from Cuba, where large families are more common in the rural districts.

On examining the three cities separately it appears that the high proportion of large families does not hold of Mayaguez, but only of San Juan and Ponce. In Mayaguez the proportion of population living in these large families was slightly less than the average in rural districts.

The following table gives the same facts for the island by departments:

Department.	Total population.	Population in families of 11+ members each.	Per cent.
Aguadilla	99,645	11,242	11.2
Arecibo	162,308	18,703	11.5
Bayamon	160,046	22,294	13.9
Guayama	111,986	12,685	11.3
Humacao	88,501	9,473	10.7
Mayaguez	127,566	11,395	8.9
Ponce	203,191	23,508	11.5

SIZE OF FAMILIES



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FAMILIES OF FROM TWO TO TEN MEMBERS.

As Porto Rico has a much larger proportion of persons living in families of more than 10 members than the United States, and about the same proportion of persons living in families of 1 member, it clearly must have a smaller proportion of persons living in families of from 2 to 10 members, or what has been termed "natural" families. In Porto Rico about seven-eighths (87.7 per cent) of the inhabitants are living in families of between 2 and 10 members. In this respect Porto Rico holds an intermediate position between Cuba, where 85.2 per cent of the population were living in families of from 2 to 10 members, and the United States, where 92.6 per cent were so living. The proportion of population living in families of this size varies little from department to department, the proportions ranging from Bayamon, with 85.2 per cent of its population living in natural families, to Mayaguez, where 89.7 per cent were so living.

Families having from 2 to 10 members may conveniently be subdivided into three classes: Small families –those having 2, 3, or 4 members; families of medium size—those having 5, 6, or 7 members; and large families—those having 8, 9, or 10 members. The members of natural families, or families having between 2 and 10 members, in each department have been thus subdivided with results shown in the following table:

Department.	Absolute number of persons in families of—				Percentage of persons in families of 2 to 10 members living in—		
	2 to 10 members.	2 to 4 members, i. e., small families.	5 to 7 members, i. e., families of medium size.	8 to 10 members, i. e., large families.	Small families.	Families of medium size.	Large families.
Aguadilla	87,871	22,545	40,673	24,653	25.7	46.3	28.0
Arecibo	142,645	39,385	63,361	39,899	27.6	44.4	28.0
Bayamon	136,352	36,186	60,332	39,834	26.5	44.3	29.2
Guayama	98,444	27,488	44,455	26,501	27.9	45.2	26.9
Humacao	78,257	21,611	34,887	21,759	27.6	44.6	27.8
Mayaguez	114,457	37,310	50,569	26,578	32.6	44.2	23.2
Ponce	178,063	48,582	79,199	50,282	27.3	44.5	28.2
Porto Rico	836,089	233,107	373,476	229,506	27.9	44.7	27.4

Apparently the size of families among white and colored in Porto Rico was about the same. For in the preceding table the percentages for Humacao, where there were most colored, differed little from those for Aguadilla, where there were most whites.

Families of 2 to 4 members and families of 8 to 10 members each included about one-fourth of the total population living in families of from 2 to 10 members. Small families (2 to 4 members) were proportionately fewer than in Cuba, and large families (8 to 10 members) were more numerous. The families of medium size were also slightly more numerous than in Cuba. The departments differ but

little among themselves. The most conspicuous divergence from the average is in the department of Mayaguez, where families of from 2 to 4 members, like families of 1 member, are unusually numerous, and where large families (8 to 10 members) are correspondingly few.

The following table shows the proportion of the total population of Porto Rico living in families of specified size, and for purposes of comparison columns have been added giving the same ratios for Cuba and the United States:

Number of members of family.	Per cent of total population living in families of specified number of members.		
	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
1	0.8	1.9	0.7
2	4.3	6.4	5.3
3	8.5	9.8	10.1
4	11.6	12.0	15.3
5	13.5	12.6	14.1
6	13.5	12.2	13.6
7	12.2	10.9	12.1
8	10.2	9.0	9.6
9	8.1	7.0	6.9
10	5.8	5.2	5.6
11+	11.5	13.0	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average size of family	5.3	4.8	4.9

In comparing Porto Rico with Cuba and the United States it appears that the average size of family is somewhat greater than in either of the other countries. Families of less than 5 members included in Porto Rico 25.2 per cent of the population, while in Cuba they included 30.1 per cent, and in the United States 31.4 per cent. On the other hand, families of 7, 8, 9, or 10 members were more common in Porto Rico than in either of the other countries. The fewness of small families and the many large families doubtless account for the greater average size of families on this island.

SANITARY CONDITON OF HOUSES.

[See Tables XXXII-XXXIV.]

In the present census all buildings, whether occupied November 10, 1899, or not, were reported by the enumerators, and the facts regarding the provisions in them for supplying water and for disposing of garbage and excreta were ascertained. Before proceeding to a discussion of these topics a brief analysis of this return of buildings may be made.

The total number of buildings in Porto Rico, whether occupied or not, was 178,518, or 5.3 persons to a building. The average number of persons to a building, occupied or unoccupied, may be computed from those tables. The provinces range as follows:

Department.	Population.	Number of buildings.	Persons to a building.
Mayaguez	127,566	26,616	4.7
Aguadilla	99,645	19,842	5.0
Arecibo	162,308	30,751	5.2
Humacao	88,501	16,997	5.2
Guayama	111,986	20,648	5.4
Ponce	203,191	37,410	5.4
Bayamon	160,046	26,254	6.0
Porto Rico	953,243	178,518	5.3

In Bayamon there were 6 persons to a building, while in Mayaguez there were 4.7. In Cuba it was found that the proportion of persons to a building was greater in the cities than in the rural districts. To determine whether the same is true for Porto Rico, the following table has been constructed:

District.	Population.	Number of buildings.	Persons to a building.
Three cities	75,187	10,283	7.3
Rest of Porto Rico	878,056	168,235	5.2

This table shows that in the three cities of Porto Rico there were on an average rather more than 7 persons to a building, while in the rest of Porto Rico there were about 5. That the three cities differ widely among themselves in this regard is shown by the following table:

City.	Population.	Number of buildings.	Persons to a building.
San Juan	32,048	2,776	11.5
Mayaguez	15,187	2,522	6.0
Ponce	27,952	4,985	5.6
Total	75,187	10,283	7.3

From this it appears that there are about twice as many persons to a building in San Juan as in either of the other cities in the island, and more than twice the average number for the whole of Porto Rico. The number in San Juan is also decidedly greater than in Habana city, where there are 8.8 persons to a building. The reason for this crowded state of the population in San Juan is somewhat like that to which a similar condition is due in New York city, namely, location on an island of small area, with the resultant barriers to expansion of the population.

Of the 178,518 buildings, 20,213, or nearly one-ninth, were unoccupied, a proportion slightly less than that in Cuba. The ratio of unoc-

cupied buildings in the several departments varies, as is shown in the following table:

Department.	Total number of buildings.	Number of unoccupied buildings.	Per cent unoccupied.
Aguadilla	19,842	2,056	10.3
Arecibo	30,751	4,247	13.8
Bayamon	26,254	2,415	9.2
Guayama	20,648	1,720	8.3
Humacao	16,997	1,541	9.0
Mayaguez	26,616	4,445	16.7
Ponce	37,410	3,789	10.1
Porto Rico	178,518	20,213	11.3

The minimum proportion is found in Guayama, where one building in twelve is unoccupied. The following table shows the figures for the three cities and the rest of the island:

District.	Number of buildings.	Number of unoccupied buildings.	Per cent.
Three cities	10,283	1,028	9.9
Rest of Porto Rico	168,235	19,185	11.4

From this it appears that the proportion of unoccupied buildings in the three cities of Porto Rico is somewhat, though not much, less than the proportion in the rural districts. The three cities differ considerably among themselves in this regard, Mayaguez having a much higher proportion than the average in the rural districts, while the other two have a lower rate.

Passing to the occupied buildings or dwellings, one may examine the average number of persons to each. Here again only slight differences are found between the departments, Aguadilla having the lowest and Bayamon the highest proportion, as appears from the following table:

Department.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Persons to a dwelling.
Aguadilla	99,645	17,786	5.6
Arecibo	162,308	26,504	6.1
Bayamon	160,046	23,839	6.7
Guayama	111,986	18,928	5.9
Humacao	88,501	15,456	5.7
Mayaguez	127,566	22,171	5.7
Ponce	203,191	33,621	6.0
Porto Rico	953,243	158,305	6.0

The following table shows the number of persons to a dwelling in the three cities and in the rest of Porto Rico:

District.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Persons to a dwelling.
Three cities	75,187	9,255	8.1
Rest of Porto Rico	878,056	149,050	5.8

When the three cities are taken together, the persons to a building in them are more numerous than in the rest of the island, due largely to the influence of San Juan. To show that, the facts for the three cities are given separately in the following table:

City.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Persons to a dwelling.
San Juan	32,048	2,519	12.7
Mayaguez	15,187	2,107	7.2
Ponce	27,952	4,629	6.0
Total	75,187	9,255	8.1

It appears that the number of persons to a dwelling in Mayaguez city is not much higher, and in Ponce city no higher, than it is in the remainder of the respective departments, or in the island taken as a whole, while in San Juan the proportion is more than double that for the rest of the department or for all Porto Rico.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

By comparing the number of dwellings in Table XXXII with the number of families in Table XXXI, one may ascertain the ratio between census families and dwellings. Every dwelling contains at least one family, for, as already explained, one person living alone is for census purposes a family, and an unoccupied place of habitation is not a dwelling. As certain dwellings contain two or more families, the number of census families must exceed the number of dwellings. The figures for Porto Rico, compared with those for Cuba and the United States, are given below:

Country.	Number of families.	Number of dwellings.	Families to 100 dwellings.
Porto Rico	181,594	158,305	114
Cuba	327,965	262,724	125
United States	12,690,152	11,483,318	111

From these figures it appears that there were more families to 100 dwellings in Porto Rico than in the United States, but less than in Cuba. Still, if the figures for Habana be excluded, the number of persons to 100 dwellings in Cuba outside of Habana is found to be almost the same as the average for Porto Rico.

In the following table the figures are given by departments:

Department.	Number of families.	Number of dwellings.	Families to 100 dwellings.
Aguadilla	18,309	17,786	102
Arecibo	30,501	26,504	115
Bayamon	29,544	23,839	123
Guayama	21,353	18,928	112
Humacao	16,965	15,456	109
Mayaguez	26,558	22,171	119
Ponce	38,364	33,621	114
Porto Rico	181,594	158,305	114

The high rate of Bayamon and the low rate of Aguadilla suggest that in the rural districts each family is more likely to have a dwelling to itself, while in the city we find frequently more than one family to a dwelling. In the following table, therefore, the figures for the three cities and the rest of Porto Rico are given separately:

District.	Number of families.	Number of dwellings.	Families to 100 dwellings.
Three cities	15,821	9,255	171
Rest of Porto Rico	165,773	149,050	111

It appears that the proportion of families to a dwelling in the three cities is much higher than it is in the rest of Porto Rico.

In the following table the facts are given for the three cities separately:

City.	Number of families.	Number of dwellings.	Families to 100 dwellings.
San Juan	6,281	2,519	249
Mayaguez	3,647	2,107	173
Ponce	5,893	4,629	127
Total	15,821	9,255	171

From these figures it appears that in Ponce there is comparatively little crowding of two or more familes into a dwelling; that in Mayaguez there is more; but that in San Juan there are, on an average, about five families to every two dwellings, a proportion even higher than that in Habana city, and further indicative of the serious crowding of population in the capital of Porto Rico.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The original source of water supply in Porto Rico, as elsewhere, is rainfall. This rain may fall on a building and be guided into and stored in a cistern, or may fall on and percolate through the ground either under or upon the surface. Flowing water may be obtained for human use as it comes to the surface either in a natural spring or an artificial well; or it may be obtained as it flows over the surface either in a natural water course or in an artificial water course or aqueduct. Accordingly, the census recognizes four sources of water supply, as follows:

1. Cistern for rain water.
2. Spring or well for ground water.
3. Water from a natural stream.
4. Water from an artificial aqueduct.

In Porto Rico these four sources are drawn upon for a water supply in the following proportions:

Source of water supply.	Number of dwellings supplied from source named.	Per cent of total dwellings.
Stream	85,348	54
Cistern for rain water	55,093	35
Aqueduct	9,393	6
Spring or well	7,896	5
Not specified	575	0
Total	158,305	100

About one-third of the Porto Rican buildings are supplied with water from cisterns, and more than one-half from streams, or nearly nine-tenths from these two sources combined. About one-seventeenth of the dwellings are supplied from aqueducts and one-twentieth from wells.

In comparison with Cuba, the use of cisterns is much less common, while streams are relied upon by almost twice as many houses. The stream as a source of water, it will be noticed, requires less initial expenditure of labor than the cistern, well, or aqueduct. Aqueducts supply only about one-third the proportion of houses in Porto Rico that they do in Cuba.

Per cent of dwellings obtaining water from source named.

Department.	Stream.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Well.	Not specified.
Aguadilla	25	71	0	4	0
Arecibo	58	37	0	5	0
Bayamon	44	40	2	14	0
Guayama	69	25	5	1	0
Humacao	68	21	4	7	0
Mayaguez	40	44	11	4	1
Ponce	68	17	14	1	0
Total	54	35	6	5	0

The preceding table shows that the use of cisterns is most common in the north and west, and least common in the east and south, the proportion varying from one-sixth in Ponce to more than two-thirds in Aguadilla.

Reliance upon streams, on the other hand, is most common in the east and south, and least common in the north and west, the proportion varying from one-fourth in Aguadilla to two-thirds in Ponce, Humacao, and Guayama.

Aqueducts are a supply of little importance, except in Mayaguez and Ponce, where slightly more than one house in ten gets its water supply from this source.

Wells are also little used in most of the departments, but in Bayamon about one house in seven uses them.

Aqueducts are the principal source of water supply in the cities of Mayaguez and Ponce, but not apparently in San Juan, where the greater part of the population—nearly two-thirds—rely upon wells.

The following notes on the water supply of the three large Porto Rican cities have been gleaned from various sources:

SAN JUAN.

"The city is poorly supplied with water. There is a good spring on the island of Miraflores, but within the city there are only cisterns for rain water and a scanty source in the well of San Cristobal castle. There is another good well in the neighborhood of San Antonio bridge." Delitsch, p. 1931*a* [1871].

"There is no running water in the town. The entire population depends upon rain water caught upon the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern, which occupies the greater part of the inner courtyard, that is an essential part of Spanish houses the world over, but that here, on account of the crowded conditions, is very small. There is no sewerage except for surface water and sinks, while vaults are in every house and occupy whatever remaining space there may be in the *patios* not taken up by the cistern. The risk of contamination to the water is very great, and in dry seasons the supply is entirely exhausted." R. T. Hill, *Cuba and Porto Rico*, p. 176 [1898.]

"In the few months of American occupancy water from the works in process of construction by the Spanish, for several years, has been brought into the city." Carroll, *Report on Porto Rico*, p. 210.

"Nine miles from San Juan, by the military road, near the little town of Rio Piedras, there is a piece of engineering just approaching completion which is to result in furnishing the capital of Porto Rico with a much-needed water supply. * * *

"It is calculated that within four months San Juan will be able to dispense with the questionable supply of rain water in cisterns, to which may be attributed a portion of the sickness developed, which will be replaced by well filtered water drawn from an uncontaminated source far up in the mountain ravines.

"This has been practically accomplished by damming a mountain stream, at normal periods some thirty feet in width, by a substantial wall of masonry twenty feet high. American engineers would pronounce this portion of the work defective; in that along the low flood-plains to the left of the stream there are no extension retaining-walls, and hence all flood waters rush around the unprotected end of the dam. The monetary loss, when the spring waters cut a new stream-bed, as they will, over the alluvial plain, will be of small moment as compared to the distress which will be caused by the temporary cutting off of the water-supply from a city whose people have become educated to the use of water from faucets.

"Beyond this primary objection to the work as it stands, it may be said that the undertaking has been well and ably executed, under the direction of Spanish engineers, including, as it does, settling basins, sand filters, pumping basins, steam lifting pumps, primary receiving reservoirs, and secondary distributing reservoirs.

"It is estimated that this plant is capable of raising and distributing two million gallons of water in twelve hours, with one set of pumps in action.

"All the great basins have been built by throwing up a massive surrounding-wall of earth, and erecting against this a stone wall four feet in thickness, finished with a cement lining. The stone used in their construction is a fine-grained blue limestone brought from the mountains within a mile and a half of Rio Piedras. As a building-stone, it is said to be excellent. It is worked, however, with some difficulty. * * *

"The water comes from the dam through a twenty-four inch pipe to two settling basins, which are used alternately, and it is here held for twenty-four hours, until the major portion of the foreign matter has precipitated.

"Provision is made at the lower end of these basins to flow off the water into the stream. * * *

"From the settling basins, it is flowed into great duplicate filter basins, which have a bed covering of four feet of coarse sand; the water passes through these beds of sand into the final pumping basin.

"In the event of any trouble with the filter beds, it is possible to flow the water, by side trenches with cemented walls, around the filter basin, directly into the pumping pits. The pumps are direct-coupled, and the engines are of the condensing type, manufactured by a Glasgow firm.

"The primary reservoir is situated one hundred and sixty feet above the pumps, and is a work of beauty. The walls are of rough masonry, topped with a handsome stone fence. The center of this great basin, holding three million seven hundred thousand gallons, is divided by a median wall, and the valve-house is situated at one side of this division.

"A twenty-inch main pipe leads into the city. * * * The total cost of the completed plant with the water in the mains, it is said, will be somewhat over six hundred thousand *pesos*." Dinwiddie, *Porto Rico*, p. 185–187 [1899].

PONCE.

"Water for all purposes, including the fire department, is amply supplied by an aqueduct." Hill, p. 178.

"Ponce has the merit of an admirable water supply." Carroll, p. 210.

"There are waterworks supplying an abundance of good, potable water." Dinwiddie, p. 189.

MAYAGUEZ.

"The city has excellent waterworks." Hill, p. 179.

"The water for the city is brought from a mountain torrent two miles away in the foot-hills, and is good and abundant." Dinwiddie, p. 193.

"Its water supply is excellent, requiring only proper filtration to make it acceptable. * * * The city council has voted a considerable appropriation for the improvement of its waterworks, and a comprehensive system of sewerage is a probability of the near future." Carroll, p. 209.

DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

The enumerators were instructed to write in the column for answers to this question "Municipal" (municipal), "Particular" (private), or "Se quema" (by burning), according to the method of disposition used at the dwelling where the question was put. In addition to these three classes it was necessary to introduce a fourth for unspecified or insufficiently specified, but less than 1 per cent of the houses fell into this last class. The facts for Porto Rico as a whole are shown in the following table:

Method of disposing of garbage.	Number of dwellings so reporting.	Per cent of all dwellings.
Municipal	20,194	13
Burning	24,637	15
Private	112,347	71
Not specified	1,127	1
Total	158,305	100

Of the total dwellings in Porto Rico about one-eighth were provided with some municipal means of disposing of garbage, and the inhabitants of rather more than one-seventh used burning as a method of disposition. In substantially all the remainder—that is, in more than seven-tenths of the dwellings on the island—the inhabitants reported private means of disposition other than burning.

Among the departments, municipal disposition of garbage was most common in those at the eastern end of the island, Guayama and Humacao, and least common in those at the northwest, Aguadilla and Arecibo.

Burning was much more common in Ponce and Humacao than elsewhere, the other five departments all falling below the average for the island in this respect.

Per cent of urban dwellings using specified method of garbage disposal.

City.	Municipal.	Burning.	Private.	Not specified.
Mayaguez	65	5	29	1
Ponce	68	25	6	1
San Juan	58	23	19	0
Total	64	20	15	1

In the three cities, as shown above, between half and two-thirds of the dwellings were provided with some municipal disposition of garbage, and in Ponce and San Juan the residents of about one-fourth of the dwellings were reported as disposing of their garbage by burning.

DISPOSITION OF EXCRETA.

The entries which the enumerators were allowed to make in the column containing the answers to this question were "pozo," "inodoro," or "ninguna" (none). In addition to the three thus allowed, there will be found in the tables a fourth class of "not specified," to cover cases where the question was not answered. The only recognized methods of disposal, therefore, were *pozo* and *inodoro*. As it is difficult to find any exact English equivalent for these words, they will be retained in the following discussion of the tables.[1] In Table XXXIV *pozo* has been translated as cesspool and *inodoro* as sewer, but these English words are not exact equivalents of the Spanish terms they render.

[1] The *inodoro* includes every receptacle for excreta in which an effort is made to destroy or decrease the foul odors arising therefrom, usually by the addition of such substances as lime, dry clay, or ashes. The *pozo* includes all other forms of closet. The modern form of closet flushed by water from a system of pipes, called *escusado ingles*, is very unusual in Porto Rico. Either the *inodoro* or the *pozo* is cleaned, when it is cleaned at all, by scavengers hired by the property owner.

The following table shows the frequency of these various modes of disposal:

Mode of disposing of excreta.	Number of dwellings using it in Porto Rico.	Per cent of total dwellings.
No form	120,924	76
Pozo	34,829	22
Inodoro	1,181	1
Not specified	1,371	1
Total	158,305	100

More than three-fourths of the dwellings in Porto Rico have no provision of any kind for this purpose. It is said that in rural Spain the inhabitants commonly have no closets or outhouses, but resort to the fields, and the same is apparently true of Porto Rico. Of the houses having conveniences of this sort, over nineteen-twentieths (96.7 per cent) reported a *pozo* and less than one-twentieth (3.3 per cent) an *inodoro*. In this respect the departments stand as follows:

Per cent of total dwellings supplied with specified mode of disposal of excreta.

Department.	*Pozo.*	*Inodoro.*	No form.	Not specified.
Aguadilla	17	0	83	0
Arecibo	17	0	83	0
Bayamon	28	1	69	2
Guayama	23	0	77	0
Humacao	17	0	81	2
Mayaguez	24	1	75	0
Ponce	25	2	72	1
Total	22	1	76	1

It is clear that except in the three departments containing large cities the *inodoro* is practically unknown. In the following table the facts are given for the three cities separately reported:

Per cent of urban dwellings using specified method of disposing of excreta.

City.	*Pozo.*	*Inodoro.*	No form.	Not specified.
Mayaguez	75	6	18	1
Ponce	79	4	16	1
San Juan	71	11	18	0
Total	76	6	17	1

This table shows that in San Juan an *inodoro* was found in a little more than one-tenth of the dwellings, but that in the other two cities it occurred in only about one dwelling in twenty. In the three cities one house in six, on an average, was without closet conveniences.

In the following table the facts are given for the rural districts of

the three departments containing these cities, i. e., for the three departments outside of these cities:

Per cent of rural dwellings using specified method of disposing of excreta.

Rural districts of—	Per cent.			
	Pozo.	*Inodoro.*	No form.	Not specified.
Bayamon	23	0	75	2
Mayaguez	18	1	81	0
Ponce	17	1	81	1
Total rural	19	1	79	1

In these rural districts there was a *pozo* in connection with less than one-fifth of the dwellings, while nearly four-fifths were without this or any other form of receiving excreta.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1888–1898, INCLUSIVE.

[See Tables XXXV-XXXVII.]

In connection with the present census a careful and accurate report was received at the office of the Director, giving the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in each municipal district of Porto Rico for each calendar year from 1888 to 1898, inclusive, and, in the case of births and deaths, with distinction of sex. In the report the districts are arranged alphabetically, but for purposes of analysis they have been assembled by departments. In this form the figures are included in the present volume, and those for the several departments are here introduced from pages 345–351:

Deaths in Porto Rico, 1888–1898, by departments.

Department.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Aguadilla	2,731	3,058	2,566	2,505	2,476	2,158	2,606	2,660	2,699	2,770	3,579	29,808
Arecibo	4,025	4,181	4,103	3,607	4,151	3,571	4,069	4,578	4,586	5,113	6,206	48,190
Bayamon	2,912	3,092	3,420	3,319	3,352	3,176	3,482	4,186	3,447	4,580	3,819	38,785
Guayama	2,652	3,301	3,395	2,768	2,388	2,195	2,861	2,722	2,927	4,304	4,344	33,857
Humacao	2,760	3,308	3,147	2,904	3,082	2,506	2,671	2,669	3,067	4,545	3,584	34,243
Mayaguez	4,596	3,982	4,831	3,996	4,018	3,227	3,812	4,402	3,954	4,390	5,347	46,555
Ponce	5,892	5,333	5,493	4,990	5,007	4,783	5,395	5,067	4,755	6,278	6,735	59,728
Porto Rico	25,568	26,255	26,955	24,089	24,474	21,616	24,896	26,284	25,435	31,980	33,614	291,166

Births in Porto Rico, 1888–1898, by departments.

Department.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Aguadilla	2,676	2,247	2,544	2,368	2,548	2,499	2,516	2,524	2,754	2,625	2,087	27,388
Arecibo	4,682	4,647	4,209	4,407	5,176	4,507	4,526	5,154	5,663	5,364	3,652	51,987
Bayamon	3,408	3,101	2,910	3,003	3,036	3,251	2,970	2,789	2,660	2,774	2,216	32,118
Guayama	3,089	2,944	2,703	2,390	2,448	2,862	2,613	2,594	2,430	2,049	2,077	28,199
Humacao	2,862	2,610	2,168	2,052	2,353	2,322	2,526	2,681	3,118	2,630	1,902	27,224
Mayaguez	4,393	3,738	3,807	3,742	3,719	4,039	4,073	3,961	4,067	4,124	3,221	42,884
Ponce	6,291	5,826	5,890	5,534	6,022	5,977	5,324	5,387	5,578	6,261	4,564	62,654
Porto Rico	27,401	25,113	24,231	23,496	25,302	25,457	24,548	25,090	26,270	25,827	19,719	272,454

Marriages in Porto Rico, 1888–1898, by departments.

Department.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Aguadilla	485	450	595	648	626	572	556	673	657	532	390	6,184
Arecibo	845	484	855	624	666	841	734	956	822	857	487	8,171
Bayamon	304	375	577	469	550	601	475	587	549	445	428	5,360
Guayama	327	205	383	358	435	496	404	380	427	393	315	4,123
Humacao	151	126	252	224	277	367	285	283	229	241	294	2,729
Mayaguez	278	232	586	743	691	621	864	711	528	477	362	6,093
Ponce	899	529	831	828	751	799	616	675	561	784	452	7,725
Porto Rico	3,289	2,401	4,079	3,894	3,996	4,297	3,934	4,265	3,773	3,729	2,728	40,385

The first question which arises regarding such tables as the preceding is, How accurate and complete are the figures? The table received by the Director of the Census was entirely free from arithmetical errors, and in the course of analysis only one slight defect—a transposition of two numbers—was detected. But this does not vouch for the completeness of the original records, of which this table is a summary. In default of opportunity to examine the law and administration of Porto Rico in such matters, one is compelled, in determining the probabilities of the case, to rely upon internal evidence. For this purpose one must compare the proportion between the recorded births and deaths and the population, and ascertain whether these proportions, the so-called death rates and birth rates, agree with the known probabilities under such conditions as prevail in Porto Rico. In order to estimate the population, it has been assumed that the inhabitants increased by an equal number each year between 1887 and 1899—an assumption sufficiently accurate for the purpose in hand.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The total population of Porto Rico for each year, and the deaths and death rates, or average number of persons dying to each thousand of the estimated population, were as given in the following table:

Death rates, 1888–1898.

Year.	Estimated population.	Deaths reported.	Death rates.
1888	811,454	25,568	31.5
1889	824,344	26,255	31.8
1890	837,234	26,955	32.1
1891	850,124	24,089	28.3
1892	863,014	24,474	28.3
1893	875,903	21,616	24.6
1894	888,793	24,896	28.0
1895	901,683	26,284	29.1
1896	914,573	25,435	27.8
1897	927,463	31,980	34.4
1898	940,353	33,614	35.7
Average for 11 years	875,903	26,469	30.2

If these figures may be trusted, it appears that about 3 per cent of the population of Porto Rico die each year. If the population of Porto Rico were what is known as stationary—that is, neither increasing nor decreasing year by year in total numbers, and experiencing no

loss or gain from emigration or immigration—and 3 per cent died each year, it is clear that a number equal to the total population of the island would have died at the end of thirty-three and one-third years. This does not imply that every person on the island would die on reaching that age, but does imply that the persons dying below the age of 33⅓ years would be equal in number to those dying above that age, and, consequently, that a child born in Porto Rico would have an even chance of reaching 33⅓ years before its death. This is what is sometimes called by statisticians the expectation of life. In such a stationary population, also, there would be as many persons below as above 33⅓ years—that is, the median age of the population would be 33⅓ years. Now, it has already appeared from the analysis of the age figures of Porto Rico (page 47) that the median age is not 33⅓, but 18.1 years. A part of this difference is due to the fact that the population of Porto Rico is increasing rather than stationary. But this increase is far from sufficient to account for the difference between the observed median age of the population and the median age estimated on the assumption of a stationary population and a death rate of 30 per annum. The only obvious way of escaping the difficulty is to assume that the true death rate in Porto Rico must be somewhat higher than the death rate of 30 obtained from the analysis of the figures, and that many deaths have occurred on the island which have not been entered in the registers or reported to this office.

Another line of argument may be offered tending to the same result. Porto Rico has been gaining but little by immigration, and nearly all of its increase has been by excess of births over deaths. This increase, however, for the last few decades, has been but little more than 1.5 per cent per annum. If one can ascertain approximately the births in Porto Rico each year and their ratio to population, one may ascertain indirectly the probable number of deaths. Now, two censuses, those of 1860 and 1899, have reported the number of children under 1 year of age in Porto Rico. They are the survivors of the children born within the preceding twelve months. In the following table these two are compared with the total population reported by the census:

Per cent of population under 1 year of age.

Census.	Total population.	Population under 1 year of age.	Per cent.
1860	583,308	16,833	2.8
1899	953,243	26,309	2.7

These figures indicate a birth rate for Porto Rico of at least 27 per thousand population, but two considerations warrant the belief that the true birth rate must be much higher than this. In the first place, no account has been taken of the number of children who were born and

then died in Porto Rico in the year preceding the census day. From all that is known of the conditions on the island, one may assume that this proportion was very high. Where ignorance, poverty, and unsanitary conditions prevail, it is not at all uncommon for one-fourth of all the children born to die during their first year of life. If one assumes that this is true in Porto Rico, the true birth rate would be 35 or 36 instead of 30. That this is not an exaggerated estimate of the true birth rate is perhaps indicated by the fact that Spain, for the years 1865–1869, reported an average birthrate of 36.7, for the years 1878–1880 an average birth rate of 35.7, and for the years 1887–1888 an average rate of 36.3. All that one knows of Porto Rican conditions indicates that the birth rate on that island must be decidedly higher than it is in Spain.

A second cause for thinking the birth rate in Porto Rico to be much higher than 27 is found in the general tendency of parents, in reporting the ages of young children, to overstate them. For this reason the number of children under 1 becomes erroneously small by the transfer of many infants really belonging in that class into the class of children 1 or even 2 years old. From Table IX it will be noticed that the children in Porto Rico 2, 3, and 4 years old, November 10, 1899, were much more numerous than those under 1. Such a relation, if it existed, could be due only to an abnormally low birth rate for the preceding year or a very high infant mortality affecting mainly the children under 1. Neither of these assumptions seems so probable as that a considerable number of Porto Rican children belonging to the first year of life have been transferred, as often happens, to the later age periods. When one considers that Saxony, Russia in Europe, and Roumania have a birth rate of between 40 and 50 per annum, it seems probable that the true birth rate of Porto Rico must be as high as 40 per annum, and that the true death rate is nearer 40 than 30, while both birth rate and death rate may not improbably rise above 40. On the whole, therefore, it is not probable that the births and deaths recorded in the preceding tables included all or nearly all of those which occurred in Porto Rico. Still, inferences may perhaps be derived from the figures, notwithstanding the admission that they are imperfect and incomplete.

From the table showing deaths and death rates in Porto Rico year by year it appears that these have varied quite widely from a minimum rate of 24.6 to a maximum of 35.7. The rates at the beginning and end of the period of eleven years were much higher than for several years in the middle of the series. The variations, however, have not been sharp, being in nowise comparable with those shown in Cuba for the same period.

In the following table the death rates are given by departments for each year:

Death rates in Porto Rico, 1888–1898, by departments.

Year.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Bayamon.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.
1888	31.3	31.6	23.3	26.9	29.4	39.3	36.1
1889	34.6	32.0	24.3	33.1	35.0	33.7	32.0
1890	28.6	38.1	26.4	33.7	33.0	40.6	32.2
1891	27.6	26.3	25.3	27.1	30.3	33.3	28.6
1892	26.9	29.6	25.1	23.1	31.9	33.2	28.1
1893	23.2	24.9	23.4	21.0	25.8	26.4	26.3
1894	27.7	27.7	25.3	27.0	27.3	31.0	29.1
1895	27.9	30.6	30.0	25.4	27.1	35.5	26.8
1896	28.0	30.0	24.3	27.0	30.9	31.7	24.7
1897	28.4	32.7	31.9	39.3	45.6	34.9	32.0
1898	36.3	38.9	26.2	39.2	35.7	42.2	33.7
Average	29.1	30.5	26.0	29.4	32.0	34.7	29.9

These departments do not vary widely from the average for the island, nor does it appear that any one or more of the departments suffered severely while the remainder were unaffected. In one case, in the year 1897, it would seem that the eastern end of the island, Humacao, Guayama, and Bayamon suffered and the death rate rose, while in the other four departments this did not occur. In 1893 nearly all the departments seem to have had a comparatively low death rate, while in 1890 the death rate in two of the western departments, Mayaguez and Arecibo, was unusually high. One is somewhat surprised to find the average rate for Mayaguez running higher than in the other departments, and the suspicion arises that this may be due to more accurate records rather than to a rate really above the average.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

The following table gives the birth rates for Porto Rico as a whole, by single years:

Birth rates in Porto Rico, 1888–1898.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Birth rates.
1888	811,454	27,401	33.7
1889	824,344	25,113	30.4
1890	837,234	24,231	28.9
1891	850,124	23,496	27.6
1892	863,014	25,302	29.3
1893	875,903	25,457	29.0
1894	888,793	24,548	27.6
1895	901,683	25,090	27.8
1896	914,573	26,270	28.7
1897	927,463	25,827	27.8
1898	940,353	19,719	19.9
Average	875,903	24,768	28.2

One notices that, on the average, the registered number of births to a thousand persons is less than the registered number of deaths to a thousand persons. As Porto Rico has been gaining but little by immigration in recent years, this apparent inference from the tables must be rejected as incorrect and interpreted as evidence of omissions in the

birth records. In nearly all countries omissions of births occur much more frequently than omissions of deaths. The birth rate in Arecibo and Mayaguez is higher than elsewhere, a condition which leads one again to suspect that the figures for Mayaguez are probably more accurate and careful than those kept by the other departments. Much the lowest birth rate in the island is found in Bayamon.

It is probable that the proportion of children under 5 in 1899 to the total population would vary from department to department in rough agreement with the variations in true birth rate during the preceding years. That they do not thus vary is indicated by the following list:

Departments arranged in the order of	
Increasing proportion of population, 0–4:	*Increasing birth rate, 1895–1898:*
Mayaguez.	Bayamon.
Ponce.	Humacao.
Bayamon.	Guayama.
Arecibo.	Aguadilla.
Aguadilla.	Ponce.
Humacao.	Mayaguez.
Guayama.	Arecibo.

From these figures one's belief is strengthened that the differences in birth rate and death rate are due primarily to differences in the accuracy of registration rather than to differences of actual rate.

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES.

The proportion of marriages to population in Porto Rico, is so low as to make the figures insignificant. One notices from the table (p. 113) that marriages were apparently much more numerous during the years from 1890 to 1895 than during the two years before or after that time. This may be an indication that the economic conditions on the island were somewhat worse during the earlier and the later parts of the eleven-year period than they were in the intervening time, but beyond this scarcely any inferences from the table seem warranted.

In the following table the departments are arranged in the order of the average marriage rate for the eleven years, and in the second column the proportion of white to the total population is stated:

Department.	Average marriage rate for 11 years.	Proportion of white to total population.
Humacao	2.5	46.1
Guayama	3.5	50.7
Bayamon	3.6	48.9
Ponce	3.8	59.6
Mayaguez	4.5	64.3
Arecibo	5.1	77.1
Aguadilla	6.0	85.6

It will be noticed that, with a slight exception in the case of Guayama, the two columns vary concomitantly. This confirms what was also shown by the figures for marital condition, that lawful marriage is much more common among the white population than among the colored.

AGRICULTURE.

While agriculture is now the principal source of wealth to Porto Rico, the early settlers were for many years engaged in cattle raising, and this is still an important industry, the rich and luxuriant pastures and many streams providing all that is necessary for this purpose. It may be said that all fruits and vegetables adapted to a tropical climate will yield abundantly in Porto Rico, and this is especially true of the coffee tree, the sugar cane, and the tobacco plant, the three staples of most importance in the order named, and grown widely over the island.

The following reports, prepared especially for the census by Señors M. Badrena, supervisor of the department of Mayaguez; Ricardo Hernandez, supervisor of the department of Bayamon, and M. Planella, of Cayey, give interesting facts concerning the history and cultivation of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. They are printed substantially as received.

COFFEE.

Report of Señor RICARDO HERNANDEZ.

"The coffee plant is a shrub 2 or 3 meters high with permanent leaves, a delicate, flexible trunk of some 6 centimeters in diameter, with opposite and alternate ramifications forming crosses. It generally bifurcates at the surface of the ground, giving the appearance of two or three plants being joined together. This is due to the fact that each grain of coffee gives origin to two plants. The system of cultivation has limited the development of the height to the point above indicated, but in Arabia and in some parts of America where the tree is allowed to grow freely, the coffee becomes a thick tree with sharp lanceolate erect leaves, dark green in color, permanent, thick, and smooth.

"The blossom of the coffee is white, fragrant, and resembles the jasmine blossom, with five stamens grouped together and implanted in the axila of the leaves; tubular corolla, small globulous calyx with five teeth.

"The fruit is oblong, fleshy, resembling the cherry, bright green in color, which on ripening turns to an intense red, and contains in the interior the seed composed of two coriaceous plano-convex discs, so firmly united at their plane surfaces that they sometimes break before separating.

"The coffee has a central or tap root which penetrates the ground about 80 centimeters, and also many secondary rootlets near the surface."

COFFEE PLANTATION IN MAYAGUEZ.

SUITABLE CLIMATE.

"In Porto Rico the select and renowned coffee is produced between 200 and 800 meters above the sea level. At this elevation are found the towns of Yauco, Lares, Maricao, Utuado, Cayey, etc., which form the productive region of the renowned coffee of Porto Rico. This region, which includes something more than the southwest quadrant of the island, is characterized by a climate of perpetual spring. The constant breeze refreshes the atmosphere and the frequent rains equalize the seasons so that not even in times of drought does the vegetation suffer as occurs on the southern coast of the island, nor during the rainy season are the rains so heavy as on the north coast. Owing to these favorable climatic conditions and to the fact that the coffee groves are situated in valleys sheltered from the strong winds, and the soil, of which we will presently speak in detail, is due the enviable reputation of the coffee of the country.

"In the central range of Porto Rico is the Sierra Luquilla, which has an elevation of 1,500 meters above the level of the sea, and it is observed that above the middle height of this mountain coffee groves do not exist. Whether owing to the climate or to the soil, which may be unsuitable, where only grow some shrubs in thickets and some worthless herbs, it is true that after 800 meters have been passed the coffee is not seen, and all attempts to grow it at that altitude have been without results.

"Coffee growers modify the climate by employing shade, that is, they plant their coffee groves beneath the shade of a grove of thick trees, as, for example, the *bucares*, *guaba*, *jobo*, *guama*, *mango*, etc., and under the banana trees when the coffee groves are young.

SUITABLE SOIL.

"The coffee grows on hills of low elevation, associated with many other trees, which afford shade, modify the temperature, and protect the coffee from the hurricanes and torrential rains.

"The composition of these coffee soils is variable, but in all of them sand predominates and on the surface there is an abundant covering the product of the decayed vegetation of the forest.

"The land which produces the renowned coffee of Porto Rico, as to its physical appearance, seems to be a very fine clay, and when it rains becomes as slippery as soap, and transit at such times is dangerous. It has a red color when moist, and when squeezed through the fingers resembles in its color and smoothness the oxide of iron paint, but when dry it becomes very hard.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

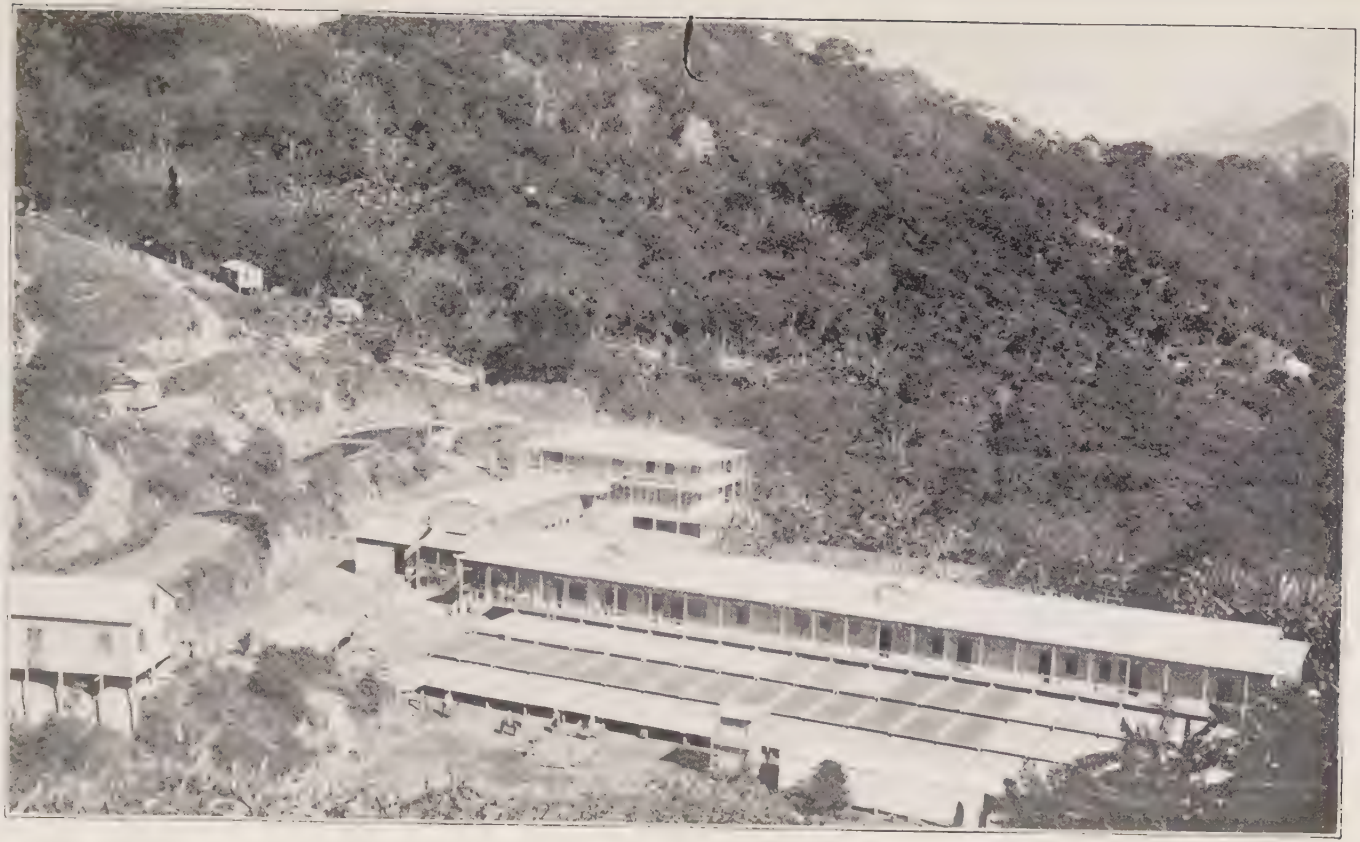
"The method employed in Porto Rico and other points for the growing and multiplication of coffee, by utilizing the plants which spring up from the seed which falls alone or is lost at gathering time, must be superseded by another method more certain, employing seed set apart for the purpose.

"In order to make seed beds, a place is selected with a slightly inclined surface, or at least one which will not become swampy or muddy and which has a good layer of vegetable soil, and it is worked or spaded until the same is well pulverized. It is cleared of all roots, stones, etc., and if the land be not sufficiently fertile it is enriched with common barnyard manure. After this has been done, in the month of February, the sowing takes place, for which purpose coffee grains in the berry or husk are selected which can be seen to have unusual size and weight, and which give signs of being perfectly formed, and they are planted at a depth of 3 centimeters. The grains are planted with the finger, or, as is more convenient, with a stick, and after being placed in the hole are covered with earth, which is pressed down with the hand. The planting should be in rows separated from each other a distance of about 15 centimeters, and the distance between each planted grain should be the same. In about twenty days the new coffee plants will commence to spring up, and they are allowed to remain for a year or a year and a half, when they will have acquired a height of about 80 centimeters or have three crosses, at which time they may be transplanted to the site determined upon for the coffee grove.

"The care of the seed beds during this time is limited to clearing it of weeds and taking measures to prevent the winds from injuring the tender plants, because if they are seen to turn black or take on a burnt color the center or stock of the little plant will cease to grow. They may be protected from the winds by making palisades or shelters of boards, palm leaves, cane, bamboo, etc.

"When the small plants have acquired the height indicated, the lower and middle branches are cut off, leaving only the cross branches in order that the trunk may grow straight and clean, and its top or branching commence at the height most convenient for the work of gathering the crop.

"Some days after this pruning the trees are taken up from the seed bed, using for this purpose a narrow spade, which is thrust into the earth near the foot of the tree to a depth equal to the length of the roots, and then by gently employing the necessary force, the tree is taken out with all its roots intact, and with a clod of earth which it is necessary to preserve, so that the roots may remain covered and insure a new rooting when transplanted.



COFFEE PLANTATION IN ADJUNTAS, SHOWING GLACIS FOR DRYING

"When the trees taken up have very long tap roots, say of 20 centimeters, it is well to cut off the lower half with a pair of scissors.

PLANTING.

"The first necessary condition which land intended for a coffee grove must have is that it be protected from the full force of the constant and tempestuous winds; thus ravines, points protected by a mountain or masses of vegetation, those exposed to the south, etc., possess these conditions. The land must also be sloping or high, so that the rains shall never form pools or mud holes.

"The preparation of the land consists in the labors necessary to pulverize the ground, turn the earth over, thoroughly cleaning it of roots, stones, etc., and making the holes which are to receive the young plants.

"The planting or setting out of the plants is done in the following manner:

"On the land plowed and cleaned equidistant lines are marked out, 2½ meters from each other, and along this line, at intervals of 2½ meters, holes are dug 45 centimeters long, 45 centimeters wide, and 45 centimeters deep. The superficial earth is placed to the right of the hole, and the lower earth, or subsoil, to the left, the latter being thoroughly mixed with a kilogram of barnyard manure.

"Eight days after the holes have been dug the plant is set out, being brought from the seed bed in baskets, the roots wrapped in bark and banana leaves and covered with damp coffee sacking, and then the laborers proceed to set out the plants. One man takes the plant and places it in the hole, throwing in first the earth on the right-hand side of the hole—that is, that portion of earth taken from the surface, which, being richer, is best to place next to the roots—and then the hole is filled with the remaining fertilized earth, tramping it down in the hole in order to make it firm.

"Three or four months after the first planting it is necessary to replant—that is, to set out trees in those holes in which the first plantings did not live—taking care that the new trees have the same size as the others in order that the entire grove may develop and grow evenly.

WORKINGS.

"The coffee groves situated on level lands, or those but slightly inclined and in situations which permit the employment of oxen, ought to be worked with the plow, giving it two plowings a year, the first after the replanting and six months later the second, selecting such times for this operation as will find the soil fresh and moist.

"If, owing to the condition of the ground or on account of its inclination the plow can not be used, the coffee grove must be worked by

hand, and the hoe employed for this purpose should penetrate 30 centimeters into the ground; and as this work is expensive, it is done but once a year, in the month of December.

PRUNING.

"The coffee, like all trees intended to bear fruit, requires pruning. If the excessive, badly calculated pruning which has been practiced in Cuba has been prejudicial, the abandonment of these groves to spontaneous development, to which they have been left in Porto Rico and other points, has also worked injury. If we consider the tree as a machine destined to give fruit and produce forced profits, its growth must be regulated and its organs prepared.

"The coffee tree should be pruned from the time it is 3 years old, counting from the time when the first pruning gave shape to the tree. This operation consists in cutting away during the third year the first crosses above the roots in order to commence the formation of a clean, strong, straight trunk. The fourth year, the fourth and even the fifth cross is removed for the purpose of preparing the final and only cross of the tree, which is to serve for the woody branches and for the formation of the top. During the fifth year the center is cut in order to restrain the longitudinal growth of the tree, and leave the cross at the height of a meter and a half, which is most convenient afterwards when gathering the fruit. If the tree should be allowed to grow taller the gathering would be difficult, and if it should have a lesser height it would reduce the body of the tree and diminish the productive zone.

"In addition to the formative prunings which terminate during the fifth or sixth year an annual pruning is necessary, which is intended:

"First. To make the grove render the largest possible amount of fruit; and in order to secure this result it is necessary to cut off the old branches, or those which have exhausted their capacity to bear fruit, in order to give the tree the necessary light and ventilation.

"Second. To suppress the suckers which absorb the sap and give no fruit; to cut the sprouts from the foot of the tree and also from the trunk and those which grow among the branches in unsuitable places; to suppress crooked and badly placed branches, those that may have been broken by storms, in the gathering of the fruit, or those which may have been broken by the excessive weight of the fruit.

"The pruning is done after the harvest has been collected—that is, in the months of December and January—and a saw should be employed for the thick branches, and limbs over an inch and a half in thickness should scarcely ever be cut off. For the slender branches and sprouts, a sharp cutting *machete* should be used, always making clean cuts close to the limb, covering the wound with some sort of grafting wax.

COFFEE PLANTATION IN LARES.

HOEING.

"Hoeing is for the purpose of freeing the ground of pernicious vegetation. In Porto Rico, Cuba, and many other places this operation is usually performed by cutting away the growth with blows of the *machete*.

"The hoeing in the improved cultivation is not performed in this manner, because by the following month, in tropical regions, the pernicious vegetation has again grown up, owing to the climate, temperature, and humidity. The cleaning must be done with a hoe, digging well into the ground and causing the pernicious plants to dry up even to the roots. This is the way to destroy this vegetation in a few years and also benefit the coffee trees and enrich the ground.

"If in the month of January the hoeing or plowing was done, of which mention has already been made, it will not be necessary to weed the ground again until the month of April, when the coffee grove is in full bloom. This work of weeding, in addition to destroying the weeds which absorb the strength of the ground, also loosens the soil which aids the bloom and assists in the development of the fruit. Another weeding, although more superficial, should be given in August in order that the fruit may receive the benefits which the blossoms received as before mentioned, and so be nourished and acquire additional weight.

GATHERING.

"The coffee blooms in February and March and the fruit is gathered in October and November. It can be readily seen how long the tree is engaged in reproduction, and during this time is exposed to rains which soak the pollen of the blossoms and render them sterile, to the winds which shake the fruit, to the sun which dries it up, to the birds, insects, and accidents which destroy the product of the grove.

"The gathering may be performed in the following ways:

1. By hand, gathering the berries one by one, placing them in baskets, sacks, etc.

2. By shaking the tree, causing the ripe fruit to fall by a gentle motion, and then gathering the berries from the ground.

3. By spontaneous falling, waiting until they by natural processes fall to the ground.

"The first process is the one employed in Porto Rico, Cuba, and other places. It is the most reasonable, perfect, and proper, but it is necessary to have command of a sufficient working population, as it calls for numerous hands. Each person can or ought to gather a *fanega*[1] in a day.

[1] A *fanega* is about 100 pounds.

COFFEE INDUSTRIES.

"The coffee from the time it is gathered until sent to market goes through eight delicate processes or operations, on which depends the commercial value of the grain.

"1. The most primitive method of hulling consists in putting the coffee into a wooden mortar and with a hard, heavy wooden pestle pound it long enough to loosen the hull of the coffee, green or dry, according to the plan adopted.

"2. The coffee, after being hulled green, remains covered with a mucilage that must be removed, for which purpose the grains are washed in ordinary water.

"3. After the coffee is washed it must be dried, and for this purpose it is spread out on the drier for the time necessary, so that the heat and air may thoroughly dry the grains.

"4. From the warehouses or granaries where the coffee has been hulled the drier or seasoner is taken, which is a large shallow box of wood on stringers placed on supports. These boxes are movable, so they may be run out into the sunshine or returned under roof at night or when it rains.

"5. When the coffee is dry it must be separated from the membranous endocarp or parchment which still covers and protects the grain, and this is so adherent that considerable force is necessary to separate it, and a good degree of skill in the work is needed in order to avoid breaking of the grain.

"6. As the above-described operation leaves the coffee mixed with the film with which it was covered, it is necessary to clean it, and owing to the lightness of the film compared to the grain, wind is used to make the separation, and it is therefore made to fall in a shower from a certain height in some place where there is a good current of air.

"7. Classification is the most tedious and delicate operation, and in Porto Rico is performed by women, who put the coffee out upon the ground or on a table and proceed to classify or select, forming the first class of the sound, large, entire, and clean grains. This is 'select' coffee. The second class, called *triache*, is composed of small, dark grains, having been too long in the dryer or taken from the tree before they were fully ripe. The third class is 'broken' coffee, which includes all grains that are torn and broken during the various cleaning operations.

"8. After the coffee is classified and selected it is packed in such a manner that it will be protected from exterior influences and causes that might damage or injure it. Wooden boxes, barrels, or sacks are used for this purpose, and are stored in the warehouses until the coffee is sold.

"There are small plantations where the cultivation is both intelligent and intense, which produce 30 quintals and more per *hectare*, but this is exceptional, for there are lands in the same region which scarcely produce one quintal. As an average crop, taken from the different classes of land, and taking into account also the variations that occur from year to year, a production of from 10 to 14 quintals per *hectare* may be counted on as the result of fairly intelligent cultivation."

Report of Señor M. BADRENA.

HISTORY.

"It is unquestionable that the cultivation of coffee in the island of Porto Rico was started by emigrants from the island of Haiti, situated westerly of Porto Rico. The insurrection of the black element against the white decided most of the latter to quit the French side of that island and seek refuge in Porto Rico, not only on account of the fertility of the soil, but also because of the good nature of the natives. The many families of French descent which reside in the coffee districts confirm my opinion about this particular.

PROGRESS.

"Progress in cultivation was necessarily slow, as the plant requires ten years for full development, and markets were also to be found. Up to the year 1876, planters had no inducement to extend the cultivation; the prices left no margin of profit, and the augmentation in the crops came only from natural development and some work done indifferently. Coffee was then considered of little consequence in the future of Porto Rico. Up to that time our markets were limited to ports of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy ranging the first. Some was exported also to Germany and France; very little to other markets. All at once the United States of America opened their markets to free coffee, and a jump of from $12 to $19 soon occurred; then another jump and the price went up to $29.30 per hundredweight, and I say dollars because at that time our exchange was below par. As mentioned before, this happened in the year 1876, and many were the cargoes that left our shores for the United States, sailing ships being the only vessels obtainable. Unfortunately, no attention was paid to the quality shipped, and as we can not compete with Brazilian coffee on account of its relative cheapness, the field in the United States remained for Brazil. Later the attention of many was called to coffee growing; there was a good margin in it then, and more care in the manipulation of the bean brought to us the highest prices and the best markets of Europe. Spain and Cuba consumed the poorest qualities."

HARD TIMES.

"Not all of the planters prospered, however, during the long period of good prices. Excessive expenditures, unnecessary expansion in buying new lands, money borrowed at high interest, and other causes, principally the changing from the gold basis to silver, which apparently, but only apparently, favored their interests, resulted in bad times for the planters, who found themselves involved in debt.

"The war came; burning of plantations was of daily occurrence, the demand from Spain and Cuba was annulled, and the price was lower than could be remembered in a generation. Hopes, however, were bright for a good crop and good prices this year, but the hurricane of the 8th of August brought the final collapse. Much more can be said, but the above is sufficient in general terms to bring the attention of the Government to the present condition of the coffee interests.

CULTIVATION SEEDING.

"The old method was simple enough and consisted in breaking up soil and planting the berries after they were deprived of their soft cover or pulp. In this way a considerable quantity of small plants, as many as 15,000 to 16,000 per *cuerda*,[1] were obtained. When the plants were 3 years old they were removed or transplanted. Cost per *cuerda*, $15, United States currency. According to the modern method, the soil is prepared as above. The sprouts which grow near and around the old trees are carefully gathered and transplanted in holes of about 10 to 12 centimeters, placed 1 square foot from each other. In this way from 5,000 to 6,000 plants are obtained in good condition every year from each *cuerda*, and the cost is $16, United States currency. The young plants are invariably removed to places where the shade and consequent moisture of large trees favor their growth. It is a fact that without this sort of protection the shrubs will not thrive. Thus every care is taken in the selection of the best shade, as the prospect of the future coffee-bearing tree largely depends on that. The coffee tree is completely developed and producing after seven years if the conditions under which the growth has been perfected have been favorable. Otherwise it will need ten years, and the product will never compete with that of a good sound tree. The cost of one *cuerda* of good coffee up to the date of production will average $180, United States currency.

PRODUCE.

"When the tree is four years old it will not produce sufficient to cover expenses, and if the soil is not of the best quality the conditions will be the same after five or six years. In such districts of this department (Mayaguez) as Las Marias and Maricoa, the produce of 1 *cuerda*

[1] A *cuerda* is equal to 1.008 acres.

will range from 200 to 1,200 pounds. A fair average will give for every *cuerda* 400 pounds. The topographical conditions of the coffee-growing districts are such, and the hills so steep, that the only agricultural implement that can be used with effect is the common *machete*, or chopping knife. It is used both for cleaning the ground and for making the holes.

"During the months of March and April the trees are in full blossom. The flowering season covers two months; the flowers begin to show early in March, and in April the force of the florescence is complete. If March turns out to be a rainy month, most of the flowers are lost and the crop is a tardy one. If the rains in April are heavy and persistent, the chances are that the flowers will soon rot and fall to the ground and the crop be a poor one.

GATHERING.

"The gathering of the ripe berries is commenced late in July or early in August, and by the end of December all the crop is in. The beans are gathered one by one by hand, taking care to leave on the tree the green berries and to preserve the branches from injury. The result of a day's gathering when delivered, is passed through a cylindrical tube wheel, which takes away the soft part of the berry, and when free of this, the berries are thrown in a water tank, built of solid brick, in which they are left from eight to twelve hours, until fermentation sets in and the viscosity around the shelly part of the bean is washed away. The process is helped by moving the mass two times with a rake, putting in fresh water, and then taking it out.

DRYING.

"The process of drying by the heat of the sun will take about six days. The chances are, however, that more days are necessary, as the gathering is effected during the rainy season. In some cases twenty days are required. The way that the drying is effected is by spreading the beans on a *glacis*, a large square place built of brick and the best cement, a few inches above the ground, and where the beans receive the direct rays of the sun. A new device is large boxes, a few inches deep, which slide in and out of small wooden receptacles.

"There is also a system of drying by steam. It consists of a revolving drum through which a column of hot air is forced by steam pressure, the drum containing a certain quantity of beans, and the operation is concluded in twenty-four hours. The cost of this apparatus prevents the use of it by the general planters. Its name is *secadora*. The result is advantageous, both as regards quality and cheapness, the cost for drying a hundredweight being only a fourth that of the common process.

"Once the bean is well dried it is taken to the *tahona*, or coffee mill,

which is made of very hard wood, in the shape of a double circle, within which one or two wheels run at high speed; the wheels are also constructed of the heaviest wood and generally covered with a sheet of white metal. The pressure of the wheel over the beans removes the shell. To every mill a coffee fan is attached, which blows off the dust as the stream of beans comes out of the mill. The produce is again placed in the mill for the last stage of the process, the polishing of the bean. This is obtained by friction of the beans against each other, and of all against the revolving wheel.

"When the coffee is intended for shipment to the Mediterranean ports, then some chemical is added which imparts to the bean a beautiful bluish tint. Common blueing is mostly used for the purpose.

SORTING.

"Then the produce is ready for the market if a general good quality is required, but in some plantations the process is not completed before the beans are passed through a mechanical device called *separadora*. It is a large wire cylinder through which the beans run full length, and naturally fall, according to size, into so many departments. To produce what is called in the market 'picked plantation,' the picking is done by hand by expert women, bean by bean. Two hundred pounds a day is the average work of an expert *trilladora;* 30 cents, Porto Rico, are paid for every 100 pounds.

COST AND SHIPMENT.

"The total cost of a hundredweight of coffee ready for market, including expenses for cultivation, is from $10 to $12 Porto Rican money, equal to $6 to $7.20 United States currency. The produce is shipped in bags, containing each from 85 to 100 kilograms."

On June 8, 1768, the King issued a royal *cedula* giving to Porto Rico a project for the cultivation of coffee and relieving or exempting the growers from the payment of any taxes or charges for a period of five years. In 1770 the island produced 29,121 *arrobas*[1] of coffee, and, according to the report of Governor O'Reylly, in 1776 the production amounted to 45,049 *arrobas* of coffee. Since then the production, according to Señor Coll y Toste, civil secretary of Porto Rico, has been as follows, viz:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		Pesos.
1850	11,783,684	707,021.04
1860	15,924,524	955,471.44
1870	17,416,762	1,045,005.70
1880	48,032,296	3,077,304.00
1890	43,822,794	5,577,166.56
1897	51,710,997	12,222,599.48

[1] An *arroba* is 25 pounds English.

The crop of 1898, which promised to be very large, was practically destroyed by the hurricane of August 8.

The quality of the Porto Rican coffee is excellent, and the principal markets have been Cuba and Spain, but very little having been imported into the United States, where it is not well known. Under favorable conditions the coffee crop of Porto Rico is easily worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

SUGAR.

Report of Señor RICARDO HERNANDEZ.

"The sugar cane was introduced into the island of Cuba in 1548, and was sown on the banks of the Toa River, where a plantation was established with hydraulic apparatus. The sugar cane is a perennial plant, whose maturity is retarded in proportion to its approximation to the extreme limits of its geographic area; in the tropical region it may reach maturity in one year, but circumstances of an economic character in its cultivation generally retard it from 12 to 20 months; outside of the Tropics, where winter is felt, cane suspends its vegetation temporarily and takes two years or more to reach maturity.

"The root of the cane is fibrous, rough, crinated, and entwines the joint which contains the germinal point of the stem; the thickness is from 1 to 5 millimeters, and the length from 50 to 80 centimeters, the number of roots varying with the age of the plant and the character of the ground; they sink to a depth of from 20 to 50 centimeters.

"Every cane stalk with a germinal point which is planted produces first a shoot with the roots corresponding to the joint from which the sprouts spring; these sprouts produce afterwards others which throw out roots at their respective joints in such manner that the root of the cane becomes a stalk or bunch composed of the collection of threads attached to the canes which have grown.

"After the stalk has been dug up, and the canes have been separated with their respective roots, and planted separately, they grow and thrive in the same manner as if they had been joined to the mother bunch.

"Sugar cane has such a propensity for throwing out roots that it even issues them at the joints around which dry leaves are wrapped.

"The stalk is a solid cane containing a longitudinal vascular pith, or tissue, straight and smooth, the epidermis of which in some varieties is covered with a species of varnish or cereous matter called cerosin. The color varies from a yellowish white to a deep yellow, and from a wine red to violet, there being some varieties which are striped with violet and yellow.

"It reaches a height of 3 to 4 meters, and a diameter of 4 centimeters on an average, but there are some specimens of twice this thickness, and also one-half of the dimensions indicated, depending principally on the ground in which the plant thrives.

"The stalk is apparently divided by annular depressions, situated at a distance of 5 to 20 centimeters from each other according to the ground, which are called the joints, being formed by crossed ramifications of the vascular longitudinal pith which forms the interior matter of the stalk.

"Every joint is provided with a fertile bud which has such vitality that its contact with damp air is sufficient for it to sprout, and afterwards 10, 20 to 60, or more canes grow from this single bud constituting the stalk or bunch."

SUITABLE CLIMATE.

"The geographical area of the sugar cane is bounded on the north by a line which, starting from the center of the state of Louisiana in the United States toward the thirty-fifth degree of latitude, continues along the coast of Andalusia, thence to the coast of Greece, crossing southern Asia and continuing as high as Pekin, being lost finally in the East; and is bounded on the south by the heights of Brazil, including all of Africa, and continuing to Oceanica, touching the north coast of Australia.

"In such a zone, which includes the most important islands of the planet, and the most varied climates, it may be understood that the sugar cane is obliged to suffer meteorological accidents and phenomena very distinct and varied. The most essential factor in the life of the cane is heat, and in proportion to the fall of the thermometer in the temperate zones the period of vegetation is lengthened, or, what is the same, maturity is retarded, it being possible to make the following scale:

"In countries the average temperature of which is 15 degrees centigrade in the sun, it takes the sugar cane twenty-four months to reach maturity; in countries where said temperature is 19 degrees in the sun, sixteen months; 23 degrees, fourteen months; 25 degrees, twelve months.

"When the average temperature is more than 25 degrees, as is the case in Porto Rico, then it is possible for the cane to reach maturity in from nine to ten months, provided there is sufficient humidity and it is planted in a fertile soil. In climates having a low temperature, where frosts occur, especially in the springtime, the production of cane is not very remunerative, as it generally freezes; such is the case in Spain when it is attempted to cultivate sugar cane beyond the zone which we indicated in mentioning its geographical area.

"At altitudes of more than 2,500 meters sugar cane is not produced well, the fall of temperature being fatal."

SUITABLE SOIL.

"There are two circumstances which determine the value of lands for sugar cane: Their situation and their composition.

CLEARING A CANE FIELD.

"Rough lands, which are worked with difficulty and which are drained by evaporation and filtration with rapidity, are not good for this character of cultivation; and lands situated in ravines, without any drainage, which become flooded frequently, are also bad for cane.

"On the other hand, plain coast lands, cleared, which receive rains or irrigation and retain humidity some time without becoming swamped, are good for this plant; these lands not situated high above the level of the sea, near the coasts, which are flooded by large rivers in extraordinary freshets, but which on account of their natural location and great depth are quickly drained, receive the name of *tierras de vega*, and are those used for the cultivation of sugar cane everywhere. These lands in general are alluvial lands and are very rich in fertilizing elements.

"Far from the coasts, in the interior of many countries and at altitudes of 2,500 meters above the level of the sea, there are valleys, plains, and plateaus, which also have some merits for the cultivation of sugar cane, such as the *tierras de vega*, or meadow lands, which are considered the best, the reason being that the lands of the tables and valleys are formed by transportation and carriage.

"The physical composition of the cane lands is very variable; but in alluvial lands it is produced very well, because being relatively a surface plant it does not sink to a great depth, and therefore in other lands it would not secure sufficient space and material, which is only obtained in nutritious or very well cultivated lands."

TIME OF SOWING.

"In the tropical zone, where the temperature is nearly constant during the entire year, the seeds and stalks of the plant may be placed in the earth at any season, with the assurance that in a few days they will sprout in order to fulfill the laws of their destiny in nature. They will mature and die, leaving at the foot numerous ratoons.

"This is the physiological life of the plants which is assisted by nature, giving them every year greater support for their existence, and thus we see the luxurious and exuberant vegetation of the plants which are left to themselves; but this spontaneous development of vegetation is modified by submitting it to rules somewhat fixed when cultivation is in question; when the plants are to fulfill economic functions, then their entire life is subjected to the satisfaction of our requirements; they are planted when it is convenient, and they are torn up when their fruit is in sufficient quantity and of the quality desired for the market.

"This is one of the reasons why it is not immaterial, in tropical vegetation, when the plantings are made; these being annual plants they must, like rice, pass through periods of heavy rains in the same way as tobacco has to have a dry season, and corn a happy medium, etc.

It is clear that in regions of an irregular climate, and among cultivators who do not observe these laws of the plants, the success of the crops is questionable.

"In so far as the planting of sugar cane is concerned, let us give it a full study, discussing the nature of the plant, the character of the climate, the practices observed in different countries, and the reciprocal relations between these elements, in order to deduce the laws which may serve as a guide to the farmers for the purpose of fixing the season for planting their cane.

"Being protected by the good climate, it appears that among the cultivators of sugar cane, in Porto Rico as in other countries, there is no fixed season for making the plantings, although in all parts there is a preferred period which practice has shown in each locality to be the best, submitting them thus by conviction to the law of relation between the character of the climate and the economic mission of the plant.

"We state below what seasons are observed for the plantings of sugar cane in Porto Rico:

"*Large cultivations.*—Second half of September, and all of October, November, and December; first half of January. It is cut down in from 14 to 18 months.

"*Smaller cultivations.*—Second half of January, all of February and March, first half of April, being cut down in from 12 to 14 months.

"*Spring.*—Second half of April, May, first half of June; 12 months.

"*Late spring.*—First half of June, and all of July and August, first half of September; from 12 to 20 months.

"In Porto Rico the general planting is that of large cultivation, but some farmers, either because they have hopes of the other plantings, because they have lands which are worked and irrigated, or because they have more than time and people enough, plant also the small cultivation and spring cultivation; on the other hand the late spring cultivation is hardly used by anyone."

REPRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE.

"The sugar cane is not reproduced by seeds. Its flowers are sterile, and whatever may be the cause, we know that all attempts made to secure the fecundity of the flowers have been in vain, and the experiments we have personally made for the same purpose have had the same negative results.

"There is no way of avoiding it. We are obliged to deprive ourselves of the advantages we would secure if fertile seeds could be obtained.

"Sugar cane not having a natural reproduction, artificial propagation must be used in its cultivation, by means of the germinating points located in every joint.

CLEARING A CANE FIELD WITH HARROW.

"The cane is cut into various stalks of 20 to 40 centimeters in length, having 1, 2, 3, or more germs. All the germs contained in the body of the cane may also be used for propagation, although in cultivation those situated at the base are thrown out. Near the joint of each one there grows a shoot, which is an exact reproduction or continuation of the mother plant. All the germs have a similar virtue and faculty and the same power to germinate. In the cane region the date of the opening of the germs varies; in fact, the entire body of the cane does not complete its development or reach its maturity at the same time in the same degree, and neither have all the germs been able to complete their development at the same time. Sugar cane, when it has reached maturity —that is, when it has arrived at the time for cutting—may be divided into two regions of different degrees of maturity and saccharine richness, the stem and the cane top, the latter being formed by the last three or four joints of the point of the same."

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

"We will not speak of virgin lands which require clearing, nor of those which require drainage, or which have never been subjected to cultivation and require careful preparation for their cultivation, which special information is included in treatises on general agriculture.

"The preparation of the lands which interest us is that of the special lands for sugar cane, which takes place every time a planting is made or the cane field is renewed.

"As the lands devoted to sugar cane cultivation are generally plains, low and near the coast, etc., and are generally moist and frequently flooded by the freshets of rivers, or irrigated by the rains, without the waters having a natural and rapid outlet, they require special drainage work, which constitutes the technical part of the preparation of these lands.

"If the lands are high and sloping, their preparation is much simpler, as they do not require draining.

"No matter what may be the land to be prepared, if it has been abandoned for some time to spontaneous vegetation, the first work to be done is to cut down to the level of the ground with the *machete* all plants and weeds in the way of the plow. These plants, which are sometimes heavy and abundant in view of the exuberant vegetation of the country where sweet sugar cane grows, are gathered at several points on the ground, and when dry are burned, the ashes being scattered over the same.

"After the ground has been thus cleaned, it is divided by means of marks and pickets into square patches, which, when permitted by the topography and nature of the ground, must have an area of 100 square meters. These patches are separated from each other by means

of roads 4 meters wide, for the use of the wagons and other service of the plantation.

"After the patches have been marked off, the ground is plowed over, where this can be done, to a depth permitted by the character of the ground; sometimes in very deep and loose ground, such as good meadow lands, a board plow is used of a large size, drawn by three yoke of oxen, which plows to a depth of 60 centimeters; at other times the ground only allows the use of a small plow which penetrates to a depth of 20 centimeters; a hard subsoil renders the work more difficult.

"This first plowing is for the purpose of breaking the ground, and does not penetrate to a great depth, the hardness of the ground making it inadvisable.

"After fifteen or twenty days have passed, if the weather does not prevent it, the ground is plowed for the second time to the same or to a greater depth than the first, and crossing it at right angles; and after another similar period, a third plowing takes place, the furrows being in an oblique direction to the last two, in order that the plow shall not pass twice through the same furrow.

"After each plowing it is advisable to make use of an iron harrow.

"After the land has been cleaned, marked off, and plowed, the furrowing is begun, for which purpose, with a double plow and following the direction most convenient within the fields, furrows are made as deep as possible, parallel and at a distance of 3 meters from each other. If an ordinary plow is used, it will be necessary to go over the furrow twice in order that a pile of earth may be thrown to each side.

"The purpose of these furrows is to drain the plantation. Afterwards the laborers enter with rakes in order to prepare the banks, flattening out the ground taken from the furrows and even taking more from the same, thus placing the ground between the furrows higher and forming a bank on which planting is afterwards done in straight rows. The space between two lines of canes is called a street.

"After the furrows and banks have been made, ditches are dug for the drainage of the land; these are larger than the furrows, the waters of which they receive, and are cut following the slope of the land.

"In general, this is sufficient; but there are cases where it is advisable to make larger furrows, the final receivers of the water from the furrows, and from the ditches.

"It will be understood that after the land has been prepared, and in marking it off into lots, the direction of the furrows, ditches, etc., must be very carefully considered.

"On high land, hilly, sloping, dry land, and on land where excessive moisture is not to be had, the work is simplified, the preparation being reduced to the clearing and plowing necessary, which do not require

SUGAR PLANTATION IN ARECIBO.

the special and difficult work of drainage. When land subject to irrigation is in question, the preparation is the ordinary and current one for all kinds of plantations. The topography of the land will show the system to be adopted, and the canals and irrigating ditches which go around the high portions of the land, by means of locks or other means, give the water to the cane, the planting of which may take up different forms.

"Sometimes it becomes necessary to harmonize the drainage and irrigation of the plantation, which is very easily done by means of furrows, which conduct the water during the irrigation to the other furrows and ditches or banks.

"The vegetation of sweet cane is so exuberant that it is sufficient to throw upon the ground a stalk containing knots having sufficient eyes or buds, for it to grow and produce as good a cane as the richness of the ground will permit. It will be understood that there is an infinite variety of ways of planting the cane, from simply throwing it upon the ground or adopting the latest methods suggested by science.

"We show below the most ordinary and usual manner of planting the sugar cane in Porto Rico.

"*Spade planting.*—Is adopted when the land is hard to work, or when it is sandy or compact, or when the soil is very deep, and when replantings are made, and on dry, cleared land.

"*Holes or pits.*—On ground having a deep soil, no irrigation, where the planting is to last several years, and where there are sufficient laborers.

"*On banks.*—On land having a shallow soil, with much moisture, no drainage; on plantations on a small scale, and where a sufficient number of workmen can be procured.

"I will state here what each kind of planting of sugar cane consists of.

SPADE PLANTING.

"This planting requires a small removal of earth and consists in digging rectangular holes of more or less depth, according to the moisture and thickness of the vegetable coat.

"The holes are dug in straight lines and at equal distances from each other; in each hole two, three, or even four stalks are placed, which are laid at the bottom of the hole, or against one of the sides thereof, in an almost vertical position for the purpose of throwing off the humidity and for protection against the ravages of insects. The stalks are covered with a coat of earth of 1 inch thickness."

PLANTING IN HOLES OR PITS.

"After the ground has been cleared and prepared with the furrows and ditches necessary, the places for the holes are indicated by means of pegs, and the laborers, with spades, each take one line, digging holes

which are generally square and of a depth varying between 15 and 30 centimeters, the greater depth being given to dry land or to land swept by winds. The workmen in digging the holes place the earth dug up at their feet near the edge of the hole, thus making small hills of from 35 to 40 centimeters in height. Sometimes this earth is thrown off to the right of the holes, making a continuous hill in the center of the street remaining between the holes. These hills receive the name of banks, which are very different, however, from those made between furrows and on which planting is done.

"In each hole between two and four cuttings are placed. The latter number in general is too high and is only used when, on account of the bad character of the cane which can be procured and the poverty of the ground, the ravages of insects are feared, or other causes which might destroy the shoots, by which the expense of replanting is avoided.

"The cane stalks placed in the holes may be placed in different positions; they may be laid down on the bottom or on the sides of the holes. In the first case they may be placed parallel to each other and at equal distances, or some parallel and others crossing the same, or leaning against the corners of the hole and allowing them to meet in the center of the bottom, or crossing the corners and leaving an open space in the bottom, etc. In the second case all the stalks are placed against the same side, or half on one side and half on the other, or, finally, one on each side.

"Before placing the stalks in the hole, it is customary to throw some loose earth at the bottom to serve as a bed. After the stalks have been placed in position, they are covered with earth, taken from the hills adjacent thereto, but not more than 1 inch in thickness.

"This is the general character of the planting done in Porto Rico, where the land is prepared in an excellent manner; but as it is never fertilized nor irrigated, the returns are very meager."

PLANTING ON BANKS.

"This kind of planting is convenient or advisable in the cases we have mentioned in the classification above, and consists in laying off the ground and raising banks over the ordinary level of the ground, taking ground from the furrows which are to separate the same. The planting is made on these banks, according to the rules mentioned, in such manner that each bank does not contain more than two lines of canes.

"The manner of preparing the land is the same as we have mentioned in speaking of the preparation thereof, and is adopted in many plantations on a small scale, as when the cane is to be sold in towns for chewing or for the purpose of making beverages.

"Afterwards the cane requires the following care:

SUGAR MILL AND PLANTATION IN MANATI (INJENIO).

REPLANTING.

"Not all the stalks having germs which are placed in the ground give good results, sometimes on account of a mistake in the character of the planting adopted, or on account of the bad condition of the shoots, or of lack of humidity in the ground, which paralyzes the progress of the growth, or sometimes on account of an excessive degree of moisture which causes the roots to rot, and finally by reason of other accidents, such as the ravages of animals, insects, etc., to such an extent that there often remain in the plantation empty spaces without any cane whatsoever.

"Whatever be the number of stalks or shoots lost, replanting is necessary; to what extent may be seen after the planting begins to spring up.

"The stalks used in the replanting are to be of proper condition and have the germs perfectly developed, in order that they may soon germinate and reach the height of the preceding cane. Should there be a great difference between the development of one and the other, when the cutting period arrives, the cane will have a different state of maturity, reducing the degree of sugar.

"For replanting, the spade system is generally used. Sometimes, but not very often, new holes have to be dug and the disposition of the ground changed, which will give rise to new expenses."

WEEDING.

"This operation consists in tearing out of the ground the weeds which grow in the plantation.

"In cane countries spontaneous vegetation is excessive to such an extent that it constitutes the principal enemy of all cultivation, and if it is not frequently and tenaciously combatted, no cultivation of any kind would be possible in these countries.

"Generally one month after the cane has sprung up the first weeding must be done, which is done with a hoe or spade, tearing up by the roots the weeds which exist between the lines or in the streets, and with the hands those growing between the cane. The first weeding is sometimes confined to this only, when there is not a sufficient personnel, or when other work is to be done on the plantation.

"The weeds torn up by their roots are gathered together, and after the earth has been shaken from them they are placed on the hills of earth for the purpose of rotting and fertilizing the ground, or to serve as a bed for the cane when it develops and falls.

"The weeding must be repeated at frequent intervals until the cane, when about five or six months old, has grown to a sufficient height to cross and for its foliage to cast a shadow on the ground, after which hardly any weeds grow and injure the cane.

"The number of weedings during this period must not be less than two or more than five, depending on the fecundity of the ground, the character of the climate, the previous condition of the land, the preparatory labors, and even the kind of fertilizer used.

"Thus the rules for weeding are reduced to the following:

"1. To extirpate the roots of weeds with a hoe or by hand, taking care not to injure the roots of the cane.

"2. To deposit the weeds uprooted on the edges, hills, or banks, where they are not in the way and where they can serve as a bed for the cane.

"3. To repeat the operation whenever there is an abundance of weeds covering the soil, or which injure the plantings."

HILLING.

"This is the operation of covering the foot of the plants with earth.

"The sugar cane, the same as corn, tobacco, and many other plants of active vegetation, has the faculty of throwing out visible roots at the level of the ground. They appear to rise from the ground, and if they were not protected by cultivation their economical rendition would suffer to a high degree.

"According to the class and form of planting adopted, the hilling is done before or after the same. In plantings with buds in the air the hilling must be done within thirty days after the shoots have sprung up; in deeper plantings it is done at a later period.

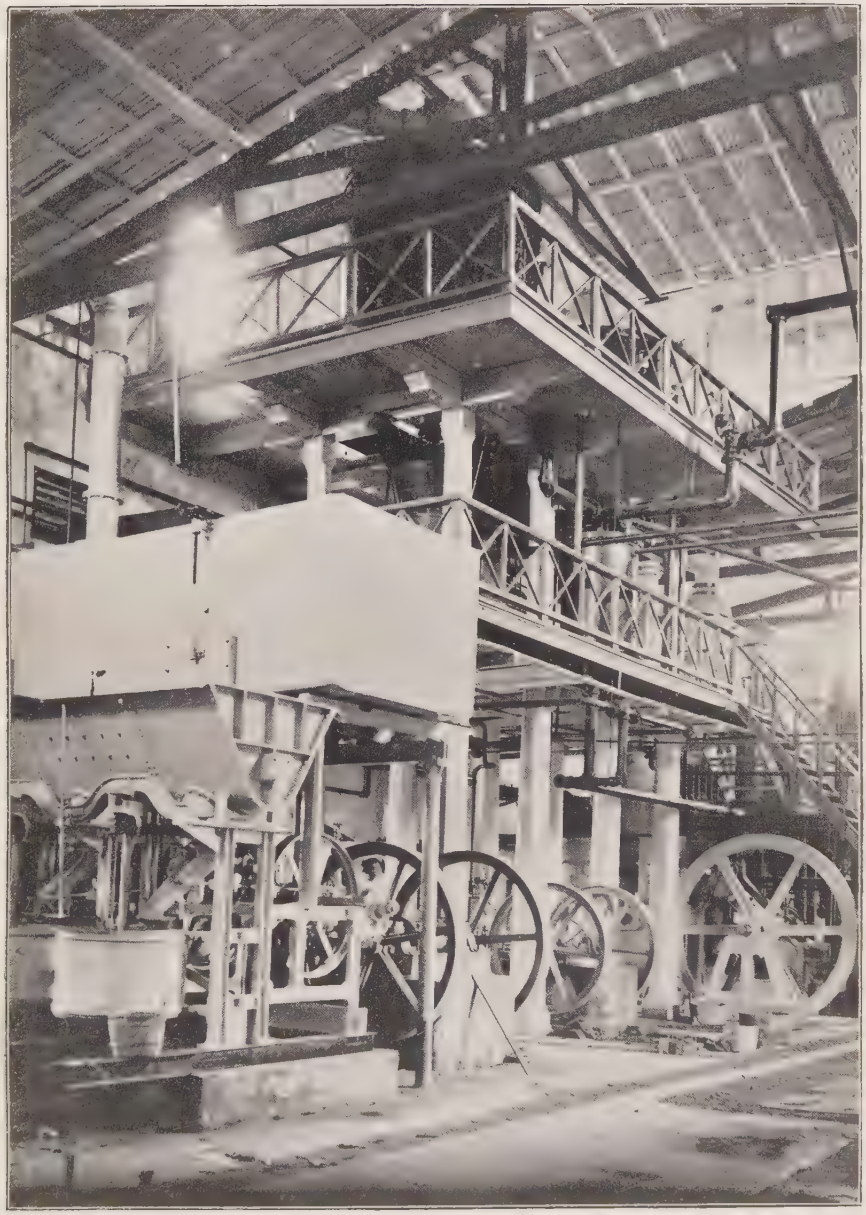
"This operation is done from one to three times, according to circumstances, because if the lack of earth at the foot of the cane is great, an excess thereof is injurious. Its object is to give a greater basis to the plant from which to derive nutrition; it favors the development of the shoots and prepares the bunch for the subsequent crops.

"This explains the necessity of hilling, which should not be very great, as several coats of earth would prevent the germs of the shoots at a certain depth from germinating on account of a lack of air or of energy to surmount the obstacle, thus endangering the subsequent crops.

"Therefore a little hilling is necessary and sufficient; too much is expensive and injurious for the future life of the cane field."

BREAKING OFF SUCKERS OR SHOOTS.

"Cane planted under normal conditions is all the time producing shoots, and if this were permitted it is understood that when the cutting period arrives there would be cane of all kinds in the plantation, some ripe and others half ripe, and it would require a considerable expense to separate it. If not separated they would go together to the mill, and while the ripe cane would give a sirup heavily charged with sugar, the green cane would give it charged with glucose, thus giving together a sirup having a reduced amount of sugar, requiring more combustion to secure evaporation, and rendering less sugar.



SUGAR MILL IN MANATI.

"Therefore, when the third or fourth weeding takes place, the shoots which have not reached the proper stage are torn out, especially those which it is known will not reach a mature state at the time for cutting, and which if left would deprive the principal plants of nutritious elements. This operation is done by hand, and a slight effort upward is sufficient to remove them."

STRIPPING OFF LEAVES.

"As the sugar cane grows and approaches maturity, its internodes develop in proportion, reaching such a stage that they shed the protecting leaves that envelop them.

"The spontaneous shedding of leaves begins on the lowest internode, and continues ascending, in proportion as the plant reaches maturity, until the foliage is reduced to the cane top, which is also shed after blooming, when the plant dies, first in the economical order and then in the physiological.

"In stripping the leaves it may easily be ascertained when the operation is to take place. A leaf which is still green does not detach itself easily and must not be touched until it is dry.

"The first stripping takes place after four months, and from this time until the cutting the operation must be repeated two or three times.

"The stripping must not be made during very warm weather and intense sun, because it somewhat dries the tender portions of the plants.

"The stripping, besides avoiding the injuries which we have mentioned and increasing the degree of sweetness of the juice of the cane, has also the object of retarding the blooming."

CUTTING THE CANE.

"The sugar cane has a critical moment of maturity which it is necessary to take advantage of for cutting. Maturity is reached when the cane blooms, or ceases to grow and develop. At this period the cane contains the largest amount possible of sugar.

"The cane, before reaching maturity, in its green condition, has not had time fully to elaborate its juices—that is to say, to transform the glucose into sucrose—and the cutting, therefore, at this stage would be disastrous, because as much sugar would be lost as there is glucose in the cane, and furthermore rendering the operation of elaborating much more difficult.

"On the other hand, if maturity is reached—a long period of time should be allowed to elapse—other evils would originate. Rains on ripe cane make it green again, as is the case with indigo and other industrial plants. The juice of the cane is reduced; the saccharine matter turns into glucose. In addition, the ripe cane has fulfilled its mission, and from this moment it begins to die. It leans over until it touches the ground, roots sprouting from the internodes which touch the

ground, and the respective germs develop shoots, all of them developing at the expense of the juice of the cane—that is, from the saccharine, which diminishes and becomes transformed into glucose until it is exhausted. On the other hand, old cane becomes hard, increasing the cost of the cutting and rendering the operation of grinding much more difficult. From all this it may be seen that green cane, as well as overripe cane, can not well be used for industrial purposes.

"The age of the cane and the condition of the weather determine the time for cutting; when these two factors do not concur with each other, the right moment has not arrived.

"Cane ready for cutting changes color and becomes lighter; the leaves, excepting those of the cane top, are dry, the stalk becomes brilliant or shiny. The characteristic signs of the cane ready for cutting when once seen can never be mistaken.

"I state below, according to the analysis made by M. Deitell at the agricultural station on Reunion Island, the composition of cane at the different stages of maturity:

Age of cane in months.	Per cent of crystallizable sugar.	Per cent of not crystallizable sugar.
10	11.21	3.01
13	12.41	2.55
15	15.15	1.05
16	16.35	0.36
17	20.65	0.23
22	21.03	0.07

The following statement of cost of planting and caring for 1 *cuerda* of sugar cane from date of planting to time of cutting was prepared by Señor Badrena, supervisor of the department of Mayaguez:

"When the soil is sandy and loose it will need—

Plowing three times, cost	$7.50
Ditching	6.00
Holes for planting the shoots, 2,500 to every *cuerda*	5.00
Cost of shoots, 7,500 to every *cuerda*	9.37
Planting the same	3.12
Cleaning the ground from weeds four times during the growth	8.00
Clearing the plant from dry leaves	2.00
Total cost of 1 *cuerda*:	
Porto Rican currency	$40.99
United States currency	24.59

"When the soil is hard it will need—

Plowing four times, cost	$12.00
Making the ditches	8.75
Making the holes	7.50
Planting the shoots	13.12

RUINS OF SUGAR MILL DESTROYED BY HURRICANE OF AUGUST 8, 1899. ANASCO.

"When the soil is hard it will need—

Cleaning the ground from weeds	$10.00
Clearing the plant from dry leaves	2.00
Total cost of 1 *cuerda:*	
Porto Rican currency	53.37
United States currency	31.02

Cutting 1 *cuerda* of cane costs $4=$2.40 United States currency.

Average cost of manufacturing 1 hogshead of sugar, 10 *pesos;* equal to $6 United States currency.

Net weight of 1 hogshead of sugar in shipping condition is 1,200 pounds.

Tare that is usually deducted from gross weight of cask, 12 per cent.

Loss of weight during transportation to ports of the United States by steamships, 6 per cent; by sail, 10 to 12 per cent.

Cost of putting 1 hogshead on board ship, 25 cents, Porto Rico.

Bonification, usually paid to planters for lighterage from the plantation to market, $1, or $0.60 United States currency, per cask."

According to Fray Iñigo Abbad and Col. George D. Flinter, of the general staff of the Spanish army, and for many years a resident of Porto Rico, the production of sugar in 1775 was 273,750 pounds; in 1803, 176,344 pounds; in 1810, 2,544,923 pounds; in 1828, 12,251,662 pounds, and in 1830, 31,514,388 pounds. According to Señor Coll y Toste, the production for and since 1850 was as follows, viz:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Pesos.*
1850	112,129,432	3,910,167.38
1860	116,015,181	3,480,455.33
1870	191,649,670	5,749,492.10
1880	221,220,894	3,016,948.55
1890	128,021,904	3,782,465.50
1897	126,827,472	4,007,992.08
1899	[1]132,000,000	.....

[1] Estimated.

As in Cuba, the tendency is toward large plantations, with central mills for grinding. Comparatively few of the sugar estates are provided with steam vacuum machinery for making sugar, and nearly one-half of the cane-grinding machines are worked by oxen. The hurricane of August 8, 1899, damaged the sugar mills considerably, and the financial straits of the planters have made it impossible to restore the plants. Larger plantations or *colonias*, improved methods of cultivation, and central mills with improved machinery will in time no doubt add enormously to the output of sugar.

TOBACCO.

Report by Señor PLANELLA.

"It may be said that the cultivation of tobacco prior to the year 1870 was limited in some parts of this island to small plantings for domestic consumption in cigarettes, cigars, and fine cut tobacco.

"In the year above mentioned exportation to Cuba commenced and tobacco growing received a great stimulus and development.

"The increase of tobacco factories, which demanded a constant supply of leaf tobacco, suitable for being worked into cigars, had a tendency to increase the cultivation in those localities which were adapted to produce the most select product for the manufacturer.

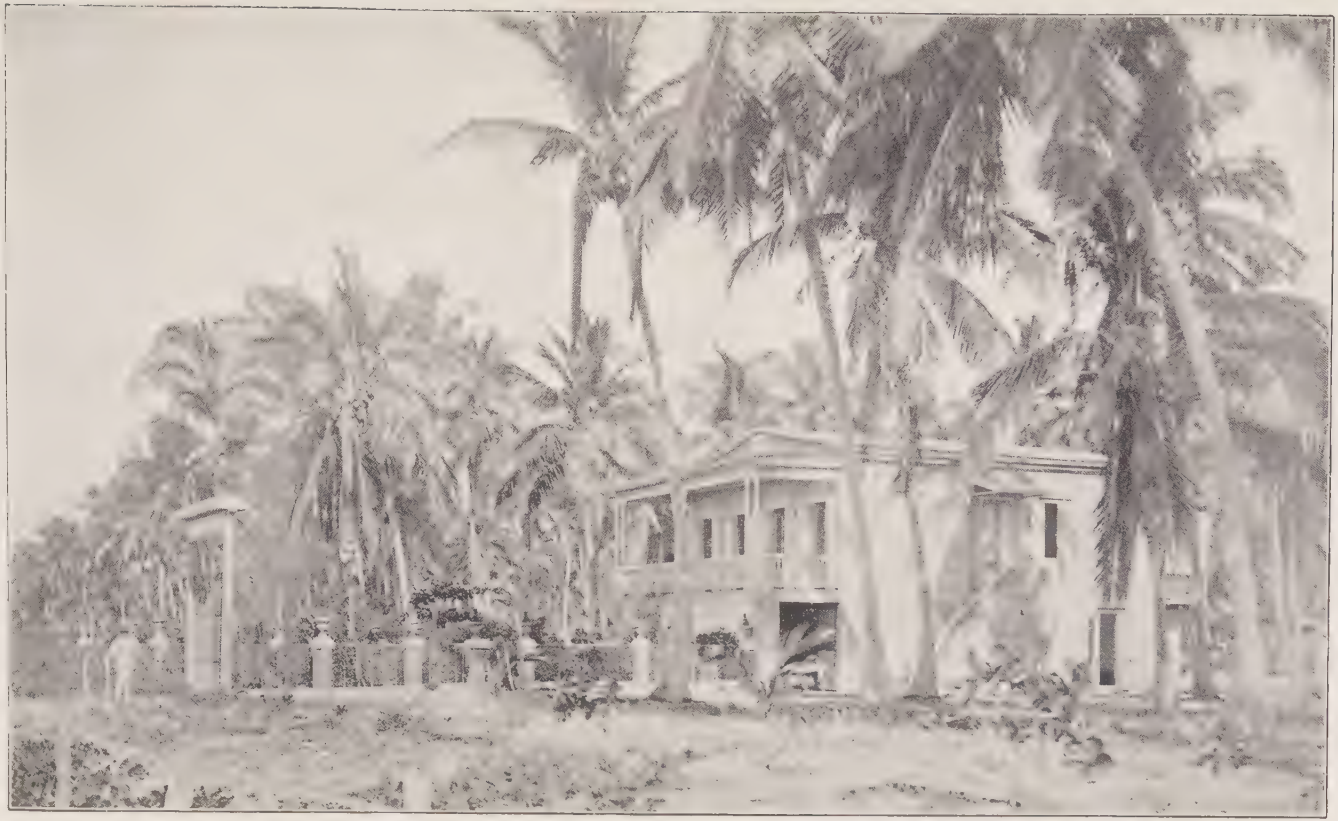
"The establishment of new factories has made the Porto Rican product known in the various markets of Europe and America. The demand and consumption stimulate the manufacturer to a regular production in those factories which employ the select stock raised in good localities.

"It must be confessed, however, that up to the present time the cultivation of tobacco has not kept pace with the demand of the manufacturer, who is obliged by the demands of his buyers to seek first-class stock which has the quality, flavor, style, and workmanship desired by the consumer. The cultivation of tobacco has responded to none of these demands, because the quality of the tobacco depends more on the land than the cultivation, which has not produced a marked improvement in the product.

"A careful selection of seed has not been made, and to this fact is due the varieties of tobacco cultivated. The grower has given his attention to the raising of plants that produce beautiful leaves that will look well in the market and that have good weight, the only qualities he looks for in order to obtain remuneration for his labor. At the present time, however, the manufacturer requires of the tobacco grower a product that will satisfy the demands of manufacture and also the demand for the product. This advancement in the industry calls for an advance in the cultivation which constitutes a specialty, and has produced among tobacco cultivators a real revolution, destroying known methods in order to establish others which will produce qualities called for both by taste and manufacturing. It is not sufficient any more that the tobacco should have a good flavor and burn well. It must also have a light, clear color, a fine aroma, be elastic both in the leaf and intercostal spaces, which must also present a large surface.

"The grower must have as a principal factor special land, rich in salts of potash, on which to grow the plant under the proper conditions, in order that the tobacco may acquire the aroma, a certain special flavor, richness of nicotine, which should not exceed 2 per cent, and good burning qualities; all these being essentials looked for by the manufacturer and demanded by the consumer. This is the reason why the regions recognized as producers of good tobacco are so appreciated. Cayey, for the quality of tobacco produced, is in Porto Rico, what *Vuelta Abajo* is in Cuba.

"Several varieties of the nicotian plant are cultivated in the country—that called *Guacharo*, which is believed to be a native of



COCOANUT FARM IN MAYAGUEZ.

Venezuela, the *Virginia blanca*, the *Corazon de Vaca*, the Cubano, and others. As yet the selection of the variety best suited for the purposes of the manufacturer has not been made. He prefers a leaf with color, elasticity, large intercostal spaces, and small ribs, which are the best for the manufacture of the different kinds of cigars which the consumer demands—essential qualities which oblige the maker to seek the locality productive of good tobacco, indeed the only selection that is now made.

"The cultivation of tobacco presents three principal phases: First, the seed; second, the general cultivation in all its details; third, the cutting and curing of the leaf.

"In order to obtain good seed, as a general rule forest land or that next to rivers is selected. When the land is properly prepared, the seed is irrigated from the 30th of August until the end of September, special attention being given to germination until the plant is sufficiently developed to be transplanted to the field where it is to be cultivated.

"Some months before the seed is sown the land is prepared, the plowing being done in the months of June and July. If the ground is full of weeds, they are turned under, so that as they decay they may serve as a fertilizer. In August the ground is plowed again, and as a final preparation it is harrowed so as to be kept loose. The months of October, November, December, and January are the months in which tobacco is sown, October being the month in which it is most likely to secure good results, because the plants grow during the season of light showers. The hard rains of April injure many leaves.

"Tobacco fields require careful cultivation and constant attention in order to overcome the many insects that attack the plant. The cultivator must persecute them morning, noon, and night.

"The tobacco grower, as the plant develops, separates the leaf from the plant, which should not be done until said plant is three months old. The leaves are cut off with the proper instrument in handfuls, which the laborer places on his arm, in order to deposit them with much care on wooden frames, and carries them to the curing house, where they are placed with the proper spaces between them.

"From 16,000 to 20,000 plants should be set out on each *cuerda* of land.

"The leaves are cured in houses covered in such a manner that the air does not penetrate, and never the rays of the sun nor the rains.

"When the leaf is cured it is taken from the curing house, and after cutting off a small piece of the stem attached it is put through the first 'sweat,' or, rather, a slight fermentation.

"When the tobacco is sorted the leaves are united in bunches of 15 or 20, tied together at the base, and this bunch is known as a *manilla*. These *manillas* are then arranged according to classes, forming large

piles, so that they undergo the second fermentation, which should be watched and brought to an end at the proper time. Finally the *manillas* are packed in *yaguas* (palm bark), being in this form ready to be stored in the warehouses.

"The tobacco leaves undergo three fermentations or sweatings in the months of April, June, and August.

"There is much tobacco which, after undergoing the three fermentations, loses its strength and becomes in this manner of poor quality for the manufacture of cigars. In Latin America this is called *tubano*.

"The manufacturer, jealous for the reputation of his factory, always keeps this fact in mind, and therefore it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the place of production and the importance which a good producing zone acquires.

"The tobacco produced on the coast, in forests, and other places, not suited to be made into cigars, is employed in the manufacture of fine cut chewing tobacco. This is prepared in the following manner: A given number of leaves are twisted together, and to this twist is added another equal to the former, and this process is continued until a cord or rope some 80 yards long is produced, which is then rolled like thread on a spool, forming a roll a yard in diameter, covered with banana leaves.

"In order to cut or thread the tobacco, it is moistened with salt water or an infusion of coffee, for the purpose of developing a sufficient quantity of nicotine and acquiring greater strength when it ferments. Many of these rolls are lost after the last sweat, which is in August, owing to the poor quality of the tobacco, which fact the merchant keeps in mind and buys with the proviso that he will pay 10 or more dollars a roll, if in August it should not spoil. After this date the roll is safe and the tobacco improves with age.

"In conclusion, this plant, which gives no element of life to the human organism, is one of those most desired by mankind, and develops an industrial-agricultural movement of such importance that it gives employment to thousands of persons, forming an industry which represents millions of dollars, in which skill and good taste unite in order that the cigar smoker may reduce their products to smoke and ashes, delighting his senses in a grateful and aromatic combustion."

In remarking on the origin and production of tobacco in Porto Rico Señor Coll y Toste writes:

"Our tobacco is an indigenous plant. The Government originally was opposed to smoking, and there exist two Papal bulls excommunicating any one using it. There exists also a royal *cedula* of 1608, prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco in Porto Rico. In 1634 planting was resumed. According to statistics in 1770, the production of tobacco amounted to 83,651 *arrobas*, and, according to the report of Governor O'Reylly, in 1776 the production amounted only to 28,070

GATHERING COCOANUTS.

arrobas. The planting of tobacco, which began to receive an impetus to such an extent that in 1836 it was exported from the island, afterwards diminished so that importation in large amounts became necessary to meet the local demand."

Production.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Pesos.*
1850	2,973,308	118,932.32
1860	2,557,448	95,010.77
1870	5,950,322	238,012.88
1880	12,188,517	831,035.45
1890	3,977,987	589,465.37
1897	6,255,953	1,194,318.30

In this connection, Gen. G. W. Davis, Military Governor of Porto Rico, reports:

"The year 1897 is the last for which statistics have been published. It is noticed as relevant that the records show that the value has remained about the same—i. e., from 19 to 21 *centavos* per pound, since 1892.

"As respects the quality or grade of tobacco there are several kinds, as in many other countries. The cheapest is known locally as *baliche*, which is only marketed in Europe, and is worth from 4 to 4½ *centavos* per pound. The portion so graded is not more than one-fourth or one-third of the total crop. Of the remainder, about 1,000,000 pounds, more or less, is manufactured into cigars and cigarettes, and is consumed locally. The more valuable grades are known to the trade as 'filler and wrapper,' and the aggregate of this grade of a normal crop would reach quite 4,000,000 pounds. In 1897 all this grade of tobacco went to Cuba, and brought, on an average, from 15 to 20 *centavos* per pound. But the prohibitive duty of $5 per pound on tobacco imported into that island has sealed the door to further business, and as there is no market for it in Europe, and taxes in the United States are all the way from 35 cents to $1.85, it results that there is no foreign market at all for the better grades.

"When the Cuban tax went into effect last January the fact was at once known, and last spring not more than one-third of a normal crop was planted. Hence there is a comparatively small quantity now in store. This is the surplus of the last two crops, and may reach 1,500,000 pounds, but there are few buyers. Unless the United States or Cuban market is open to Porto Rico, this stock must remain stored until finally worked up here, and future planting must be diminished until supply and local demand adjust themselves. This means the cutting off of a source of revenue that has in the past brought to Porto Rico an annual income of from 500,000 to 1,250,000 *pesos*.

"Were the United States tax abated outright, the production would rapidly increase, and might in two or three years be expected to reach a total of $5,000,000, for with improved methods of culture and preparation for market it will bring much better prices."

STOCK RAISING.

Classed with agricultural industries is stock raising, an important and remunerative industry. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are raised, the number in 1897 being shown in the following table, prepared in the office of the civil secretary, viz:

Cattle of all kinds.	Number of head.	Price per head.	Total price.
		Pesos.	*Pesos.*
Horses	67,751	30	2,032,530
Mules	4,467	30	134,010
Donkeys	717	30	21,510
Black cattle	303,612	20	6,072,240
Sheep	2,055	5	10,275
Goats	5,779	4	23,116
Swine	13,411	5	67,055
Total			8,360,736

The following, from the same source, gives the total number of farms, plantations, etc., together with their area, for the year 1897. The agricultural tables will show their present number and area when the census was taken:

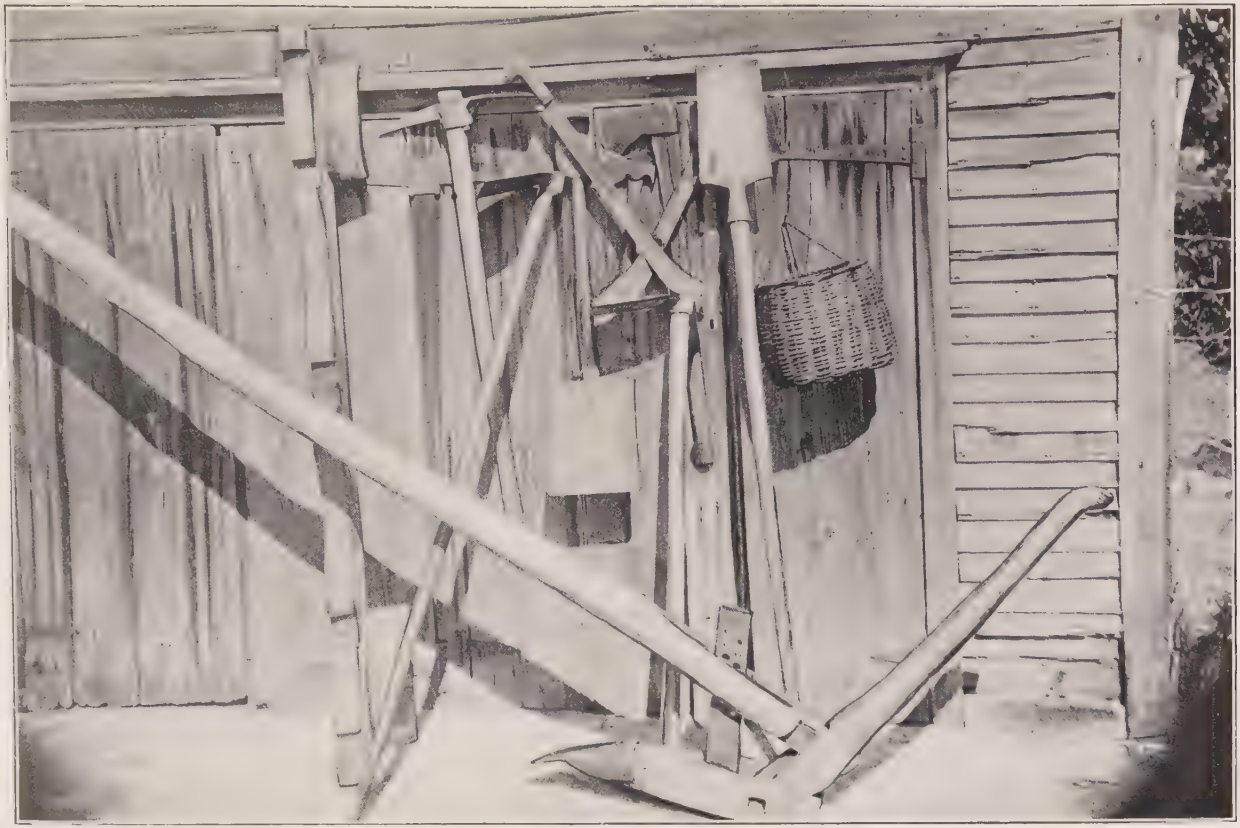
Number of estates		60,953
Sugar cane	*cuerdas*	61,556
Coffee	do	122,358
Tobacco	do	4,227
Grain	do	93,508
Other cultivation	do	17,176
Pasture	do	1,127,086
Woodland and swamps and barren	do	664,270
Total	do	2,090,181

ROADS, RAILROADS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Among the great drawbacks to agriculture are the lack of roads and railroads and the inferior agricultural implements in use. With the exception of the military road between San Juan and Ponce, a branch from Cayey to Guayama, the road from Aguadilla to San Sebastian and from the port of Ponce to Adjuntas, there is not a good road in the island.[1] Even those in the immediate vicinity of the cities are in poor condition, and during the rainy season all of them, with the exceptions noted, are almost impassable for vehicles. The total length of all railroads is about 159 miles, all tracks being narrow-gauge, and the rolling stock, roadbeds, etc., very inferior. Facing this page a photograph of a collection of the agricultural implements in ordinary use may be seen. They are of the most primitive kind, and will, no doubt, soon be replaced by something better.

Among other causes which have greatly retarded the agricultural

[1] General Davis is giving this subject special attention, and has expended upward of $1,000,000 in the repair and construction of roads.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ORANGE GROVE IN MAYAGUEZ.

development of Porto Rico, the hurricane must be given a prominent, and, it is feared, a permanent place. Between 1515 and 1899, eighteen hurricanes, more or less disastrous in their effects, have swept over the island. Against this peril the planter, the farmer, the stock raiser, and the rural poor have no possible protection. The last one, which visited the island August 8, 1899, was especially disastrous, the estimated loss, present and prospective, to the coffee industry alone being 25,000,000 *pesos*. A large number of people lost their lives, and 250,000 were thrown on the charity of the Government. For an account of this hurricane and, in fact, of the condition of the island in general, the reader is referred to the voluminous report of General Davis, to which reference has already been made.

DISCUSSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL TABLES.

[See Tables XXXVIII-XLII.]

The following is a translation of the schedule used by the enumerators in gathering the agricultural data:

SCHEDULE No. 3.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's district No. ———. District of enumeration No. ———.
Compiled by me on the —— day of ———, 1899.

———— ————, *Enumerator.*

1. Name of farmer or owner.
2. Residence.
3. Color or race.

NOTE.—State whether white, negro, mixed, Chinese.

4. Porto Rican or Spaniard.

NOTE.—State whether Porto Rican, Spaniard, or citizenship in suspense, according to whether he has taken the oath; if this question relates to a foreigner and is therefore superfluous, write foreigner.

5. Does the farm or plantation belong to the person named or is it leased?
6. Area of the farm or plantation in *caballerías* and *cordeles*.
   Area under cultivation at the present time.
   Area uncultivated at the present time.
7. Approximate area under cultivation prior to 1895.
8. Wooded area. Character of woods, high or low.
9. Distribution of area under cultivation, according to crops:

Crops.	Area in *caballerías*.	Crops.	Area in *caballerías*.
Tobacco		Cocoa	
Sugar cane		Malangas	
Rice		Oranges	
Sweet potatoes		Corn	
Potatoes		Honey	
Yams		Wax	
Bananas			
Cocoanut trees			
Coffee			
Onions			
Pineapples			

NOTE.—Indicate on blank lines any other crops.

10. Number of cattle on the hoof on the day of enumeration:

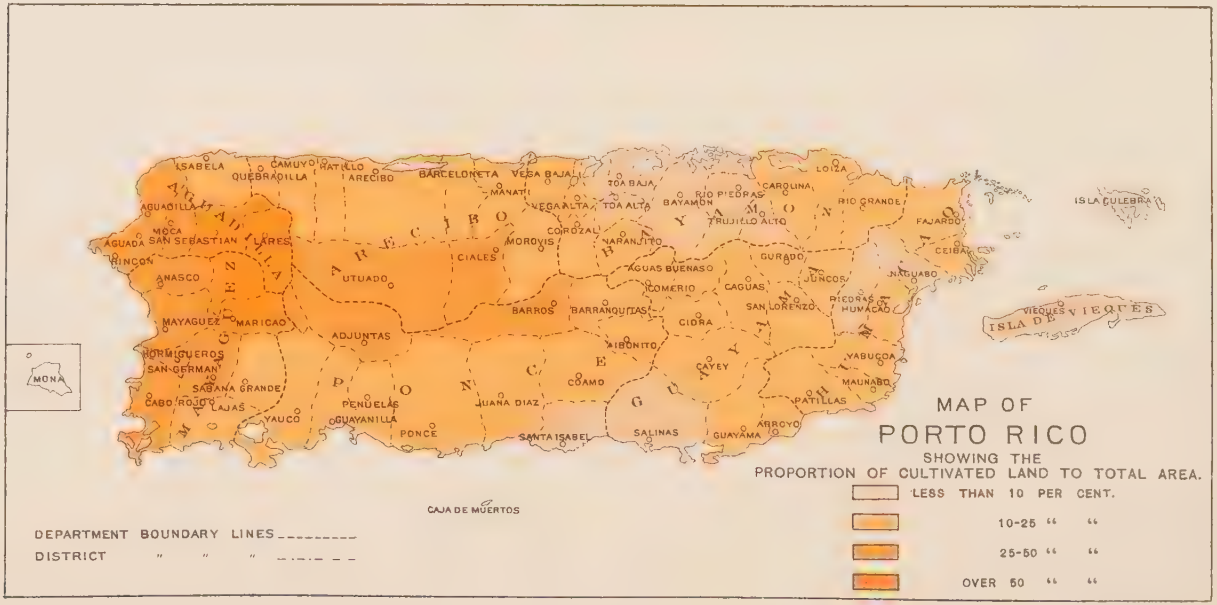
Kind.	Number.	Value, in *pesos*.	Kind.	Number.	Value, in *pesos*.
Horses			Bull calves		
Mules			Bulls		
Asses			Heifers		
Swine			Steers		
Goats			Cows		
Sheep			Yearlings		
Poultry					
Oxen					
Lambs					

NOTE.—Indicate on blank lines any other cattle on the hoof.

11. Number of grinders and evaporators on the plantation on this day:
Mills, number. Output, in *arrobas*, of cane per day.
Evaporating apparatus, number. Production, in sacks, per day.
12. Number and capacity of the stills on the plantation:
Number. Capacity, in gallons, per day.

Agriculture is the principal—indeed, almost the sole—occupation of the people of Porto Rico. This fact, which is so plainly shown in the tables of occupations, is further emphasized by the small proportion of urban population. The industries of trade, transportation, and manufactures are of almost trifling importance. In the census no attempt was made to obtain statistics of other branches of industry than agriculture, and the inquiries concerning that industry were purposely made as simple as possible, in the belief that it was better worth while to obtain, in fairly complete form, a few leading facts than to attempt with a probability of failure an exhaustive inquiry into the details of this industry. The inquiries were limited to those relating to areas of farms; to cultivated land and woodland; to the tenure of farms, with the race of the occupant; to the area cultivated in certain leading crops; to a few details regarding the production of sugar and coffee, and to the number and character of live stock. The questions were identical with those asked in Cuba. The results of the inquiries were in most respects more satisfactory than in the larger island, owing to a variety of conditions. The island had been in a state of profound peace under settled conditions. Owing to its comparatively dense population, land values were higher, and, consequently, the limits and areas of farms were better known. For the same reason there was little or no uncertainty as to the character of the tenure. There were practically no squatters in Porto Rico.

Table XXXVIII presents for Porto Rico, for each of its seven departments and for each municipal district, the number of farms, the area included within them, the cultivated area, and the area covered with timber. Throughout this and subsequent tables, and in great part in this discussion, the measure of area which will be used is the Porto Rican *cuerda*, which may be accepted as the equivalent of an acre. Of the total area of Porto Rico—3,606 square miles—2,743 square miles were included within farms. This is 76 per cent, or more than three-



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fourths of the area of the island. The area under cultivation was 747 square miles, or not less than 21 per cent of the entire area of the island. These figures are in strong contrast with those for Cuba, of which 29.9 per cent only were included within farms, and only 3 per cent of the area of the island was under cultivation. They approach more nearly the condition of things in the United States, where in 1890, 16 per cent was under cultivation. Yet, considering the density of the rural population, which is far beyond that of any part of the United States, the proportion of cultivated land is small. To illustrate this, consider the case of Illinois, in which the number of rural inhabitants to a square mile was in 1890 but 42, or less than one-fifth as great as in Porto Rico, while more than seven-tenths of its area was under cultivation.

The total number of farms in Porto Rico was 39,021; the total area was 1,757,774 *cuerdas;* the average farm had an area of but 45 *cuerdas*, or acres; the cultivated land comprised 477,987 *cuerdas*, an average to a farm of only 12 *cuerdas*. In the United States in 1890 the average farm contained 137 acres, of which 78 acres were improved. In Cuba the average farm had an area of 142 acres, of which, however, only about 13 acres were under cultivation.

The following table gives for each of the seven departments of the island the total area, the cultivated area, the proportion cultivated, the average size of the farm, and the average number of *cuerdas* under cultivation:

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Proportion cultivated.	Average size of farm.	Average amount cultivated.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Per cent.*	*Cuerdas.*	*Cuerdas.*
Aguadilla	240	83	35	28	9
Arecibo	621	158	25	50	15
Bayamon	542	68	13	45	8
Guayama	561	78	14	57	13
Humacao	329	49	15	33	10
Mayaguez	395	123	31	36	13
Ponce	821	183	22	53	17
Total	3,606	747	21	45	12

From the above table it appears that there was considerable range among the different departments in the proportional area under cultivation, this being least in Bayamon and largest in Aguadilla, the western departments having the largest proportion of land under cultivation.

The average size of farms ranged from 28 *cuerdas* in Aguadilla to 57 in Guayama, the departments having the largest proportional area under cultivation having, as a rule, the smallest farms.

The distribution of cultivated land is shown upon the map opposite this page. The municipal district has been used as the unit of computation and coloring. The map shows that the western part of the

island was in a much higher state of cultivation than the eastern part, the largest proportion being found at the west end and in the interior of the western half, while the north and south coast strips were less highly cultivated.

FARM TENURE BY RACE.

Table XXXIX shows for Porto Rico and the several departments the number of farms, classified by the race of their occupants and the character of the holdings, whether owned or rented, while the fifth column comprises all classes of mixed occupancy. Each of the above groups is furthermore classified by the size of the cultivated areas of the farms.

Table XL gives the cultivated areas of farms, classified in a similar manner.

From the first of these tables, which classifies the number of farms by tenure and race, it appears that 71 per cent of all farms were owned by whites and 22 per cent were owned by colored, making a total of 93 per cent of the farms of Porto Rico owned by their occupants. Five per cent were rented by whites and 1 per cent by colored, the remainder being mixed tenure. This proportion of owned farms is unusually large. In the United States in 1890 only 72 per cent of the farms were owned, and in but few states was the proportion of owned farms as large as in Porto Rico. The proportion was not only large in the island as a whole, but also in every one of the departments. The following table shows the percentage of farms owned and rented by their occupants in the several departments:

Department.	Farms owned.	Farms rented.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Aguadilla	92	8
Arecibo	97	3
Bayamon	89	11
Guayama	85	15
Humacao	70	30
Mayaguez	93	7
Ponce	96	4

As is seen, the lowest percentage of owned farms was in Humacao, where the proportion of colored was the greatest, but even here seven-tenths of the farms were owned by their occupants. The proportion ranged up from this to 97 per cent, or practically all the farms, in Arecibo, on the northern coast, while in Ponce, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla, also, more than nine-tenths of the farms were owned by their occupants. The proportion of ownership was least in the eastern part of the island and greatest in the western part.

From Table XL it appears that 82 per cent of the cultivated area of Porto Rico was owned by whites, and 7 per cent was rented by whites; 9 per cent was owned by colored, and 1 per cent rented by

colored; while the areas which could not be thrown into either of these classes comprised only 1 per cent. Hence, it appears that not less than 91 per cent of the cultivated area of the island was occupied by its owners, and only 8 per cent was rented. These proportions are in strong contrast with those of Cuba, where only 43.5 per cent were owned and 52.4 per cent rented. This general ownership of farms, however brought about, has unquestionably had a great influence in producing the contented condition of the people of this island as contrasted with the restlessness of the Cubans.

Classifying the occupancy by race, it is seen that 89 per cent of the cultivated area was occupied by whites and only 10 per cent by colored, showing that, as in Cuba, the whites occupied a much larger proportion of the cultivated land than would have been expected from their relative number. It follows from this that the average area of the cultivated farm occupied by whites was greater than that occupied by the colored. That this is true is seen from the following:

	Average area.
White owners	14
White renters	17
Colored owners	5
Colored renters	6
Others	17

The following table shows, by percentages, the proportional area in each class of farms:

Race and tenure.	0–4 *cuerdas.*	5–9 *cuerdas.*	10–19 *cuerdas.*	20–49 *cuerdas.*	50–99 *cuerdas.*	100 + *cuerdas.*	Total.
White owners	9	9	12	18	14	38	100
White renters	7	8	10	17	16	42	100
Colored owners	28	20	18	18	9	7	100
Colored renters	29	22	16	20	10	3	100
Others	8	8	7	16	10	51	100

It is seen that in the case of white occupants the areas increase with the size of farms, while with colored occupants the reverse is the case.

The following table shows, by percentages, the leading facts regarding the tenure of farms and the race of occupants for the different departments of the island:

Proportional areas under different kinds of tenure.

PORTO RICO.

Department.	White owners.	White renters.	Colored owners.	Colored renters.	Others.	Total.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
Aguadilla	87	6	6	1	.....	100
Arecibo	89	2	8	.....	1	100
Bayamon	69	16	12	2	1	100
Guayama	65	16	14	2	3	100
Humacao	70	14	14	1	1	100
Mayaguez	86	4	8	.....	2	100
Ponce	85	5	9	.....	1	100
Total	82	7	9	1	1	100

It is seen that the areas owned by whites ranged from 65 per cent of all cultivated land in Guayama up to 89 per cent in Arecibo; that the largest holdings by the colored were in the eastern departments and the smallest holdings in the western; that the holdings of the whites ranged in the different departments from 81 to 93 per cent of all the cultivated area in the departments, while the holdings of the colored ranged from 7 up to 16 per cent.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The only measure of agricultural products which was obtained by the census consisted in the area cultivated in each crop. Measured in this way, the following table shows the relative importance of each such crop, expressed in percentages of the total area of cultivated land:

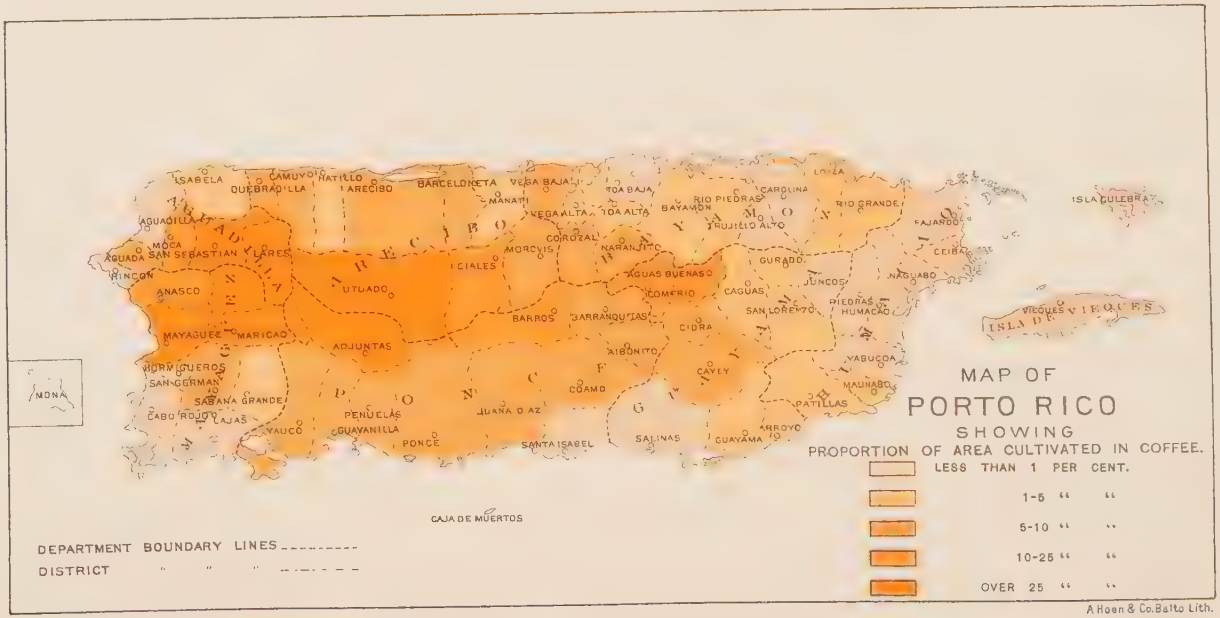
	Per cent.
Coffee	41
Sugar cane	15
Bananas	14
Sweet potatoes	8
Indian corn	4
Malangas	2
Rice	2
Cocoanuts	1
Tobacco	1

From the above it is seen that coffee is much the most important crop of the island; that sugar cane is of much less relative importance than in Cuba, and that tobacco, which is one of the leading crops of Cuba, is here of trifling importance.

To illustrate the tenure of land under different crops and the race of the occupant, the following table is presented, showing, for different tenures and races in percentages, the proportion which was planted in each of the different crops above enumerated:

Crop.	White owners.	White renters.	Colored owners.	Colored renters.	Others.
Tobacco	1	3	1	2	1
Sugar cane	14	47	2	10	31
Rice	2	2	3	3	1
Sweet potatoes	7	8	15	3	5
Malangas	2	2	5	4	1
Yams		4	8	1	
Bananas	15	8	17	13	11
Cocoanuts	1	1	13	3	2
Coffee	47	18	31	22	34
Indian corn	4	4	5	5	2

It is seen from the above table that of the cultivated area owned by whites 47 per cent, or nearly one-half, was planted in coffee. Bananas occupied 15 per cent, and sugar cane 14 per cent. Of the area rented by whites, on the contrary, 47 per cent was planted in sugar cane and but 18 per cent in coffee. This distribution of crops among the areas owned by negroes was wider, coffee occupying nearly one-third of the



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area, while sugar cane, the second most important crop in the island, occupied only 2 per cent. Among colored renters the areas were also widely scattered.

The following table shows the proportion of the cultivated land in each department which was planted with each of these crops, and thus shows the relative importance in the various departments of the several crops. In Mayaguez more than half and in Arecibo half the cultivated area was planted in coffee; in Aguadilla and Ponce 43 per cent, and in Guayama 38 per cent; sugar cane occupied more than one-half of the cultivated area of Humacao, and more than one-fourth that of Bayamon. In these two departments, and these only, sugar was of greater importance than coffee.

Crop.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Bayamon.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.
Tobacco	1	1	.....	4	2	1	1
Sugar cane	6	5	27	16	53	12	15
Rice	1	1	4	3	2	2	2
Sweet potatoes	11	8	16	13	10	3	2
Malangas	2	2	2	6	6	1	3
Yams	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas	13	22	10	11	6	12	16
Cocoanuts	2	1	4	.....	1	2	12
Coffee	43	50	20	38	9	54	43
Indian corn	4	3	3	3	1	6	4

COFFEE.

Of the total cultivated area of Porto Rico 41 per cent was planted in coffee, a statement which at once shows the importance of this crop to the island. Of the entire area planted not less than 91 per cent was occupied by whites and only 7 per cent by colored, the remaining 2 per cent being in unknown occupancy. Of the lands occupied by whites nearly all, or not less than 88 per cent of all the cultivated land, was owned by whites, and of that occupied by colored practically all was owned by colored. This high degree of ownership is doubtless due to the fact that lands cultivated in coffee must remain in one ownership for a long time.

The number of coffee plantations was 21,693, and the entire area planted 197,031 *cuerdas*, an average of only 9 *cuerdas* per plantation. The average size of the coffee plantation owned or occupied by the two races was as follows:

	Cuerdas.
White owners	10
White renters	7
Colored owners	3
Colored renters	3
Others	11

The average area of coffee plantations in the several departments of the island was as follows:

	Cuerdas.
Aguadilla	7
Arecibo	11
Bayamon	4
Guayama	7
Humacao	4
Mayaguez	11
Ponce	11

The distribution of coffee planting in the island is shown on the map opposite page 153. It is seen from this that coffee planting was most important in the western and in the interior parts of the island, mainly away from the coast, the hillsides of this region forming the most valuable coffee land.

SUGAR.

Sugar is, in Porto Rico, a crop of secondary importance. There were 2,336 plantations, comprising 73,132 *cuerdas*, or an average of 31 *cuerdas* to a plantation. The departments differed in importance in the production of sugar, as follows:

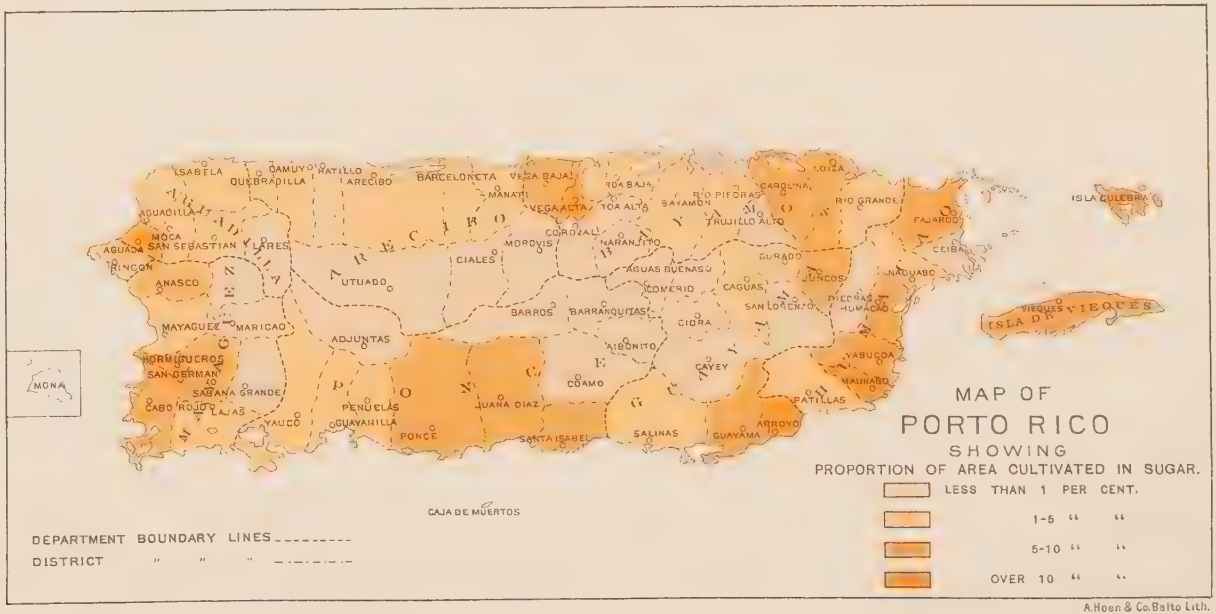
Department.	Number of plantations.	Area.	Area per plantation.
		Cuerdas.	*Cuerdas.*
Aguadilla	550	3,453	6
Arecibo	290	5,625	19
Bayamon	429	11,598	27
Guayama	149	8,310	56
Humacao	156	16,743	107
Mayaguez	611	9,138	15
Ponce	150	17,265	115

As is shown by the above table, and also by the accompanying map, opposite this page, the production of sugar was carried on mainly in the neighborhood of the coast, and particularly in the eastern and southeastern parts of the island, Ponce and Humacao being the departments of most importance in this regard.

The following table shows the distribution of sugar growing by race of the planter and by tenure of the plantation:

Race and tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average area.	Percentage of total area.
		Cuerdas.	*Cuerdas.*	
White owners	1,691	53,758	32	75
White renters	269	14,824	55	21
Colored owners	300	939	3	1
Colored renters	37	341	9	
Others	39	2,284	58	3

As is seen from the above table, sugar was produced almost entirely by whites, since 96 per cent of all the area was either owned or rented by them, and only 1 per cent by colored, and three-fourths of all the



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area was owned by white planters. In the average area of the sugar plantations there were also striking differences. The largest plantations were those rented by whites, and the next largest were owned by whites, while those occupied by the colored were relatively very small.

Sugar mills and distilleries.—The cultivation of sugar cane and the production of sugar, molasses, and rum were, in Porto Rico, industries of far less relative importance than in Cuba. As has been shown, the area under cultivation in cane was much less. The number of mills and distilleries is given by departments in the following table, together with their average capacity, that of sugar mills in *arrobas* (25 pounds each) of cane per day, and that of stills in gallons of rum per day.

Sugar mills and distilleries.

Department.	Number of sugar mills.	Capacity in *arrobas* of cane.	Average capacity.	Number of stills.	Capacity in gallons.	Average capacity.
		Per day.	*Per day.*		*Per day.*	*Per day.*
Aguadilla	55	45,085	819	34	2,475	72
Arecibo	33	69,835	2,116	27	2,864	106
Bayamon	61	172,370	3,171	26	3,063	117
Guayama	32	134,766	4,211	22	2,987	135
Humacao	32	269,589	8,424	23	3,635	158
Mayaguez	100	161,255	1,612	42	3,236	77
Ponce	32	133,607	4,175	31	3,436	110
Total	345	986,507	2,858	205	21,696	106

Comparison of this table with the corresponding one for Cuba shows that the number of mills was greater in Porto Rico than in Cuba—345 to 207. Their collective capacity, however, was but little more than one-tenth as much, and their average capacity was little more than one-fifteenth that of the Cuban *centrals*. The crushing of cane and manufacture of sugar and molasses were carried on in Porto Rico in a retail way in small mills. Their product is commonly coarse brown sugar and molasses.

With distilleries the case is the same. The number was nearly two and one-half times as great as in Cuba, but their capacity was little more than one-eighth, and their average capacity per distillery only about one-twentieth.

TABLES OF POPULATION.

TABLE I.—*Population by departments.*

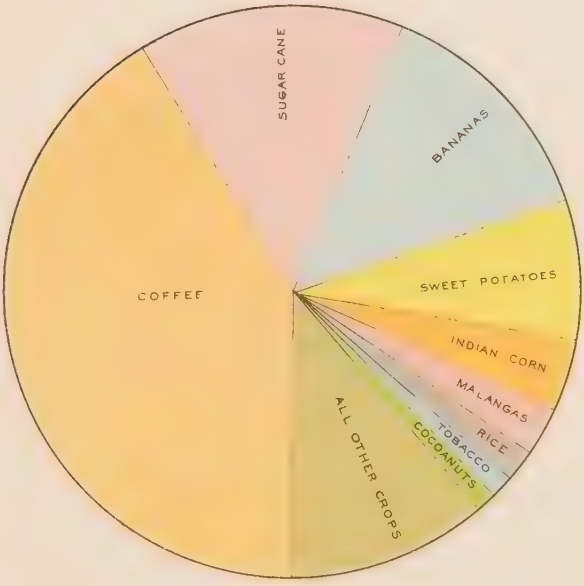
Department.	Total population.
Porto Rico	953,243
Aguadilla	99,645
Arecibo	162,308
Bayamon	160,046
Guayama	111,986
Humacao	88,501
Mayaguez	127,566
Ponce	203,191

TABLE II.—*Population by municipal districts.*

Aguadilla department	99,645
Aguada	10,581
Aguadilla	17,830
Isabela	14,888
Lares	20,883
Moca	12,410
Rincon	6,641
San Sebastian	16,412
Arecibo department	162,308
Arecibo	36,910
Barceloneta	9,357
Camuy	10,887
Ciales	18,115
Hatillo	10,449
Manati	13,989
Morovis	11,309
Quebradillas	7,432
Utuado	43,860
Bayamon department	160,046
Bayamon	19,940
Carolina	11,965
Corozal	11,508
Dorado	3,804
Loiza	12,522
Naranjito	8,101
Rio Grande	12,365
Rio Piedras	13,760
San Juan	32,048
Toa Alta	7,908
Toa Baja	4,030
Trujillo Alto	5,683
Vega Alta	6,107
Vega Baja	10,305
Guayama department	111,986
Aguas Buenas	7,977
Arroyo	4,867
Caguas	19,857
Cayey	14,442
Cidra	7,552
Comerio	8,249
Guayama	12,749
Gurabo	8,700
Juncos	8,429
Salinas	5,731
San Lorenzo	13,433
Humacao department	88,501
Fajardo	16,782
Humacao	14,313
Maunabo	6,221
Naguabo	10,873
Patillas	11,163
Piedras	8,602
Vieques	6,642
Yabucoa	13,905
Mayaguez department	127,566
Añasco	13,311
Cabo Rojo	16,154
Hormigueros	3,215
Lajas	8,789
Las Marias	11,279
Maricao	8,312
Mayaguez	35,700
Sabana Grande	10,560
San German	20,246
Ponce department	203,191
Adjuntas	19,484
Aibonito	8,596
Barranquitas	8,103
Barros	14,845
Coamo	15,144
Guayanilla	9,540
Juana Diaz	27,896
Peñuelas	12,129
Ponce	55,477
Santa Isabel	4,858
Yauco	27,119

PORTO RICO

RELATIVE AREAS CULTIVATED IN PRINCIPAL CROPS



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CITY OF SAN JUAN—SOUTH HALF.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—NORTH HALF.

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

TOTAL POPULATION	99,645
Aguada district	10,581
Atalaya and Jaguey	1,195
Carrizal and Espinal	1,010
Cerro Gordo	843
Cruces, Guayabo, and Rio Grande	1,533
Lagunas	753
Mal-paso and Guanabanas	723
Mamey	558
Marias	746
Naranjo	923
Piedras Blancas and Asomante	1,162
Rosario, California, and Guanaguilla	1,135
Aguadilla district	17,830
Aguacate and Arenales	991
Barrio Nuevo	1,537
Borinquen	1,271
Caimital bajo	943
Camaseyes	1,633
Ceiba alta and Ceiba baja	1,033
Corrales and Caimital alto	1,158
Guerrero	638
Iglesia and Higuey	1,756
Malesas alta	784
Malesas baja	905
Montana	633
Palmar	700
Santa Barbara	1,502
Tamarindo	1,630
Victoria	716
Isabela district	14,888
Arenales altos	1,559
Arenales bajos	833
Bajura	647
Bejucos	1,257
Coto	1,349
Galateo alto	1,063
Galateo bajo	705
Guayabos	818
Guerrero	753
Jobos	1,551
Llanadas	1,564
Mora	972
Planas	936
Pueblo	881
Lares district	20,883
Bartolo	2,035
Buenos-Aires	1,449
Callejones	2,152
Espino	1,148
Lares	1,954
Latorre	2,008
Mirasol	1,027
Pezuela	1,010
Piletas	2,455
Poblacion	2,264
Pueblo	1,450
Rio Prieto	1,931
Moca district	12,410
Aceituna	1,067
Capa	898
Centro	601
Cerro Gordo	1,008
Cruz	954
Cuchilla	1,552
Maria	1,062
Naranjo	966
Plata	663
Pueblo	1,470
Rocha	902
Voladoras	1,267
Rincon district	6,641
Barrero and Atalaya	1,157
Calvache	708
Cruz	770
Ensenada	674
Jaguey	576
Pueblo	1,074
Puntas	1,006
Rio Grande	676
San Sebastian district	16,412
Aibonito	993
Altosano and Sonador	862
Calabazas	746
Guacio	562
Guajataca and Cibao	1,169
Guatemala and Bahomamey	1,126
Hato arriba	663
Hoya mala	1,215
Juncal	761
Magos and Enea	1,003
Mirabeles	404
Perchas No. 1 and 2	1,429
Piedras Blancas and Cidrae	1,125
Pozas and Culebrinas	1,008
Robles and Salto	1,646
Urrejola and Norzagaray	1,700

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

TOTAL POPULATION	162,308
Arecibo district	36,910
Arecibo City	8,008
Arenalejos	1,228
Arrozal	1,662
Cambalache	470
Carrera	676
Domingo Ruiz	931
Dominguito	1,093
Esperanza	2,843
Factor	1,072
Garrochales	950
Hato abajo	1,869
Hato arriba	1,751
Hato viejo	2,588
Islote	2,498
Miraflores	1,416
Rio arriba	1,709
Sabana Hoyos	3,568
Santana	1,555
Tanama	1,023
Barceloneta district	9,357
Barceloneta	1,459
Florida adentro	2,002
Florida afuera	3,579
Garrochales	1,058
Palmas altas	1,259
Camuy district	10,887
Abra honda	1,420
Camuy arriba	774
Camuy	989
Cienega	711
Cibao	695
Membrillo	769
Piedra Gorda	895
Puente	718
Puertos	419
Quebrada	1,213
Santiago	657
Yeguada	794
Zanja	833

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Ciales district	18,115
Ciales	1,356
Cialitos	2,522
Cordillera	1,425
Fronton	3,706
Hato Viejo	1,800
Jagua	1,264
Pesa	994
Pozas	2,796
Toro Negro	2,252
Hatillo district	10,449
Aibonito	1,606
Bayaney	1,394
Capaez	1,016
Carrizales	969
Corcovada	1,065
Hatillo	676
Naranjito	966
Pajuil	130
Pueblo	669
Yeguadilla occidental	963
Yeguadilla oriental	995
Manati district	13,989
Bajura adentra	881
Bajura afuera	739
Coto	2,110
Manati City	4,494
Rio arriba Poniente	1,862
Rio arriba Saliente	1,593
Tierras nuevas Poniente	1,534
Tierras nuevas Saliente	776
Morovis district	11,309
Barahona	854
Cuchilla	716
Franquez	695
Monte Llano	466
Morovis Norte	821
Morovis Sur	487
Morovis	1,064
Morovis district—Continued.	
Pasto	1,314
Percha	1,124
Rio Grande	841
San Lorenzo	884
Torrecilla	572
Unibon	643
Vaga	828
Quebradillas district	7,432
Cacaos	1,066
Charcas	330
Cocos	978
Guajataca	666
Quebradillas	1,166
San Antonio	1,760
San Jose	687
Terranova	779
Utuado district	43,860
Angeles	2,456
Arenas	1,577
Caguana	2,555
Caniaco	631
Caonillas	2,378
Consejo	929
Don Alonso	1,610
Guaonico	771
Jayuya abajo	3,597
Jayuya arriba	5,700
Limon	857
Mameyes	4,268
Palmas, Las	647
Paso Palma	1,317
Rio Abajo	1,235
Roncador	1,130
Sabana Grande	1,053
Salto abajo	836
Salto arriba	855
Santa Isabel	875
Santa Rosa	793
Tetuan	1,678
Utuado City	3,619
Vivi abajo	1,253
Vivi arriba	1,240

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

TOTAL POPULATION	160,046
Bayamon district	19,940
Buena Vista	1,028
Camarones	620
Cataño	2,331
Cerro Gordo	845
Dajaos	851
Guaraguaos abajo	837
Guaraguaos arriba	681
Guaraguaos de Guaynabo	763
Guaynabo	465
Hato Teja	1,358
Juan Sanchez	926
Minillas	1,000
Nuevo	1,123
Pajaros	1,492
Palmas	406
Pueblo	2,218
Pueblo Viejo	480
Santa Olaya	1,100
Santa Rosa	687
Sonadora	729
Carolina district	11,965
Borrasa alto	889
Borrasa bajo	764
Cacao	1,225
Cangrejos	367
Canovanillas	950
Carruzos	637
Carolina district—Continued.	
Cedros	724
Hoyo-Mulas	1,245
Martin Gonzalez	708
Pueblo	2,177
Sabana abaja	578
San Antonio	615
Santa Cruz	435
Trujillo bajo	651
Corozal district	11,508
Abras	1,183
Cibuco	1,096
Cuchillas	585
Dos Bocas	909
Magueyes	849
Maria	1,133
Negros	818
Padilla	840
Palmarejo	901
Palmarito	770
Palos Blancos	1,367
Pueblo	1,057
Dorado district	8,804
Espinosa	737
Higuillar	820
Maguayo	764
Mameyal	169
Pueblo	937
Rio Lajas	377

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

Loiza district	12,522
Canovanas	1,942
Cubeu	1,225
Hato-Puerco	3,139
Lomas	1,614
Mediania	2,296
Pueblo	833
Torrecillas	1,473
Naranjito district	8,101
Achiote	1,094
Anones	1,420
Cedro abajo	977
Cedro arriba	915
Guadiana	1,006
Loiua	994
Nuevo	1,081
Pueblo	614
Rio Grande district	12,365
Cienega	1,610
Guzman abajo	1,378
Guzman arriba	1,047
Hato Viejo	473
Herrera	221
Jimenez	1,773
Mameyes	2,070
Mata de Platano	717
Pueblo	1,285
Sabana	600
Zarzal	1,191
Rio Piedras district	13,760
Caimito alto	779
Caimito bajo	927
Cupey	1,834
Frailes	562
Hato Nuevo	683
Hato Rey	1,324
Mamey	636
Monacillo	1,295
Pueblo	2,249
Quebrada Arenas	716
Rio	651
Sabana Llana	1,644
Tortugo	460
San Juan district	32,048
Ballaja	1,217
Caleta	3,307
Catedral	2,497
Marina	2,144
Mercado	2,038
Puerta de Tierra	5,453
San Juan district—Continued.	
San Cristobal	3,131
San Francisco	1,177
Santurce	5,840
Teatro	2,592
Institutions	2,652
Toa Alta district	7,908
Contorno	653
Galatea	606
Mucarabonaz	954
Ortiz	948
Pinas	841
Pueblo	991
Quebrada Arenas	777
Quebrada Cruz	1,165
Rio Lajas	973
Toa Baja district	4,030
Candelaria	1,395
Media Luna	598
Pueblo	1,300
Sabana Seca	737
Trujillo Alto district	5,683
Carraiza	1,159
Cuevas	688
Dos Bocas	369
Pueblo	1,025
Quebrada Grande	955
Quebrada Infierno	1,487
Vega Alta district	6,107
Bajura	749
Candelaria	863
Espinosa	781
Maricao	741
Novillo	982
Pueblo	1,081
Sabana	910
Vega Baja district	10,305
Algarrobo	877
Almirante Norte	902
Almirante Sur	847
Cabo Caribe	277
Ceiba	469
Cibuco	310
Pueblo	2,288
Puerto Nuevo	706
Pugnado Adentro	425
Pugnado Afuera	1,336
Quebrada Arenas	348
Rio arriba and Rio abajo	1,092
Yeguada	428

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

TOTAL POPULATION	111,986
Aguas Buenas district	7,977
Bairoa and Jagueyes	1,099
Bayamoncito	765
Caguitas	856
Juan Asencio	1,029
Mulita	752
Pueblo	1,309
Sonadora and Mulas	1,183
Sumidero	984
Arroyo district	4,867
Guasimas, Palmas, and Ancones	596
Laurel	1,333
Pitahaya	801
Pueblo	2,137
Caguas district	19,857
Beatriz	868
Borinquen and Bairoa	3,870
Cañabon	1,309
Cañaboncito	1,400
Pueblo	5,450
Rio Cañas	1,336
San Antonio	887
San Salvador	1,605
Tomas de Castro	1,575
Turabo	1,557
Cayey district	14,442
Beatriz and Guavate	853
Cercadillo and Lapa	1,047
Jacome alto	1,246
Jacome bajo and Sumido	961
Pedro Avila and Pasto viejo	886

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

Cayey district—Continued.	
Piedra and Maton abajo	965
Pueblo	3,763
Quebrada arriba, Culebras bajo, and Culebras alto	914
Rincon and Monte Llano	1,374
Toita and Maton arriba	1,390
Vega, Farallon, and Cedro	1,043
Cidra district	7,552
Bayamon and Monte Llano	1,222
Beatriz and Arenas	997
Ceiba and Rio abajo	1,100
Honduras and Toita	800
Pueblo	1,034
Rabanal and Salto	1,498
Sur and Rincon	901
Comerio district	8,249
Cedrito and Cejas	1,158
Doña Elena	1,460
Palomas	1,091
Piñas and Vega	1,373
Pueblo	1,191
Naranjo	815
Rio Hondo	1,161
Guayama district	12,749
Caimital	603
Carite	834
Carmen	784
Guamani	1,360
Jobos	1,186
Machete	368
Palmas	1,200
Pozo-Hondo and Algarrobo	1,080
Pueblo	5,334
Gurabo district	8,700
Celada	964
Hato Nuevo	1,361
Jagua	868
Jagual and Masas	1,270
Mamey	680
Pueblo	1,309
Quebrada Infierno and Navarro	1,093
Rincon	1,155
Juncos district	8,429
Ceiba Norte and Ceiba Sur	1,408
Gurabo arriba and Caimito	1,295
Lirios	815
Mamey and Gurabo abajo	1,679
Pueblo	2,026
Valenciano abajo and Valenciano arriba	1,206
Salinas district	5,731
Aguirre	1,291
Lapa	1,019
Palma and Quebrada Yeguas	981
Pueblo	1,192
Rio Jueyes	1,248
San Lorenzo district	13,433
Cerro Gordo	1,452
Espino	1,522
Florida	807
Hato	1,028
Jagual	1,024
Pueblo	2,084
Quebrada	1,193
Quebrada Arena	1,452
Quebrada Honda	1,616
Quemado	1,255

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

TOTAL POPULATION	88,501
Fajardo district	16,782
Cabezas and Demajagua	1,168
Ceiba and Machose	1,214
Chupacallos and Saco	1,109
Fajardo	3,414
Florencio and Quebrada Vuelta	1,289
Juan Martinez and Sabana	1,029
Pitahaya	1,103
Poblado de Luquillo	903
Quebrada Fajardo	888
Quebrada Seca and Guayacan	820
Rio abajo	1,021
Rio abajo and Daguao	1,099
Rio arriba	726
Sardinera and Naranjo	999
Humacao district	14,313
Anton Ruiz	987
Buena Vista	985
Candelero abajo	972
Candelero arriba	811
Cataño and Mabu	1,179
Collores	1,016
Mambiche and Rio abajo	1,289
Marianao	1,296
Playa	646
San Juan	1,169
Santiago and San Francisco	1,754
Santo Domingo	1,505
Tejas	704
Maunabo district	6,221
Calzada and Lizas	1,233
Emajagua	828
Maunabo district—Continued.	
Matuyas bajo and alto	941
Palo-seco	802
Pueblo	1,277
Quebrada Arenas and Talante	1,140
Naguabo district	10,873
Daguao	756
Duque	1,238
Hucares	826
Maizales	1,060
Mariana	1,280
Peña-pobre	1,064
Pueblo	1,812
Rio Blanco abajo	976
Rio Blanco arriba	959
Santiago Luna and Rio	902
Patillas district	11,163
Bajo and Jacaboa	1,198
Cacao alto and Jagual	1,018
Cacao bajo and Quebrada arriba	928
Guardarraya	1,013
Mamey and Apeadero	1,249
Maton and Guayabote	1,189
Mulas	823
Pueblo	1,590
Rio Arriba	1,080
Rios and Pollos	1,075
Piedras district	8,602
Colores and Boqueron	1,528
Montones abajo	899
Montones arriba	937
Pueblo and Quebrada Arenas	1,449
Rio abajo	1,122

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

Piedras district—Continued.	
Rio arriba	1,028
Tejas alto	948
Vegas abajo	691
Vieques district	6,642
Culebra Island	704
Mosquito and Llave	1,069
Pueblo and Florida	2,646
Puerto Real abajo	636
Puerto Real arriba	708
Punta Arenas, Puerto Ferro, and Puerto Diablo	879
Yabucoa district	13,905
Aguacate	1,374
Calabazas	1,891
Camino Nuevo	1,435
Guayabota	904
Guayanes	801
Jacana	1,101
Juan Martin	1,473
Limones	1,139
Playa	1,016
Pueblo	1,838
Teja	933

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

TOTAL POPULATION	127,566
Añasco district (Mayaguez)	13,311
Añasco arriba and Añasco abajo	1,027
Caguabo and Playa	1,156
Cercado, Rio-ariba, and Casey-abajo	1,019
Cerro-gordo and Corcovado	1,159
Cuarteles primero and tercero	1,149
Cuarteles segundo and cuarto	1,334
Daguey and Humatas	938
Espino, Cidra, and Carreras	1,281
Hatillo and Caracol	1,030
Marias and Quebrada Larga	923
Ovejas, Casey arriba, and Rio Cañas	1,257
Piñales	1,038
Cabo Rojo district	16,154
Bajura	1,218
Boqueron	1,185
Guanajibo	1,074
Llanos Costa	867
Llanos Tuna	2,976
Miradero	2,011
Monte Grande	2,019
Pedernales	2,060
Pueblo	2,744
Hormigueros district	3,215
Hormigueros and Jaguita	965
Lavadero and Benavente	1,047
Pueblo and Guanajibo	1,203
Lajas district	8,789
Candelaria	1,008
Costa and Parguera	1,256
Lajas arriba	1,152
Palmarejo and Llanos	1,160
Paris	875
Pueblo	1,385
Sabana Yeguas	938
Santa Rosa and Plata	1,015
Las Marias district	11,279
Alto Songo	885
Anones	1,251
Bucarabones	761
Buenavista	1,120
Cerrote	864
Chamorro and Espino	986
Naranjales and Furnias	1,255
Palma Escrita	1,143
Pueblo and Maravilla	1,235
Purisima Concepcion	1,007
Rio Cañas	772
Maricao district	8,312
Bucarabones	1,354
Indiera alta	1,115
Indiera baja	933
Indiera Frios	1,165
Maricao afuera	1,390
Montoso	1,146
Pueblo	1,179
Mayaguez district	35,700
Algarrobo	1,054
Bateyes	1,019
Candelaria	2,609
Carcel	4,585
Guanajibo	1,032
Juan Alonso	1,041
Leguisamo	1,228
Limon	870
Marina Meridional	1,611
Marina Septentrional	2,934
Mayaguez arriba	2,187
Miradero	1,268
Mona, island	6
Montoso	988
Quebrada Grande	1,035
Quemado	952
Rio	1,722
Rio Cañas abajo	1,095
Rio Cañas arriba and Naranjales	1,048
Rio Hondo and Malezas	1,072
Rosario	852
Sabalos	2,365
Sabanetas	1,401
Salud	1,726
Sabana Grande district	10,560
Machuchal	999
Pueblo	2,531
Rayo	1,222
Rincon	1,244
Santana	921
Susua and Torre	1,755
Tabonuco	1,888
San German district	20,246
Cain alto	1,643
Cain bajo	942
Cotui	811
Duey bajo	943
Guama	1,188
Hoconuco alto	943
Hoconuco bajo	1,047
Minillas	1,657
Pueblo central	1,493
Pueblo occidental	821
Pueblo oriental	1,640
Retiro	983
Rosario alto	811
Rosario bajo	1,027
Rosario Peñon and Duey alto	1,100
Sabana Eneas and Ancones	1,132
Sabana Grande abajo	1,021
Tuna and Maresua	1,041

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

TOTAL POPULATION	203,191
Adjuntas district	19,484
Capaes	1,266
Garzas	1,425
Guayabo Dulce	1,055
Guayo and Vega abajo	1,275
Guilarte	1,019
Juan Gonzalez and Portugues	1,235
Limani	1,075
Pellejas	1,521
Portillo	1,271
Pueblo	1,963
Saltillo	2,098
Tanama	752
Vega arriba	1,159
Yahuecas	1,710
Yayales	660
Aibonito district	8,596
Algarrobo and Llano	1,226
Asomante and Caonillas	1,245
Cuyon	1,027
Norte and Sur	2,085
Pastos and Roble	1,459
Plata	1,554
Barranquitas district	8,103
Barrancas	692
Cañabon	1,117
Helechal	1,485
Honduras	862
Palo lincado	1,299
Pueblo	666
Quebrada grande	931
Quebradillas	1,051
Barros district	14,845
Ala de la Piedra and Orocovis	1,403
Barros	987
Bauta abajo	1,603
Bermejales	1,317
Botijas	891
Collores and Cacaos	1,588
Damian abajo	922
Damian arriba	839
Gato	876
Pellejas and Bauta arriba	1,331
Pueblo	962
Sabana and Mata de caña	1,089
Saltos	1,037
Coamo district	15,144
Cayales	989
Coamo arriba	1,223
Cuyon and Palmarejo	1,397
Ermita	1,400
Este and Oeste	1,844
Llanos	1,064
Pasto	1,272
Pedro Garcia	1,697
Pulguillas	1,142
San Ildefonso	1,252
Santa Catalina	1,864
Guayanilla district	9,540
Barrero and Macana	1,154
Indios and Boca	782
Jagua and Concejo	1,162
Llano and Quebradas	977
Magas and Playa	962
Pasto	1,276
Pueblo	973
Quebrada-honda and Jagua-Pasto	1,467
Sierra baja	787
Juana Diaz district	27,896
Armuelas	1,010
Capitanejo	1,338
Caonilla abajo	1,558
Caonilla arriba	2,200
Cintrona	1,132
Collores	2,835
Este and Oeste	941
Guayabal	2,034
Hato-Puerco abajo	991
Hato-Puerco arriba	1,496
Jacaguas and Callado	936
Lomas and Sabana Llana	938
Norte and Sur	1,305
Rio Cañas abajo	1,066
Rio Cañas arriba	990
Tijeras and Emajagual	1,005
Vacas	1,841
Villalba abajo	1,363
Villalba arriba	2,917
Peñuelas district	12,129
Barreal	922
Cuevas and Tallaboa Saliente	940
Encarnacion and Coto	1,271
Jagua	971
Macana	1,025
Pueblo	1,129
Quebrada Ceiba	1,006
Rucio	2,233
Santo Domingo	812
Tallaboa alta	946
Tallaboa Poniente	874
Ponce district	55,477
Anon	1,734
Barrio primero	1,592
Barrio segundo	5,866
Barrio tercero	1,808
Barrio cuarto	3,364
Barrio quinto	4,511
Bucana-Vayas	1,315
Caja de Muertos (island)	64
Canas	2,680
Cantera	5,321
Capitanejo	1,161
Cerrillos	518
Coto-Laurel	1,884
Guaraguaos	1,771
Machuelo abajo	1,893
Machuelo arriba	1,413
Magueyes	1,171
Maraguez	1,756
Marueño	1,105
Montes Llanos	964
Playa	4,660
Portugues	1,050
Quebrada Limon	547
Real	1,440
Sabanetas	1,065
San Anton	963
San Patricio	1,217
Tibes	1,878
Institutions	766
Santa Isabel district	4,858
Boca, Velazquez, and Descalabrado	1,033
Felicia No. 1 and No. 2	1,130
Jauca No. 1 and No. 2	1,553
Pueblo and Playa	1,142
Yauco district	27,119
Aguas Blancas	1,170
Algarrobos	952
Almacigo bajo	793
Barinas	1,432

TABLE III.—*Total population by wards*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Yauco district—Continued.		Yauco district—Continued.	
Collores	893	Pueblo Norte	3,564
Duey	1,264	Pueblo Sur	2,544
Frailes	919	Quebradas	1,009
Guanica	2,700	Rancheras	1,220
Insua alta and Ciego Hernandez	1,171	Rio Prieto	799
Insua baja	811	Rubias	627
Jacana and Almacigo alto	1,077	Sierra alta	1,411
Naranjo	1,358	Vegas and Caimito	1,405

TABLE IV.—*Total population of cities.*

City.	Department.	Population.
Adjuntas	Ponce	1,963
Aguada	Aguadilla	1,135
Aguadilla	do	6,125
Aguas Buenas	Guayama	1,309
Aibonito	Ponce	2,085
Añasco	Mayaguez	2,483
Arecibo	Arecibo	8,008
Arroyo	Guayama	2,137
Bayamon	Bayamon	2,218
Barceloneta	Arecibo	1,459
Cabo Rojo	Mayaguez	2,744
Caguas	Guayama	5,450
Carolina	Bayamon	2,177
Cayey	Guayama	3,763
Ceiba	Humacao	1,214
Ciales	Arecibo	1,356
Cidra	Guayama	1,034
Coamo	Ponce	3,244
Comerio	Guayama	1,191
Corozal	Bayamon	1,057
Fajardo	Humacao	3,414
Guayama	Guayama	5,334
Gurabo	do	1,339
Humacao	Humacao	4,428
Juana Diaz	Ponce	2,246
Juncos	Guayama	2,026
Lajas	Mayaguez	1,385
Lares	Aguadilla	3,714
Manati	Arecibo	4,194
Maunabo	Humacao	1,277
Maricao	Mayaguez	1,179
Mayaguez	do	15,187
Moca	Aguadilla	1,470
Morovis	Arecibo	1,064
Naguabo	Humacao	1,812
Patillas	do	1,590
Peñuelas	Ponce	1,129
Ponce	do	27,952
Quebradillas	Arecibo	1,166
Rincon	Aguadilla	1,074
Rio Grande	Bayamon	1,285
Rio Piedras	do	2,249
Sabana Grande	Mayaguez	2,581
Salinas	Guayama	1,192
San German	Mayaguez	3,954
San Juan	Bayamon	32,048
San Lorenzo	Guayama	2,084
San Sebastian	Aguadilla	1,700
Santa Isabel	Ponce	1,142
Toa baja	Bayamon	1,300
Trujillo, alto	do	1,025
Utuado	Arecibo	3,619
Veganalta	Bayamon	1,081
Vega, baja	do	2,288
Vieques	Humacao	2,646
Yabucoa	do	1,838
Yauco	Ponce	6,108

TABLE V.—*Sex, general*

PORTO

	Department.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Aguadilla	99,645	49,224	50,421	84,563	41,776	42,787	735	587	148
2	Arecibo	162,308	80,901	81,407	123,601	61,254	62,347	1,458	1,121	337
3	Bayamon	160,046	78,229	81,817	74,210	35,901	38,309	4,018	3,097	921
4	Guayama	111,986	55,216	56,770	56,041	27,619	28,422	764	653	111
5	Humacao	88,501	43,984	44,517	40,246	19,846	20,400	559	449	110
6	Mayaguez	127,566	62,750	64,816	80,564	39,625	40,939	1,480	1,099	381
7	Ponce	203,191	101,957	101,234	118,784	59,282	59,502	2,403	1,886	517
8	Porto Rico	953,243	472,261	480,982	578,009	285,303	292,706	11,417	8,892	2,525

DEPARTMENT

	District.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Aguada	10,581	5,228	5,353	8,849	4,389	4,460	41	32	9
2	Aguadilla	17,830	8,580	9,250	13,432	6,473	6,959	219	179	40
3	Isabela	14,888	7,146	7,742	12,892	6,206	6,686	82	54	28
4	Lares	20,883	10,483	10,400	18,252	9,114	9,138	277	231	46
5	Moca	12,410	6,244	6,166	10,941	5,543	5,398	17	12	5
6	Rincon	6,641	3,344	3,297	5,644	2,825	2,819	17	16	1
7	San Sebastian	16,412	8,199	8,213	14,553	7,226	7,327	82	63	19
8	The department	99,645	49,224	50,421	84,563	41,776	42,787	735	587	148

DEPARTMENT

1	Arecibo	36,910	18,403	18,507	25,453	12,681	12,772	417	323	94
2	Barceloneta	9,357	4,724	4,633	5,255	2,617	2,638	66	49	17
3	Camuy	10,887	5,271	5,616	9,747	4,724	5,023	154	90	64
4	Ciales	18,115	9,074	9,041	13,942	6,863	7,079	148	131	17
5	Hatillo	10,449	5,164	5,285	8,590	4,205	4,385	131	80	51
6	Manati	13,989	6,864	7,125	7,955	3,876	4,079	140	112	28
7	Morovis	11,309	5,672	5,637	9,197	4,578	4,619	39	35	4
8	Quebradillas	7,432	3,579	3,853	6,611	3,183	3,428	56	30	26
9	Utuado	43,860	22,150	21,710	36,851	18,527	18,324	307	271	36
10	The department	162,308	80,901	81,407	123,601	61,254	62,347	1,458	1,121	337

DEPARTMENT

1	Bayamon	19,940	9,722	10,218	9,866	4,778	5,088	330	239	91
2	Carolina	11,965	5,915	6,050	4,578	2,310	2,268	100	84	16
3	Corozal	11,508	5,574	5,934	7,286	3,533	3,753	56	48	8
4	Dorado	3,804	1,882	1,922	1,019	500	519	41	26	15
5	Loiza	12,522	6,287	6,235	5,487	2,798	2,689	57	50	7
6	Naranjito	8,101	4,026	4,075	6,308	3,148	3,160	30	25	5
7	Rio Grande	12,365	6,110	6,255	4,903	2,387	2,516	71	60	11
8	Rio Piedras	13,760	6,688	7,072	4,993	2,388	2,605	231	190	41
9	San Juan	32,048	15,100	16,948	12,391	5,541	6,850	2,872	2,190	682
10	Toa Alta	7,908	3,963	3,945	4,987	2,451	2,536	29	26	3
11	Toa Baja	4,030	2,038	1,992	912	445	467	47	37	10
12	Trujillo Alto	5,683	2,821	2,862	2,898	1,459	1,439	35	27	8
13	Vega Alta	6,107	3,011	3,096	2,527	1,241	1,286	19	16	3
14	Vega Baja	10,305	5,092	5,213	6,055	2,922	3,133	100	79	21
15	The department	160,046	78,229	81,817	74,210	35,901	38,309	4,018	3,097	921

nativity, and race.

RICO.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
2,953	1,414	1,539	11,394	5,447	5,947	.....	.....	.....	1
4,305	2,195	2,110	32,931	16,318	16,613	13	13	.....	2
20,160	9,722	10,438	61,628	29,481	32,147	30	28	2	3
7,620	3,861	3,759	47,552	23,074	24,478	9	9	.....	4
8,562	4,368	4,194	39,134	19,321	19,813	.....	.....	.....	5
5,966	2,815	3,151	39,547	19,206	20,341	9	5	4	6
9,824	4,747	5,077	72,166	36,031	36,135	14	11	3	7
59,390	29,122	30,268	304,352	148,878	155,474	75	66	9	8

OF AGUADILLA.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
530	263	267	1,161	544	617	.....	.....	.....	1
1,018	458	560	3,161	1,470	1,691	.....	.....	.....	2
416	205	211	1,498	681	817	.....	.....	.....	3
238	118	120	2,116	1,020	1,096	.....	.....	.....	4
273	137	136	1,179	552	627	.....	.....	.....	5
182	90	92	798	413	385	.....	.....	.....	6
296	143	153	1,481	767	714	.....	.....	.....	7
2,953	1,414	1,539	11,394	5,447	5,947	.....	.....	.....	8

OF ARECIBO.

1,819	903	916	9,216	4,491	4,725	5	5	.....	1
274	133	141	3,762	1,925	1,837	.....	.....	.....	2
319	148	171	667	309	358	.....	.....	.....	3
173	96	77	3,852	1,984	1,868	.....	.....	.....	4
164	86	78	1,564	793	771	.....	.....	.....	5
812	448	364	5,078	2,424	2,654	4	4	.....	6
160	81	79	1,913	978	935	.....	.....	.....	7
136	65	71	629	301	328	.....	.....	.....	8
448	235	213	6,250	3,113	3,137	4	4	.....	9
4,305	2,195	2,110	32,931	16,318	16,613	13	13	.....	10

OF BAYAMON.

1,633	826	807	8,109	3,877	4,232	2	2	.....	1
2,822	1,363	1,459	4,465	2,158	2,307	.....	.....	.....	2
364	172	192	3,797	1,818	1,979	5	3	2	3
662	334	328	2,082	1,022	1,060	.....	.....	.....	4
2,457	1,197	1,260	4,521	2,242	2,279	.....	.....	.....	5
256	128	128	1,507	725	782	.....	.....	.....	6
996	502	494	6,395	3,161	3,234	.....	.....	.....	7
2,806	1,406	1,400	5,728	2,702	3,026	2	2	.....	8
5,236	2,245	2,991	11,529	5,104	6,425	20	20	.....	9
430	237	193	2,462	1,249	1,213	.....	.....	.....	10
922	478	444	2,149	1,078	1,071	.....	.....	.....	11
471	240	231	2,279	1,095	1,184	.....	.....	.....	12
185	100	85	3,375	1,653	1,722	1	1	.....	13
920	494	426	3,230	1,597	1,633	.....	.....	.....	14
20,160	9,722	10,438	61,628	29,481	32,147	30	28	2	15

TABLE V.—*Sex, general*

DEPARTMENT

	District.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Aguas Buenas	7,977	3,868	4,109	3,325	1,602	1,723	36	32	4
2	Arroyo	4,867	2,294	2,573	1,286	608	678	59	43	16
3	Caguas	19,857	9,840	10,017	8,902	4,413	4,489	163	136	27
4	Cayey	14,442	7,103	7,339	9,142	4,455	4,687	116	104	12
5	Cidra	7,552	3,775	3,777	6,557	3,250	3,307	32	30	2
6	Comerio	8,249	4,129	4,120	5,140	2,561	2,579	27	24	3
7	Guayama	12,749	6,146	6,603	6,339	3,102	3,237	138	115	23
8	Gurabo	8,700	4,391	4,309	2,510	1,281	1,229	25	23	2
9	Juncos	8,429	4,176	4,253	5,579	2,754	2,825	53	50	3
10	Salinas	5,731	2,964	2,767	2,087	1,093	994	59	50	9
11	San Lorenzo	13,433	6,530	6,903	5,174	2,500	2,674	56	46	10
12	The department	111,986	55,216	56,770	56,041	27,619	28,422	764	653	111

DEPARTMENT

1	Fajardo	16,782	8,129	8,653	9,880	4,793	5,087	108	83	25
2	Humacao	14,313	7,099	7,214	5,964	2,924	3,040	146	125	21
3	Maunabo	6,221	3,106	3,115	1,717	867	850	20	19	1
4	Naguabo	10,873	5,388	5,485	6,585	3,220	3,365	45	36	9
5	Patillas	11,163	5,589	5,574	5,334	2,692	2,642	33	29	4
6	Piedras	8,602	4,283	4,319	3,881	1,954	1,927	23	22	1
7	Vieques	6,642	3,407	3,235	2,545	1,252	1,293	138	96	42
8	Yabucoa	13,905	6,983	6,922	4,340	2,144	2,196	46	39	7
9	The department	88,501	43,984	44,517	40,246	19,846	20,400	559	449	110

DEPARTMENT

1	Añasco	13,311	6,551	6,760	10,499	5,172	5,327	56	48	8
2	Cabo Rojo	16,154	8,015	8,139	12,864	6,348	6,516	58	45	13
3	Hormigueros	3,215	1,602	1,613	1,894	969	925	23	19	4
4	Lajas	8,789	4,382	4,407	6,709	3,348	3,361	33	29	4
5	Las Marias	11,279	5,692	5,587	8,771	4,388	4,383	106	86	20
6	Maricao	8,312	4,220	4,092	5,744	2,898	2,846	162	127	35
7	Mayaguez	35,700	17,049	18,651	22,176	10,719	11,457	897	635	262
8	*City of Mayaguez*	*15,187*	*6,765*	*8,422*	*8,334*	*3,773*	*4,561*	*754*	*521*	*233*
9	Sabana Grande	10,560	5,291	5,269	3,036	1,509	1,527	32	28	4
10	San German	20,246	9,948	10,298	8,871	4,274	4,597	113	82	31
11	The department	127,566	62,750	64,816	80,564	39,625	40,939	1,480	1,099	381

DEPARTMENT

1	Adjuntas	19,484	9,872	9,612	15,261	7,584	7,677	251	228	23
2	Aibonito	8,596	4,489	4,107	5,780	2,945	2,835	94	86	8
3	Barranquitas	8,103	4,013	4,090	5,587	2,781	2,806	15	14	1
4	Barros	14,845	7,527	7,318	11,131	5,618	5,513	38	29	9
5	Coamo	15,144	7,584	7,560	7,216	3,634	3,582	67	49	18
6	Guayanilla	9,540	4,842	4,698	2,985	1,516	1,469	70	55	15
7	Juana Diaz	27,896	14,093	13,803	17,332	8,776	8,556	155	127	28
8	Peñuelas	12,129	6,152	5,977	7,022	3,532	3,490	55	46	9
9	Ponce	55,477	27,587	27,890	31,253	15,575	15,678	1,358	997	361
10	*City of Ponce*	*27,952*	*13,197*	*14,755*	*14,268*	*6,764*	*7,504*	*1,182*	*847*	*335*
11	Santa Isabel	4,858	2,494	2,364	1,606	797	809	32	27	5
12	Yauco	27,119	13,304	13,815	13,611	6,524	7,087	268	228	40
13	The department	203,191	101,957	101,234	118,784	59,282	59,502	2,403	1,886	517

nativity, and race—Continued.

OF GUAYAMA.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
66	33	33	4,550	2,201	2,349	.....	.....	.....	1
757	380	377	2,765	1,263	1,502	.....	.....	.....	2
1,116	544	572	9,676	4,747	4,929	.....	.....	.....	3
749	396	353	4,430	2,143	2,287	5	5	.....	4
577	302	275	386	193	193	.....	.....	.....	5
163	86	77	2,915	1,454	1,461	1	1	.....	6
1,015	472	543	5,257	2,457	2,800	.....	.....	.....	7
1,375	729	646	4,790	2,358	2,432	.....	.....	.....	8
538	277	261	2,259	1,095	1,164	.....	.....	.....	9
803	414	389	2,782	1,407	1,375	.....	.....	.....	10
461	228	233	7,742	3,756	3,986	.....	.....	.....	11
7,620	3,861	3,759	47,552	23,074	24,478	9	9	.....	12

OF HUMACAO.

1,594	755	839	5,200	2,498	2,702	.....	.....	.....	1
1,580	772	808	6,623	3,278	3,345	.....	.....	.....	2
1,080	546	534	3,404	1,674	1,730	.....	.....	.....	3
880	465	415	3,363	1,667	1,696	.....	.....	.....	4
519	269	250	5,277	2,599	2,678	.....	.....	.....	5
598	302	296	4,100	2,005	2,095	.....	.....	.....	6
1,036	605	431	2,923	1,454	1,469	.....	.....	.....	7
1,275	654	621	8,244	4,146	4,098	.....	.....	.....	8
8,562	4,368	4,194	39,134	19,321	19,813	.....	.....	.....	9

OF MAYAGUEZ.

722	357	365	2,032	972	1,060	2	2	.....	1
441	215	226	2,791	1,407	1,384	.....	.....	.....	2
206	95	111	1,092	519	573	.....	.....	.....	3
209	98	111	1,838	907	931	.....	.....	.....	4
361	178	183	2,041	1,040	1,001	.....	.....	.....	5
209	115	94	2,197	1,080	1,117	.....	.....	.....	6
2,687	1,164	1,523	9,933	4,528	5,405	7	3	4	7
1,381	*515*	*866*	*4,711*	*1,953*	*2,758*	7	3	4	8
584	320	264	6,908	3,434	3,474	.....	.....	.....	9
547	273	274	10,715	5,319	5,396	.....	.....	.....	10
5,966	2,815	3,151	39,547	19,206	20,341	9	5	4	11

OF PONCE.

42	27	15	3,930	2,033	1,897	.....	.....	.....	1
300	170	130	2,422	1,288	1,134	.....	.....	.....	2
436	198	238	2,065	1,020	1,045	.....	.....	.....	3
371	194	177	3,303	1,684	1,619	2	2	.....	4
561	290	271	7,300	3,611	3,689	.....	.....	.....	5
245	131	114	6,240	3,140	3,100	.....	.....	.....	6
2,113	1,085	1,028	8,296	4,105	4,191	.....	.....	.....	7
284	147	137	4,768	2,427	2,341	.....	.....	.....	8
4,485	2,019	2,466	18,374	8,990	9,384	7	6	1	9
2,554	*1,040*	*1,514*	*9,942*	*4,540*	*5,402*	*6*	*6*	.....	10
547	281	266	2,673	1,389	1,284	.....	.....	.....	11
440	205	235	12,795	6,344	6,451	5	3	2	12
9,824	4,747	5,077	72,166	36,031	36,135	14	11	3	13

TABLE VI.—*Percentages by sex.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total population.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguadilla	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	79.9	20.1	47.8	52.2
Arecibo	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	76.9	23.1	49.7	50.3
Bayamon	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	77.1	22.9	47.9	52.1
Guayama	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	85.5	14.5	48.8	51.2
Humacao	49.7	50.3	49.3	50.7	80.3	19.7	49.7	50.3
Mayaguez	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	74.3	25.7	48.4	51.6
Ponce	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	78.5	21.5	49.7	50.3
Total	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	77.9	22.1	48.9	51.1

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total population.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguada	49.4	50.6	49.6	50.4	78.0	22.0	47.7	52.3
Aguadilla	48.1	51.9	48.2	51.8	81.7	18.3	46.1	53.9
Isabela	48.0	52.0	48.1	51.9	65.9	34.1	46.3	53.7
Lares	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	83.4	16.6	48.3	51.7
Moca	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	70.6	29.4	47.5	52.5
Rincon	50.4	49.6	50.1	49.9	94.1	5.9	51.3	48.7
San Sebastian	50.0	50.0	49.7	50.3	76.8	23.2	51.2	48.8
Total	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	79.9	20.1	47.8	52.2

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	49.9	50.1	49.8	50.2	77.5	22.5	48.9	51.1
Barceloneta	50.5	49.5	49.8	50.2	74.2	25.8	51.0	49.0
Camuy	48.4	51.6	48.5	51 5	58.4	41.6	46.3	53.7
Ciales	50.1	49.9	49.2	50.8	88.5	11.5	51.7	48.3
Hatillo	51.7	48.3	49.0	51.0	61.0	39.0	50.9	49.1
Manati	49.1	50.9	48.7	51.3	80.0	20.0	48.8	51.2
Morovis	50.2	49.8	49.8	50.2	89.7	10.3	51.1	48.9
Quebradillas	48.2	51.8	48.1	51.9	53.6	46.4	47.8	52.2
Utuado	50.5	49.5	50.3	49.7	88.3	11.7	50.0	50.0
Total	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	76.9	23.1	49.7	50.3

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	48.8	51.2	48.4	51.6	72.4	27.6	48.3	51.7
Carolina	49.4	50.6	50.5	49.5	84.0	16.0	48.3	51.7
Corozal	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	85.7	14.3	47.8	52.2
Dorado	49.5	50.5	49.1	50.9	63.4	36.6	49.4	50.6
Loiza	50.2	49.8	51.0	49.0	87.7	12.3	49.3	50.7
Naranjito	49.7	50.3	49.9	50.1	83.3	16.7	48.4	51.6
Rio Grande	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3	84.5	15.5	49.6	50.4
Rio Piedras	48.6	51.4	47.8	52.2	82.2	18.8	48.1	51.9
San Juan	47.1	52.9	44.7	55.3	76.3	23.7	43.9	56.1
Toa Alta	50.1	49.9	49.1	50.9	89.7	10.3	51.4	48.6
Toa Baja	50.6	49.4	48.8	51.2	78.7	21.3	50.7	49.3
Trujillo Alto	49.6	50.4	50.3	49.7	77.1	22.9	48.5	51.5
Vega Alta	49.3	50.7	49.1	50.9	84.2	15.8	49.3	50.7
Vega Baja	49.4	50.6	48.3	51.7	79.0	21.0	50.4	49.6
Total	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	77.1	22.9	47.9	52.1

TABLE VI.—*Percentages by sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total population.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguas Buenas	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	88.9	11.1	48.4	51.6
Arroyo	47.1	52.9	47.3	52.7	72.9	27.1	46.7	53.3
Caguas	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	83.4	16.6	49.0	51.0
Cayey	49.2	50.8	48.7	51.3	89.7	10.3	49.1	50.9
Cidra	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.4	93.7	6.3	51.4	48.6
Comerio	50.1	49.9	49.8	50.2	88.9	11.1	50.1	49.9
Guayama	48.2	51.8	48.9	51.1	83.3	16.7	46.7	53.3
Gurabo	50.5	49.5	51.0	49.0	92.0	8.0	50.1	49.9
Juncos	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	94.3	5.7	49.1	50.9
Salinas	51.7	48.3	52.4	47.6	84.7	15.3	50.8	49.2
San Lorenzo	48.6	51.4	48.3	51.7	82.1	17.9	48.6	51.4
Total	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	85.5	14.5	48.8	51.2

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	76.9	23.1	47.9	52.1
Humacao	49.6	50.4	49.0	51.0	85.6	14.4	49.4	50.6
Maunabo	49.9	50.1	50.5	49.5	95.0	5.0	49.5	50.5
Naguabo	49.6	50.4	48.9	51.1	80.0	20.0	50.2	49.8
Patillas	50.1	49.9	50.5	49.5	87.9	12.1	49.5	50.5
Piedras	49.8	50.2	50.3	49.7	95.7	4.3	49.1	50.9
Vieques	51.3	48.7	49.2	50.8	69.6	30.4	52.0	48.0
Yabucoa	50.2	49.8	49.4	50.6	84.8	15.2	50.4	49.6
Total	49.7	50.3	49.3	50.7	80.3	19.7	49.7	50.3

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	49.2	50.8	49.3	50.7	85.7	14.3	48.3	51.7
Cabo Rojo	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	77.6	22.4	50.2	49.8
Hormigueros	49.8	50.2	51.2	48.8	82.6	17.4	47.3	52.7
Lajas	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	87.9	12.1	49.1	50.9
Las Marias	50.5	49.5	50.0	50.0	81.1	18.9	50.7	49.3
Maricao	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5	78.4	21.6	49.7	50.3
Mayaguez	47.8	52.2	48.3	51.7	70.8	29.2	45.1	54.9
Sabana Grande	50.1	49.9	49.7	50.3	87.5	12.5	50.1	49.9
San German	49.1	50.9	48.2	51.8	72.6	27.4	49.7	50.3
Total	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	74.3	25.7	48.4	51.6

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	50.7	49.3	49.7	50.3	90.8	9.2	51.9	48.1
Aibonito	52.2	47.8	51.0	49.0	91.5	8.5	53.6	46.4
Barranquitas	49.5	50.5	49.8	50.2	93.3	6.7	48.7	51.3
Barros	50.7	49.3	50.5	49.5	76.3	23.7	51.1	48.9
Coamo	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6	73.1	26.9	49.6	50.4
Guayanilla	50.7	49.3	50.8	49.2	78.6	21.4	50.4	49.6
Juana Diaz	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	81.9	18.1	49.9	50.1
Peñuelas	50.7	49.3	50.3	49.7	83.6	16.4	51.0	49.0
Ponce	49.7	50.3	49.8	50.2	73.4	26.6	48.2	51.8
City of Ponce	*47.2*	*52.8*	*47.4*	*52.6*	*71.7*	*28.3*	*44.7*	*55.3*
Santa Isabel	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	84.4	15.6	51.9	48.1
Yauco	49.1	50.9	47.9	52.1	85.1	14.9	49.5	50.5
Total	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	78.5	21.5	49.7	50.3

TABLE VII.—*Percentages by nativity and race.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
Aguadilla	84.9	0.7	14.4
Arecibo	76.2	0.9	22.9
Bayamon	46.4	2.5	51.1
Guayama	50.0	0.7	49.3
Humacao	45.5	0.6	53.9
Mayaguez	63.2	1.1	35.7
Ponce	58.4	1.2	40.4
Total	60.6	1.2	38.2

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
Aguada	83.6	0.4	16.0
Aguadilla	75.3	1.2	23.5
Isabela	86.6	0.5	12.9
Lares	87.4	1.3	11.3
Moca	88.2	0.1	11.7
Rincon	85.0	0.2	14.8
San Sebastian	88.7	0.5	10.8

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	69.0	1.1	29.9
Barceloneta	56.2	0.7	43.1
Camuy	89.5	1.4	9.1
Ciales	77.0	0.8	22.2
Hatillo	82.2	1.3	16.5
Manati	56.9	1.0	42.1
Morovis	81.4	0.3	18.3
Quebradillas	89.0	0.7	10.3
Utuado	84.0	0.7	15.3

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	49.5	1.6	48.9
Carolina	38.3	0.8	60.9
Corozal	63.3	0.5	36.2
Dorado	26.8	1.1	72.1
Loiza	43.8	0.5	55.7
Naranjito	77.9	0.3	21.8
Rio Grande	39.6	0.6	59.8
Rio Piedras	36.3	1.7	62.0
San Juan	30.7	8.9	52.4
Toa Alta	63.1	0.3	36.6
Toa Baja	22.6	1.2	76.2
Trujillo Alto	51.0	0.6	48.4
Vega Alta	41.4	0.3	58.3
Vega Baja	58.7	1.0	40.3

TABLE VII.—*Percentages by nativity and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
Aguas Buenas	41.7	0.4	57.9
Arroyo	26.4	1.2	72.4
Caguas	48.4	0.8	54.4
Cayey	63.3	0.8	35.9
Cidra	86.8	0.4	12.8
Comerio	62.3	0.3	37.4
Guayama	49.7	1.1	49.2
Gurabo	28.8	0.3	70.9
Juncos	66.2	0.6	33.2
Salinas	36.4	1.0	62.6
San Lorenzo	38.5	0.4	61.1

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	58.9	0.6	40.5
Humacao	41.7	1.0	57.3
Maunabo	27.6	0.3	72.1
Naguabo	60.6	0.4	39.0
Patillas	47.8	0.2	52.0
Piedras	45.1	0.3	54.6
Vieques	38.3	2.1	59.6
Yabucoa	31.2	0.3	68.5

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	78.9	0.4	20.7
Cabo Rojo	79.6	0.4	20.0
Hormigueros	58.9	0.7	40.4
Lajas	76.3	0.4	23.3
Las Marias	77.8	0.9	21.3
Maricao	69.1	2.0	28.9
Mayaguez	62.1	2.5	35.4
Sabana Grande	28.7	0.3	71.0
San German	43.8	0.6	55.6

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	78.3	1.3	20.4
Aibonito	67.2	1.1	31.7
Barranquitas	68.9	0.2	30.9
Barros	75.0	0.2	24.8
Coamo	47.7	0.4	51.9
Guayanilla	31.3	0.7	68.0
Juana Diaz	62.1	0.6	37.3
Peñuelas	57.9	0.4	41.7
Ponce	56.3	2.5	41.2
City of Ponce	*51.0*	*4.2*	*44.8*
Santa Isabel	33.1	0.6	66.3
Yauco	50.2	1.0	48.8

TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguadilla	99,645	8,320	7,851	17,049	16,717	3,155	3,800	14,730	15,909	5,970	6,144
Arecibo	162,308	13,207	12,606	28,360	28,028	5,375	6,384	25,141	25,626	8,818	8,763
Bayamon	160,046	12,786	12,586	27,048	26,655	5,239	5,904	24,044	26,523	9,112	10,149
Guayama	111,986	9,485	9,189	19,537	19,000	3,596	4,398	16,282	17,740	6,316	6,443
Humacao	88,501	7,456	7,131	15,419	14,619	2,774	3,245	12,659	13,907	5,676	5,615
Mayaguez	127,566	9,558	9,167	20,928	20,760	4,374	5,171	20,005	21,199	7,885	8,519
Ponce	203,191	15,962	15,099	34,497	33,776	7,065	7,914	32,602	32,752	11,831	11,693
Porto Rico	953,243	76,774	73,629	162,838	159,555	31,578	36,816	145,463	153,656	55,608	57,326

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguada	10,581	941	873	1,749	1,778	348	354	1,515	1,665	675	683
Aguadilla	17,830	1,403	1,395	2,873	2,900	552	677	2,619	3,034	1,133	1,244
Isabela	14,888	1,262	1,194	2,440	2,502	418	525	2,062	2,525	964	996
Lares	20,883	1,712	1,617	3,566	3,501	654	852	3,414	3,305	1,137	1,125
Moca	12,410	1,024	949	2,299	2,143	396	466	1,806	1,855	719	753
Rincon	6,641	644	558	1,219	1,118	209	226	888	984	384	411
San Sebastian	16,412	1,334	1,265	2,903	2,775	578	700	2,426	2,541	958	932
The department	99,645	8,320	7,851	17,049	16,717	3,155	3,800	14,730	15,909	5,970	6,144

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	36,910	2,755	2,664	6,149	6,058	1,321	1,475	5,993	5,984	2,185	2,326
Barceloneta	9,357	773	755	1,601	1,562	300	330	1,522	1,469	528	517
Camuy	10,887	869	818	1,863	1,924	322	442	1,559	1,757	658	675
Ciales	18,115	1,534	1,538	3,308	3,280	602	686	2,778	2,723	852	814
Hatillo	10,449	910	861	1,818	1,875	327	377	1,523	1,605	586	567
Manati	13,989	1,053	986	2,439	2,405	459	549	2,105	2,312	808	873
Morovis	11,309	1,009	991	2,114	1,981	390	449	1,570	1,637	589	579
Quebradillas	7,432	618	609	1,224	1,257	221	311	1,079	1,218	437	458
Utuado	43,860	3,686	3,384	7,844	7,686	1,433	1,765	7,012	6,921	2,175	1,954
The department	162,308	13,207	12,606	28,360	28,028	5,375	6,384	25,141	25,626	8,818	8,763

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	19,940	1,614	1,579	3,327	3,253	624	760	2,980	3,341	1,177	1,285
Carolina	11,965	1,031	1,026	2,153	2,031	368	448	1,623	1,802	740	743
Corozal	11,508	1,014	1,037	2,178	2,208	356	449	1,461	1,680	565	560
Dorado	3,804	300	310	685	613	106	98	548	615	243	286
Loiza	12,522	1,160	1,150	2,225	2,088	390	408	1,765	1,881	747	708
Naranjito	8,101	662	623	1,535	1,465	295	317	1,101	1,260	433	410
Rio Grande	12,365	1,094	1,129	2,263	2,214	383	389	1,660	1,884	710	639
Rio Piedras	13,760	1,185	1,169	2,287	2,218	420	490	1,929	2,218	867	977
San Juan	32,048	1,649	1,724	4,248	4,638	1,311	1,408	6,239	6,608	1,653	2,570
Toa Alta	7,908	760	708	1,458	1,365	218	262	1,119	1,211	408	399
Toa Baja	4,030	325	291	757	676	129	125	563	632	264	268
Trujillo Alto	5,683	595	576	1,053	956	151	185	739	860	283	285
Vega Alta	6,107	544	474	1,051	1,077	167	241	857	932	392	372
Vega Baja	10,305	853	790	1,828	1,853	321	324	1,460	1,599	630	647
The department	160,046	12,786	12,586	27,048	26,655	5,239	5,904	24,044	26,523	9,112	10,149

TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aguas Buenas	7,977	753	688	1,398	1,415	226	307	1,111	1,254	380	445
Arroyo	4,867	349	326	802	797	169	205	646	847	328	398
Caguas	19,857	1,673	1,608	3,489	3,256	664	830	2,855	3,098	1,159	1,225
Cayey	14,442	1,098	1,134	2,445	2,396	455	568	2,295	2,384	810	857
Cidra	7,552	621	608	1,346	1,257	237	300	1,140	1,194	431	418
Comerio	8,249	698	725	1,559	1,432	267	337	1,192	1,201	413	425
Guayama	12,749	932	948	2,122	2,125	396	504	1,907	2,208	789	818
Gurabo	8,700	819	832	1,564	1,454	256	314	1,304	1,293	448	416
Juncos	8,429	786	698	1,396	1,429	289	307	1,215	1,364	490	455
Salinas	5,731	476	418	1,022	1,009	208	205	884	880	374	255
San Lorenzo	13,433	1,280	1,204	2,394	2,430	429	521	1,733	2,017	694	731
The department	111,986	9,485	9,189	19,537	19,000	3,596	4,398	16,282	17,740	6,316	6,443

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	16,782	1,411	1,369	3,001	2,913	448	583	2,220	2,658	1,049	1,130
Humacao	14,313	1,198	1,066	2,365	2,269	486	582	2,154	2,338	896	959
Maunabo	6,221	514	495	1,082	1,039	185	207	906	953	419	421
Naguabo	10,873	898	876	2,062	1,944	318	390	1,404	1,633	706	642
Patillas	11,163	951	881	1,973	1,875	373	436	1,579	1,727	713	655
Piedras	8,602	791	785	1,554	1,384	255	346	1,120	1,256	563	548
Vieques	6,642	496	528	1,052	1,014	218	199	1,133	1,090	508	404
Yabucoa	13,905	1,197	1,131	2,330	2,181	491	502	2,143	2,252	822	856
The department	88,501	7,456	7,131	15,419	14,619	2,774	3,245	12,659	13,907	5,676	5,615

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	13,311	1,035	1,054	2,241	2,220	418	498	2,056	2,169	801	819
Cabo Rojo	16,154	1,322	1,238	2,759	2,667	543	625	2,366	2,556	1,025	1,053
Hormigueros	3,215	243	250	523	498	107	107	483	474	246	284
Lajas	8,789	727	703	1,499	1,514	294	360	1,256	1,286	606	544
Las Marias	11,279	916	886	1,933	1,886	390	460	1,800	1,740	653	615
Maricao	8,312	646	636	1,398	1,321	314	360	1,437	1,405	425	370
Mayaguez	35,700	2,356	2,225	5,386	5,611	1,228	1,526	5,982	6,641	2,097	2,648
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*770*	*780*	*2,071*	*2,331*	*542*	*737*	*2,590*	*3,250*	*792*	*1,324*
Sabana Grande	10,560	876	769	1,856	1,836	358	406	1,569	1,627	632	631
San German	20,246	1,437	1,406	3,333	3,207	722	829	3,056	3,301	1,400	1,555
The department	127,566	9,558	9,167	20,928	20,760	4,374	5,171	20,005	21,199	7,885	8,519

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	19,484	1,542	1,467	3,559	3,352	611	764	3,211	3,076	949	953
Aibonito	8,596	662	652	1,569	1,488	392	331	1,423	1,224	443	412
Barranquitas	8,103	723	699	1,424	1,426	267	289	1,116	1,217	483	459
Barros	14,845	1,376	1,276	2,745	2,640	513	585	2,125	2,115	768	702
Coamo	15,144	1,426	1,223	2,687	2,720	517	548	2,140	2,286	814	783
Guayanilla	9,540	821	712	1,650	1,614	310	337	1,403	1,442	658	593
Juana Diaz	27,896	2,331	2,185	4,870	4,697	999	1,004	4,221	4,316	1,672	1,601
Peñuelas	12,129	1,090	932	2,189	2,091	423	452	1,708	1,790	742	712
Ponce	55,477	3,591	3,550	8,419	8,255	1,964	2,275	10,250	10,146	3,363	3,664
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*1,519*	*1,435*	*3,824*	*4,080*	*996*	*1,300*	*5,349*	*5,835*	*1,509*	*2,105*
Santa Isabel	4,858	405	366	836	804	155	179	783	771	315	244
Yauco	27,119	1,995	2,037	4,549	4,689	914	1,150	4,222	4,369	1,624	1,570
The department	203,191	15,962	15,099	34,497	33,776	7,065	7,914	32,602	32,752	11,831	11,693

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex.*

PORTO RICO.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	26,309	13,369	12,940	16,354	8,392	7,962	14	6	8	9,941	4,971	4,970
1 year	25,557	12,996	12,561	15,333	7,912	7,621	31	15	16	9,993	5,069	4,924
2 years	33,001	16,863	16,138	20,410	10,403	10,007	39	25	14	12,552	6,435	6,117
3 years	33,071	16,920	16,151	20,350	10,350	10,000	54	37	17	12,667	6,533	6,134
4 years	32,465	16,626	15,839	20,074	10,221	9,853	41	18	23	12,350	6,387	5,963
5 to 9 years	143,546	72,920	70,626	87,218	44,356	42,862	230	109	121	56,098	28,455	27,643
10 to 14 years	124,358	65,112	59,241	75,638	39,534	36,104	242	134	108	48,473	25,444	23,029
15 to 17 years	54,494	24,806	29,688	33,290	14,960	18,330	343	271	72	20,861	9,575	11,286
18 and 19 years	38,654	18,113	20,541	23,510	10,902	12,608	410	326	84	14,734	6,885	7,849
20 years	29,740	13,465	16,275	17,947	7,975	9,972	239	188	51	11,554	5,302	6,252
21 to 24 years	58,735	28,199	30,536	36,036	17,239	18,797	1,022	825	197	21,677	10,135	11,542
25 to 29 years	84,265	39,469	44,796	50,909	23,726	27,183	1,547	1,252	295	31,809	14,491	17,318
30 to 34 years	64,317	31,365	32,952	39,317	19,155	20,162	1,411	1,142	269	23,589	11,068	12,521
35 to 39 years	47,556	24,251	23,305	28,732	14,646	14,086	1,338	1,073	265	17,486	8,532	8,954
40 to 44 years	44,246	22,179	22,067	26,315	13,144	13,171	1,197	974	223	16,734	8,061	8,673
45 to 49 years	26,397	13,454	12,943	15,637	7,835	7,802	848	683	165	9,912	4,936	4,976
50 to 54 years	32,871	16,124	16,747	19,087	9,417	9,670	880	689	191	12,904	6,018	6,886
55 to 59 years	15,330	8,287	7,043	9,122	4,900	4,222	511	393	118	5,697	2,994	2,703
60 to 64 years	18,386	8,471	9,915	10,785	4,853	5,932	407	308	99	7,194	3,310	3,884
65 to 69 years	6,679	3,551	3,128	3,997	2,089	1,908	252	187	65	2,430	1,275	1,155
70 to 74 years	6,246	2,713	3,533	3,697	1,581	2,116	185	131	54	2,364	1,001	1,363
75 to 79 years	2,383	1,175	1,208	1,469	706	763	85	55	30	829	414	415
80 to 84 years	2,659	1,024	1,635	1,534	579	955	53	32	21	1,072	413	659
85 to 89 years	773	333	440	445	196	249	17	8	9	311	129	182
90 to 94 years	668	252	416	334	125	209	12	4	8	322	123	199
95 to 99 years	300	114	186	147	50	97	4	2	2	149	62	87
100 +	135	47	88	61	16	45	----	----	----	74	31	43
Unknown	107	63	44	61	41	20	5	5	----	41	17	24
All ages	953,243	472,261	480,982	578,009	285,303	292,706	11,417	8,892	2,525	363,817	178,066	185,751

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	2,720	1,382	1,338	2,305	1,185	1,120	1	1		414	196	218
1 year	2,754	1,397	1,357	2,327	1,172	1,155	2		2	425	225	200
2 years	3,496	1,782	1,714	3,003	1,517	1,486	4	3	1	489	262	227
3 years	3,610	1,885	1,725	3,072	1,609	1,463	2	2		536	274	262
4 years	3,591	1,874	1,717	3,074	1,617	1,457	1		1	516	257	259
5 to 9 years	15,167	7,705	7,462	12,974	6,649	6,325	16	9	7	2,177	1,047	1,130
10 to 14 years	12,937	6,733	6,204	10,939	5,741	5,198	8	3	5	1,990	989	1,001
15 to 17 years	5,662	2,611	3,051	4,720	2,145	2,575	18	15	3	924	451	473
18 and 19 years	3,910	1,808	2,102	3,240	1,501	1,739	26	21	5	644	286	358
20 years	3,045	1,347	1,698	2,594	1,143	1,451	17	15	2	434	189	245
21 to 24 years	5,848	2,789	3,059	4,897	2,316	2,581	70	50	20	881	423	458
25 to 29 years	8,424	3,786	4,638	7,171	3,205	3,966	115	91	24	1,138	490	648
30 to 34 years	6,795	3,309	3,486	5,890	2,859	3,031	77	67	10	828	383	445
35 to 39 years	4,866	2,456	2,410	4,173	2,103	2,070	76	61	15	617	292	325
40 to 44 years	4,706	2,390	2,316	4,032	2,041	1,991	89	81	8	585	268	317
45 to 49 years	2,679	1,356	1,323	2,284	1,150	1,134	46	40	6	349	166	183
50 to 54 years	3,532	1,740	1,792	2,971	1,472	1,499	53	43	10	508	225	283
55 to 59 years	1,643	917	726	1,365	766	599	30	23	7	248	128	120
60 to 64 years	2,036	906	1,130	1,698	744	954	37	26	11	301	136	165
65 to 69 years	749	403	346	617	326	291	22	17	5	110	60	50
70 to 74 years	730	308	422	614	250	364	11	10	1	105	48	57
75 to 79 years	267	145	122	219	111	108	8	6	2	40	28	12
80 to 84 years	311	119	192	253	98	155	3	1	2	55	20	35
85 to 89 years	59	32	27	50	27	23	1		1	8	5	3
90 to 94 years	60	23	37	50	18	32				10	5	5
95 to 99 years	31	12	19	17	5	12	2	2		12	5	7
100 +	9	4	5	6	1	5				3	3	
Unknown	8	5	3	8	5	3						
All ages	99,645	49,224	50,421	84,563	41,776	42,787	735	587	148	14,347	6,861	7,486

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	4,187	2,149	2,038	3,301	1,693	1,608	.....	.....	.....	886	456	430
1 year	4,132	2,107	2,025	3,249	1,659	1,590	4	3	1	879	445	434
2 years	5,688	2,925	2,763	4,523	2,337	2,186	2	2	.....	1,163	586	577
3 years	5,975	3,057	2,918	4,611	2,345	2,266	5	5	.....	1,359	707	652
4 years	5,831	2,969	2,862	4,515	2,311	2,204	3	1	2	1,313	657	656
5 to 9 years	25,663	12,984	12,679	19,731	9,988	9,743	17	6	11	5,915	2,990	2,925
10 to 14 years	21,505	11,298	10,207	16,439	8,627	7,812	17	9	8	5,049	2,662	2,387
15 to 17 years	9,220	4,078	5,142	6,973	3,046	3,927	34	21	13	2,213	1,011	1,202
18 and 19 years	6,474	2,952	3,522	4,898	2,238	2,660	40	27	13	1,536	687	849
20 years	5,285	2,423	2,862	4,013	1,815	2,198	35	24	11	1,237	584	653
21 to 24 years	9,602	4,572	5,030	7,348	3,468	3,880	142	122	20	2,112	982	1,130
25 to 29 years	14,374	6,927	7,447	10,798	5,122	5,676	179	141	38	3,397	1,664	1,733
30 to 34 years	11,174	5,575	5,599	8,520	4,209	4,311	147	125	22	2,507	1,241	1,266
35 to 39 years	8,097	4,223	3,874	6,135	3,158	2,977	174	141	33	1,788	924	864
40 to 44 years	7,520	3,844	3,676	5,594	2,823	2,771	165	128	37	1,761	893	868
45 to 49 years	4,142	2,143	1,999	3,139	1,605	1,534	104	78	26	899	460	439
50 to 54 years	5,310	2,659	2,651	3,833	1,927	1,906	147	108	39	1,330	624	706
55 to 59 years	2,294	1,274	1,020	1,674	921	753	76	62	14	544	291	253
60 to 64 years	2,897	1,335	1,562	2,154	976	1,178	55	42	13	688	317	371
65 to 69 years	961	510	451	712	371	341	43	33	10	206	106	100
70 to 74 years	917	419	498	670	292	378	31	21	10	216	106	110
75 to 79 years	333	151	182	253	105	148	12	7	5	68	39	29
80 to 84 years	439	197	242	326	133	193	13	8	5	100	56	44
85 to 89 years	104	51	53	71	37	34	8	5	3	25	9	16
90 to 94 years	102	44	58	71	27	44	4	2	2	27	15	12
95 to 99 years	49	20	29	27	11	16	1	.....	1	21	9	12
100+	25	9	16	16	5	11	.....	.....	.....	9	4	5
Unknown	8	6	2	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
All ages	162,308	80,901	81,407	123,601	61,254	62,347	1,458	1,121	337	37,249	18,526	18,723

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	4,717	2,374	2,343	2,297	1,165	1,132	5	1	4	2,415	1,208	1,207
1 year	4,366	2,166	2,200	2,075	1,036	1,039	10	4	6	2,281	1,126	1,155
2 years	5,191	2,772	2,719	2,682	1,370	1,312	12	5	7	2,797	1,397	1,400
3 years	5,504	2,743	2,761	2,577	1,271	1,306	25	15	10	2,902	1,457	1,445
4 years	5,294	2,731	2,563	2,567	1,282	1,285	20	10	10	2,707	1,439	1,268
5 to 9 years	23,761	11,986	11,775	11,232	5,733	5,499	105	48	57	12,424	6,205	6,219
10 to 14 years	20,632	10,744	9,888	9,806	5,074	4,726	111	64	47	10,721	5,606	5,115
15 to 17 years	9,310	4,318	4,992	4,411	1,995	2,416	162	135	27	4,737	2,188	2,549
18 and 19 years	6,490	3,100	3,390	3,008	1,396	1,612	206	172	34	3,276	1,532	1,744
20 years	4,653	2,139	2,514	2,102	933	1,169	95	79	16	2,456	1,127	1,329
21 to 24 years	10,277	4,825	5,452	4,796	2,227	2,569	392	321	71	5,089	2,277	2,812
25 to 29 years	14,370	6,673	7,697	6,497	2,966	3,531	579	477	102	7,294	3,230	4,064
30 to 34 years	10,588	5,003	5,585	4,795	2,204	2,591	542	443	99	5,251	2,356	2,895
35 to 39 years	8,171	4,062	4,109	3,645	1,765	1,880	514	401	113	4,012	1,896	2,116
40 to 44 years	7,161	3,481	3,680	3,134	1,524	1,610	374	290	84	3,653	1,667	1,986
45 to 49 years	4,596	2,267	2,329	1,990	969	1,021	277	208	69	2,329	1,090	1,239
50 to 54 years	5,153	2,482	2,671	2,273	1,057	1,216	212	161	51	2,668	1,264	1,404
55 to 59 years	2,727	1,412	1,315	1,251	627	624	140	101	39	1,336	684	652
60 to 64 years	3,181	1,383	1,798	1,458	627	831	101	77	24	1,622	679	943
65 to 69 years	1,225	607	618	567	265	302	53	39	14	605	303	302
70 to 71 years	1,091	433	658	495	192	303	50	29	21	546	212	334
75 to 79 years	454	202	252	226	104	122	17	8	9	211	90	121
80 to 84 years	427	164	263	176	62	114	10	7	3	241	95	146
85 to 89 years	168	65	103	70	30	40	3	1	2	95	34	61
90 to 94 years	134	51	83	46	14	32	3	1	2	85	36	49
95 to 99 years	60	24	36	22	6	16	.....	.....	.....	38	18	20
100+	31	13	18	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	21	11	10
Unknown	14	9	5	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2
All ages	160,046	78,229	81,817	74,210	35,901	38,309	1,018	3,097	921	81,818	39,231	42,587

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	2,948	1,500	1,448	1,534	801	733	1	1	.....	1,413	698	715
1 year	3,300	1,671	1,629	1,612	815	797	4	1	3	1,684	855	829
2 years	4,182	2,088	2,094	1,987	980	1,007	3	3	.....	2,192	1,105	1,087
3 years	4,054	2,062	1,992	2,011	1,004	1,007	1	1	.....	2,042	1,057	985
4 years	4,190	2,164	2,026	2,077	1,075	1,002	3	1	2	2,110	1,088	1,022
5 to 9 years	17,562	8,966	8,596	8,572	4,364	4,208	12	6	6	8,978	4,596	4,382
10 to 14 years	14,780	7,765	7,015	7,393	3,876	3,517	11	6	5	7,376	3,883	3,493
15 to 17 years	6,195	2,806	3,389	3,150	1,438	1,712	19	16	3	3,026	1,352	1,674
18 and 19 years	4,458	2,018	2,440	2,276	1,011	1,265	24	22	2	2,168	995	1,173
20 years	3,526	1,568	1,958	1,737	747	990	15	12	3	1,774	809	965
21 to 24 years	6,537	3,063	3,474	3,410	1,595	1,815	56	50	6	3,071	1,418	1,653
25 to 29 years	9,764	4,430	5,334	4,915	2,277	2,638	88	73	15	4,761	2,080	2,681
30 to 34 years	7,364	3,558	3,806	3,703	1,794	1,909	75	64	11	3,586	1,700	1,886
35 to 39 years	5,301	2,696	2,605	2,694	1,391	1,303	97	84	13	2,510	1,221	1,289
40 to 44 years	5,056	2,535	2,521	2,533	1,276	1,257	97	90	7	2,426	1,169	1,257
45 to 49 years	2,886	1,496	1,390	1,435	725	710	67	65	2	1,384	706	678
50 to 54 years	3,791	1,836	1,955	1,896	948	948	56	49	7	1,839	839	1,000
55 to 59 years	1,798	998	800	921	493	428	48	43	5	819	452	367
60 to 64 years	2,091	978	1,113	1,046	471	575	29	23	6	1,016	484	532
65 to 69 years	713	367	346	377	193	184	26	17	9	310	157	153
70 to 74 years	717	311	406	393	175	218	14	11	3	310	125	185
75 to 79 years	266	137	129	150	77	73	8	7	1	108	53	55
80 to 84 years	293	110	183	127	48	79	7	6	1	159	56	103
85 to 89 years	82	39	43	37	18	19	.....	.....	.....	45	21	24
90 to 94 years	74	26	48	28	11	17	1	.....	1	45	15	30
95 to 99 years	31	14	17	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....	19	7	12
100+	13	3	10	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	3	6
Unknown	14	11	3	11	9	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
All ages	111,986	55,216	56,770	56,041	27,619	28,422	764	653	111	55,181	26,944	28,237

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	2,616	1,301	1,315	1,236	624	612	2	1	1	1,378	676	702
1 year	2,533	1,274	1,259	1,084	560	524	2	2		1,447	712	735
2 years	3,262	1,710	1,552	1,510	780	730	1	1		1,751	929	822
3 years	3,071	1,600	1,471	1,368	710	658	2	2		1,701	888	813
4 years	3,105	1,571	1,534	1,389	699	690	1	1		1,715	871	844
5 to 9 years	13,375	6,911	6,464	5,983	3,075	2,908	11	7	4	7,381	3,829	3,552
10 to 14 years	11,769	6,235	5,534	5,346	2,818	2,528	8	5	3	6,415	3,412	3,003
15 to 17 years	4,894	2,273	2,621	2,246	1,028	1,218	12	8	4	2,636	1,237	1,399
18 and 19 years	3,404	1,603	1,801	1,579	722	857	11	7	4	1,814	874	940
20 years	2,615	1,171	1,444	1,152	501	651	7	6	1	1,456	664	792
21 to 24 years	5,049	2,367	2,682	2,397	1,110	1,287	41	34	7	2,611	1,223	1,388
25 to 29 years	7,463	3,433	4,030	3,430	1,590	1,840	59	47	12	3,974	1,796	2,178
30 to 34 years	5,664	2,687	2,977	2,635	1,227	1,408	45	34	11	2,984	1,426	1,558
35 to 39 years	4,303	2,118	2,185	2,001	1,002	999	56	45	11	2,246	1,071	1,175
40 to 44 years	4,087	2,054	2,033	1,864	944	920	72	63	9	2,151	1,047	1,104
45 to 49 years	2,695	1,381	1,314	1,247	630	617	50	46	4	1,398	705	693
50 to 54 years	3,170	1,574	1,596	1,327	638	689	76	66	10	1,767	870	897
55 to 59 years	1,507	801	706	721	385	336	26	18	8	760	398	362
60 to 64 years	1,864	935	929	804	387	417	31	22	9	1,029	526	503
65 to 69 years	690	390	300	331	171	160	18	15	3	341	204	137
70 to 74 years	648	291	357	277	120	157	15	12	3	356	159	197
75 to 79 years	233	127	106	99	53	46	8	5	3	126	69	57
80 to 84 years	261	91	170	118	35	83	3	2	1	140	54	86
85 to 89 years	96	40	56	45	20	25				51	20	31
90 to 94 years	74	26	48	35	11	24	1		1	38	15	23
95 to 99 years	35	14	21	14	4	10	1		1	20	10	10
100 +	12	3	9	5		5				7	3	4
Unknown	6	3	3	3	2	1				3	1	2
All ages	88,501	43,984	44,517	40,246	19,846	20,400	559	449	110	47,696	23,689	24,007

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	3,487	1,796	1,691	2,268	1,165	1,103	4	2	2	1,215	629	586
1 year	3,235	1,703	1,532	2,013	1,078	935	3	2	1	1,219	623	596
2 years	4,021	2,068	1,953	2,605	1,347	1,258	6	4	2	1,410	717	693
3 years	4,129	2,107	2,022	2,658	1,352	1,306	8	6	2	1,463	749	714
4 years	3,853	1,884	1,969	2,522	1,217	1,305	8	3	5	1,323	664	659
5 to 9 years	17,789	9,023	8,766	11,083	5,595	5,488	37	20	17	6,669	3,408	3,261
10 to 14 years	16,287	8,490	7,797	10,257	5,318	4,939	32	19	13	5,998	3,153	2,845
15 to 17 years	7,612	3,415	4,197	4,796	2,149	2,647	46	32	14	2,770	1,234	1,536
18 and 19 years	5,495	2,588	2,907	3,539	1,676	1,863	37	28	9	1,919	884	1,035
20 years	4,050	1,786	2,264	2,540	1,117	1,423	18	16	2	1,492	653	839
21 to 24 years	8,096	3,958	4,138	5,196	2,553	2,643	111	85	26	2,789	1,320	1,469
25 to 29 years	11,078	5,071	6,007	7,108	3,236	3,872	185	147	38	3,785	1,688	2,097
30 to 34 years	9,001	4,405	4,596	5,760	2,820	2,940	188	134	54	3,053	1,451	1,602
35 to 39 years	6,690	3,426	3,264	4,266	2,183	2,083	162	124	38	2,262	1,119	1,143
40 to 44 years	6,339	3,145	3,194	3,943	1,953	1,990	147	114	33	2,249	1,078	1,171
45 to 49 years	3,779	1,911	1,868	2,351	1,197	1,154	117	89	28	1,311	625	686
50 to 54 years	4,714	2,242	2,472	2,870	1,389	1,481	133	101	32	1,711	752	959
55 to 59 years	2,247	1,167	1,080	1,374	722	652	78	58	20	795	387	408
60 to 64 years	2,681	1,185	1,496	1,602	703	899	60	44	16	1,019	438	581
65 to 69 years	1,033	529	504	635	330	305	39	29	10	359	170	189
70 to 74 years	935	425	510	564	259	305	35	26	9	336	140	196
75 to 79 years	368	186	182	233	121	112	17	11	6	118	54	64
80 to 84 years	386	131	255	237	79	158	5	3	2	144	49	95
85 to 89 years	102	47	55	63	31	32	3	1	2	36	15	21
90 to 94 years	89	34	55	44	22	22	1	1	----------	44	11	33
95 to 99 years	37	12	25	22	5	17	----------	----------	----------	15	7	8
100 +	21	7	14	8	3	5	----------	----------	----------	13	4	9
Unknown	12	9	3	7	5	2	----------	----------	----------	5	4	1
All ages	127,566	62,750	64,816	80,564	39,625	40,939	1,480	1,099	381	45,522	22,026	23,496

CITY OF COAMO.

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	5,634	2,867	2,767	3,413	1,759	1,654	1	----------	1	2,220	1,108	1,112
1 year	5,237	2,678	2,559	3,173	1,592	1,581	6	3	3	2,058	1,083	975
2 years	6,861	3,518	3,343	4,100	2,072	2,028	11	7	4	2,750	1,439	1,311
3 years	6,728	3,466	3,262	4,053	2,059	1,994	11	6	5	2,664	1,401	1,263
4 years	6,601	3,433	3,168	3,930	2,020	1,910	5	2	3	2,666	1,411	1,255
5 to 9 years	30,229	15,345	14,884	17,643	8,952	8,691	32	13	19	12,554	6,380	6,174
10 to 14 years	26,442	13,847	12,595	15,464	8,080	7,384	54	28	26	10,924	5,739	5,185
15 to 17 years	11,602	5,305	6,297	6,994	3,159	3,835	53	44	9	4,555	2,102	2,453
18 and 19 years	8,413	4,034	4,379	4,970	2,358	2,612	66	49	17	3,377	1,627	1,750
20 years	6,566	3,031	3,535	3,809	1,719	2,090	52	36	16	2,705	1,276	1,429
21 to 24 years	13,326	6,625	6,701	7,992	3,970	4,022	210	163	47	5,124	2,492	2,632
25 to 29 years	18,792	9,149	9,643	10,990	5,330	5,660	342	276	66	7,460	3,543	3,917
30 to 34 years	13,731	6,828	6,903	8,014	4,042	3,972	337	275	62	5,380	2,511	2,869
35 to 39 years	10,128	5,270	4,858	5,818	3,044	2,774	259	217	42	4,051	2,009	2,042
40 to 44 years	9,377	4,730	4,647	5,215	2,583	2,632	253	208	45	3,909	1,939	1,970
45 to 49 years	5,620	2,900	2,720	3,191	1,559	1,632	187	157	30	2,242	1,184	1,058
50 to 54 years	7,201	3,591	3,610	3,917	1,986	1,931	203	161	42	3,081	1,444	1,637
55 to 59 years	3,124	1,728	1,396	1,816	986	830	113	88	25	1,195	654	541
60 to 64 years	3,636	1,749	1,887	2,023	945	1,078	94	74	20	1,519	730	789
65 to 69 years	1,308	745	563	758	433	325	51	37	14	499	275	224
70 to 74 years	1,208	526	682	684	293	391	29	22	7	495	211	284
75 to 79 years	462	227	235	289	135	154	15	11	4	158	81	77
80 to 84 years	542	212	330	297	124	173	12	5	7	233	83	150
85 to 89 years	162	59	103	109	33	76	2	1	1	51	25	26
90 to 94 years	135	48	87	60	22	38	2	----------	2	73	26	47
95 to 99 years	57	18	39	33	12	21	----------	----------	----------	24	6	18
100 +	24	8	16	12	5	7	----------	----------	----------	12	3	9
Unknown	45	20	25	17	10	7	3	3	----------	25	7	18
All ages	203,191	101,957	101,234	118,784	59,282	59,502	2,403	1,886	517	82,004	40,789	41,215

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	699	357	342	311	157	154	5	1	4	383	199	184
1 year	630	290	340	272	116	156	8	4	4	350	170	180
2 years	719	345	374	321	157	164	9	3	6	389	185	204
3 years	680	328	352	281	145	136	17	11	6	382	172	210
4 years	645	329	316	294	137	157	14	7	7	337	185	152
5 to 9 years	3,237	1,565	1,672	1,400	706	694	71	35	36	1,766	824	942
10 to 14 years	3,481	1,712	1,769	1,522	724	798	85	51	34	1,874	937	937
15 to 17 years	2,168	971	1,197	912	415	497	123	105	18	1,133	451	682
18 and 19 years	1,691	842	849	654	310	344	154	130	24	883	402	481
20 years	1,028	469	559	371	160	211	74	58	16	583	251	332
21 to 24 years	3,013	1,502	1,511	1,152	553	599	299	242	57	1,562	707	855
25 to 29 years	3,567	1,754	1,813	1,260	551	709	430	352	78	1,877	851	1,026
30 to 34 years	2,569	1,275	1,294	898	413	485	407	328	79	1,264	534	730
35 to 39 years	2,030	968	1,062	724	287	437	361	272	89	945	409	536
40 to 44 years	1,668	740	928	548	213	335	258	190	68	862	337	525
45 to 49 years	1,094	469	625	357	137	220	180	135	45	557	197	360
50 to 54 years	1,104	460	644	380	131	249	148	112	36	576	217	359
55 to 59 years	654	278	376	242	95	147	92	64	28	320	119	201
60 to 64 years	654	226	428	229	69	160	56	42	14	369	115	254
65 to 69 years	242	86	156	101	23	78	33	24	9	108	39	69
70 to 74 years	214	58	156	74	18	56	31	16	15	109	24	85
75 to 79 years	100	33	67	44	14	30	9	3	6	47	16	31
80 to 84 years	86	21	65	26	3	23	5	3	2	55	15	40
85 to 89 years	40	11	29	13	5	8	1	1	.....	26	5	21
90 to 94 years	21	7	14	4	2	2	2	1	1	15	4	11
95 to 99 years	7	2	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4
100 +	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
All ages	32,048	15,100	16,948	12,391	5,541	6,850	2,872	2,190	682	16,785	7,369	9,416

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF MAYAGUEZ.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	318	155	163	187	90	97	3	1	2	128	64	64
1 year	312	165	147	185	101	84	1	1	.....	126	63	63
2 years	302	158	144	163	87	76	3	1	2	136	70	66
3 years	335	156	179	190	91	99	5	4	1	140	61	79
4 years	283	136	147	174	82	92	4	2	2	105	52	53
5 to 9 years	1,668	808	860	967	476	491	24	13	11	677	319	358
10 to 14 years	1,688	821	862	1,002	478	524	18	9	9	668	334	329
15 to 17 years	1,051	442	609	593	246	347	28	19	9	430	177	253
18 and 19 years	802	358	444	475	227	248	22	18	4	305	113	192
20 years	477	184	293	268	114	154	11	11	.....	198	59	139
21 to 24 years	1,431	685	746	760	378	382	71	53	18	600	254	346
25 to 29 years	1,612	681	931	880	365	515	110	84	26	622	232	390
30 to 34 years	1,165	530	635	624	273	351	102	66	37	438	191	247
35 to 39 years	830	355	475	449	197	252	75	53	22	306	105	201
40 to 44 years	802	339	463	386	165	221	79	58	21	337	116	221
45 to 49 years	555	225	330	293	128	165	53	34	19	209	63	146
50 to 54 years	560	219	341	258	108	150	48	33	15	254	78	176
55 to 59 years	321	122	199	165	62	103	31	19	12	125	41	84
60 to 64 years	290	91	199	139	44	95	23	14	9	128	33	95
65 to 69 years	137	53	84	65	26	39	16	11	5	56	16	40
70 to 74 years	124	45	79	52	19	33	14	9	5	58	17	41
75 to 79 years	39	10	29	14	2	12	6	4	2	19	4	15
80 to 84 years	52	15	37	28	7	21	2	2	.....	22	6	16
85 to 89 years	12	3	9	5	2	3	3	1	2	4	.....	4
90 to 94 years	14	6	8	6	3	3	1	1	.....	7	2	5
95 to 99 years	4	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
100 +	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Unknown	4	2	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
All ages	15,187	6,765	8,422	8,334	3,773	4,561	754	521	233	6,099	2,471	3,628

TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	652	324	328	360	186	174	1	----------	1	291	138	153
1 year	524	270	254	291	141	150	4	2	2	229	127	102
2 years	626	328	298	336	182	154	10	6	4	280	140	140
3 years	593	308	285	326	170	156	9	4	5	258	134	124
4 years	559	289	270	301	149	152	4	1	3	254	139	115
5 to 9 years	3,020	1,495	1,525	1,687	837	850	23	9	14	1,310	649	661
10 to 14 years	3,122	1,533	1,589	1,689	850	839	37	19	18	1,396	664	732
15 to 17 years	1,762	796	966	957	444	513	28	24	4	777	328	449
18 and 19 years	1,410	632	778	740	339	401	34	21	13	636	272	364
20 years	886	364	522	444	175	269	21	13	8	421	176	245
21 to 24 years	2,537	1,231	1,306	1,313	650	663	109	78	31	1,115	503	612
25 to 29 years	3,136	1,518	1,618	1,526	734	792	169	128	41	1,441	656	785
30 to 34 years	2,317	1,089	1,228	1,107	530	577	161	120	41	1,049	439	610
35 to 39 years	1,620	802	818	829	404	425	110	84	26	681	314	367
40 to 44 years	1,574	709	865	706	295	411	141	105	36	727	309	418
45 to 49 years	895	398	497	426	178	248	72	59	13	397	161	236
50 to 54 years	1,100	465	635	489	224	265	100	73	27	511	168	343
55 to 59 years	537	247	290	248	112	136	61	45	16	228	90	138
60 to 64 years	557	223	334	265	93	172	45	33	12	247	97	150
65 to 69 years	167	65	102	84	29	55	16	7	9	67	29	38
70 to 74 years	173	61	112	68	22	46	13	10	3	92	29	63
75 to 79 years	64	19	45	34	10	24	6	4	2	24	5	19
80 to 84 years	67	21	46	21	6	15	6	2	4	40	13	27
85 to 89 years	23	5	18	13	2	11	1	----------	1	9	3	6
90 to 94 years	18	2	16	4	1	3	1	----------	1	13	1	12
95 to 99 years	7	2	5	2	1	1	----------	----------	----------	5	1	4
100 +	3	----------	3	1	----------	1	----------	----------	----------	2	----------	2
Unknown	3	1	2	1	----------	1	----------	----------	----------	2	1	1
All ages	27,952	13,197	14,755	14,268	6,764	7,504	1,182	847	335	12,502	5,586	6,916

TABLE X.—*Nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total population.	Porto Rico.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Aguadilla	99,645	98,867	522	256	.....
Arecibo	162,308	160,765	1,254	289	.....
Bayamon	160,046	155,306	2,700	2,039	1
Guayama	111,986	111,082	575	329	.....
Humacao	88,501	87,263	348	889	1
Mayaguez	127,566	125,887	946	733	.....
Ponce	203,191	200,201	1,345	1,642	3
Porto Rico	953,243	939,371	7,690	6,177	5

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total population.	Porto Rico.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Aguada	10,581	10,536	35	10	.....
Aguadilla	17,830	17,585	127	118	.....
Isabela	14,888	14,802	72	14	.....
Lares	20,883	20,600	187	96	.....
Moca	12,410	12,390	16	4	.....
Rincon	6,641	6,624	10	7	.....
San Sebastian	16,412	16,330	75	7	.....
The department	99,645	98,867	522	256	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	36,910	36,454	325	131	.....
Barceloneta	9,357	9,289	60	8	.....
Camuy	10,887	10,731	140	16	.....
Ciales	18,115	17,965	141	9	.....
Hatillo	10,449	10,315	127	7	.....
Manati	13,989	13,830	120	39	.....
Morovis	11,309	11,270	33	6	.....
Quebradillas	7,432	7,373	53	6	.....
Utuado	43,860	43,538	255	67	.....
The department	162,308	160,765	1,254	289	.....

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	19,940	19,557	239	144	.....
Carolina	11,965	11,830	86	49	.....
Corozal	11,508	11,451	52	5	.....
Dorado	3,804	3,747	38	19	.....
Loiza	12,522	12,454	50	18	.....
Naranjito	8,101	8,070	28	3	.....
Rio Grande	12,365	12,288	56	21	.....
Rio Piedras	13,760	13,504	181	75	.....
San Juan	32,048	28,622	1,780	1,645	1
Toa Alta	7,908	7,876	22	10	.....
Toa Baja	4,030	3,982	34	14	.....
Trujillo Alto	5,683	5,648	28	7	.....
Vega Alta	6,107	6,082	14	11	.....
Vega Baja	10,305	10,195	92	18	.....
The department	160,046	155,306	2,700	2,039	1

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Aguas Buenas	7,977	7,941	33	3	.....
Arroyo	4,867	4,778	29	60	.....
Caguas	19,857	19,681	128	48	.....
Cayey	14,442	14,300	86	56	.....
Cidra	7,552	7,519	31	2	.....
Comerio	8,249	8,222	26	1	.....
Guayama	12,749	12,584	93	72	.....
Gurabo	8,700	8,672	23	5	.....
Juncos	8,429	8,376	50	3	.....
Salinas	5,731	5,636	26	69	.....
San Lorenzo	13,433	13,373	50	10	.....
The department	111,986	111,082	575	329	.....

TABLE X.—*Nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

District.	Total population.	Porto Rico.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Fajardo	16,782	16,616	66	100	
Humacao	14,313	14,143	104	65	1
Maunabo	6,221	6,187	12	22	
Naguabo	10,873	10,794	31	48	
Patillas	11,163	11,119	18	26	
Piedras	8,602	8,577	22	3	
Vieques	6,642	5,986	53	603	
Yabucoa	13,905	13,841	42	22	
The department	88,501	87,263	348	889	1

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	13,311	13,248	45	18	
Cabo Rojo	16,154	16,069	36	49	
Hormigueros	3,215	3,190	20	5	
Lajas	8,789	8,752	18	19	
Las Marias	11,279	11,168	90	21	
Maricao	8,312	8,150	93	69	
Mayaguez	35,700	34,658	563	479	
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*14,298*	*464*	*425*	
Sabana Grande	10,560	10,528	14	18	
San German	20,246	20,124	67	55	
The department	127,566	125,887	946	733	

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	19,484	19,229	178	76	1
Aibonito	8,596	8,495	52	49	
Barranquitas	8,103	8,088	15		
Barros	14,845	14,804	22	18	1
Coamo	15,144	15,071	38	34	1
Guayanilla	9,540	9,461	33	46	
Juana Diaz	27,896	27,728	84	84	
Peñuelas	12,129	12,066	23	40	
Ponce	55,477	53,605	771	1,101	
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*26,332*	*647*	*973*	
Santa Isabel	4,858	4,813	17	28	
Yauco	27,119	26,841	112	166	
The department	203,191	200,201	1,345	1,642	3

TABLE XI.—*Nativity by sex and race.*

PORTO RICO.

Sex and race.	Total.	Porto Rico.	Other West Indies.	Spanish America.	United States.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other countries.
Total population	953,243	939,371	1,693	348	1,069	7,690	2,433	639
Males	472,261	461,993	906	165	788	6,333	1,627	449
Females	480,982	477,378	787	183	281	1,357	806	190
White	589,426	578,004	712	281	972	7,638	1,539	280
Males	294,195	285,299	349	136	701	6,290	1,184	236
Females	295,231	292,705	363	145	271	1,348	355	44
Colored	363,817	361,367	981	67	97	52	894	359
Males	178,066	176,694	557	29	87	43	443	213
Females	185,751	184,673	424	38	10	9	451	146

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Total	99,645	98,867	64	33	12	522	70	77
Males	49,224	48,609	43	17	7	419	67	62
Females	50,421	50,258	21	16	5	103	3	15
White	85,298	84,563	44	32	11	520	68	60
Males	42,363	41,776	24	16	6	417	67	57
Females	42,935	42,787	20	16	5	103	1	3
Colored	14,347	14,304	20	1	1	2	2	17
Males	6,861	6,833	19	1	1	2		5
Females	7,486	7,471	1				2	12

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Total	162,308	160,765	49	38	23	1,254	121	58
Males	80,901	79,728	32	25	14	970	86	46
Females	81,407	81,037	17	13	9	284	35	12
White	125,059	123,601	33	34	23	1,244	104	20
Males	62,375	61,254	23	22	14	963	80	19
Females	62,684	62,347	10	12	9	281	24	1
Colored	37,249	37,164	16	4		10	17	38
Males	18,526	18,474	9	3		7	6	27
Females	18,723	18,690	7	1		3	11	11

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Total	160,046	155,306	563	105	680	2,700	471	221
Males	78,229	74,719	272	53	513	2,214	302	156
Females	81,817	80,587	291	52	167	486	169	65
White	78,228	74,209	279	87	619	2,685	258	91
Males	38,998	35,900	128	44	459	2,202	191	74
Females	39,230	38,309	151	43	160	483	67	17
Colored	81,818	81,097	284	18	61	15	213	130
Males	39,231	38,819	144	9	54	12	111	82
Females	42,587	42,278	140	9	7	3	102	48

TABLE XI.—*Nativity by sex and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Sex and race.	Total.	Porto Rico.	Other West Indies.	Spanish America.	United States.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other countries.
Total	111,986	111,082	82	17	63	575	102	65
Males	55,216	54,465	56	7	49	516	79	44
Females	56,770	56,617	26	10	14	59	23	21
White	56,805	56,041	29	13	49	570	74	29
Males	28,272	27,619	15	5	35	511	61	26
Females	28,533	28,422	14	8	14	59	13	3
Colored	55,181	55,041	53	4	14	5	28	36
Males	26,944	26,846	41	2	14	5	18	18
Females	28,237	28,195	12	2	.....	.....	10	18

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Total	88,501	87,263	562	13	19	348	235	61
Males	43,984	43,109	345	5	13	307	166	39
Females	44,517	44,154	217	8	6	41	69	22
White	40,805	40,245	78	9	17	346	96	14
Males	20,295	19,845	45	4	12	305	75	9
Females	20,510	20,400	33	5	5	41	21	5
Colored	47,696	47,018	484	4	2	2	139	47
Males	23,689	23,264	300	1	1	2	91	30
Females	24,007	23,754	184	3	1	.....	48	17

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Total	127,566	125,887	146	66	88	946	391	42
Males	62,750	61,579	57	26	55	771	239	23
Females	64,816	64,308	89	40	33	175	152	19
White	82,044	80,564	107	41	84	940	298	10
Males	40,724	39,625	47	17	51	765	210	9
Females	41,320	40,939	60	24	33	175	88	1
Colored	45,522	45,323	39	25	4	6	93	32
Males	22,026	21,954	10	9	4	6	29	14
Females	23,496	23,369	29	16	.....	.....	64	18

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Total	203,191	200,201	227	76	184	1,345	1,043	115
Males	101,957	99,784	101	32	137	1,136	688	79
Females	101,234	100,417	126	44	47	209	355	36
White	121,187	118,781	142	65	169	1,333	641	56
Males	61,168	59,280	67	28	124	1,127	500	42
Females	60,019	59,501	75	37	45	206	141	14
Colored	82,004	81,420	85	11	15	12	402	59
Males	40,789	40,504	34	4	13	9	188	37
Females	41,215	40,916	51	7	2	3	214	22

TABLE XI.—*Nativity by sex and race*—Continued.

CITY OF MAYAGUEZ.

Sex and race.	Total.	Porto Rico.	Other West Indies.	Spanish America.	United States.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other countries.
Total	15,187	14,298	99	33	78	464	206	9
Males	6,765	6,205	31	6	49	369	102	3
Females	8,422	8,093	68	27	29	95	104	6
White	9,088	8,334	70	19	76	459	129	1
Males	4,294	3,773	24	4	47	364	81	1
Females	4,794	4,561	46	15	29	95	48	.....
Colored	6,099	5,964	29	14	2	5	77	8
Males	2,471	2,432	7	2	2	5	21	2
Females	3,628	3,532	22	12	.....	.....	56	6

CITY OF PONCE.

Total	27,952	26,332	174	51	129	647	561	58
Males	13,197	12,160	70	22	91	514	304	36
Females	14,755	14,172	104	29	38	133	257	22
White	15,450	14,268	109	43	121	645	229	35
Males	7,611	6,764	46	20	85	513	160	23
Females	7,839	7,504	63	23	36	132	69	12
Colored	12,502	12,064	65	8	8	2	332	23
Males	5,586	5,396	24	2	6	1	144	13
Females	6,916	6,668	41	6	2	1	188	10

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Total	32,048	28,622	435	78	631	1,780	350	152
Males	15,100	12,599	211	44	476	1,439	225	106
Females	16,948	16,023	224	34	155	341	125	46
White	15,263	12,390	205	63	572	1,769	191	73
Males	7,731	5,540	95	37	424	1,431	146	58
Females	7,532	6,850	110	26	148	338	45	15
Colored	16,785	16,232	230	15	59	11	159	79
Males	7,369	7,059	116	7	52	8	79	48
Females	9,416	9,173	114	8	7	3	80	31

TABLE XII.—*Males 21 years of age and over,*

SUMMARY BY

Department.	Whites born in Porto Rico.					Whites born in Spain.				
	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
Porto Rico	120,295	84,898	1,305	31,779	2,313	5,662	644	37	4,586	395
Aguadilla	17,497	13,813	158	3,459	67	412	64	1	331	16
Arecibo	25,195	19,547	238	5,233	177	887	191	8	658	30
Bayamon	14,645	9,440	221	4,487	497	1,862	148	17	1,567	130
Guayama	11,508	7,844	123	3,338	203	481	26	4	427	24
Humacao	8,328	5,841	80	2,187	220	287	14	1	228	44
Mayaguez	17,611	11,432	174	5,307	698	697	79	1	524	93
Ponce	25,511	16,981	311	7,768	451	1,036	122	5	851	58

SUMMARY BY

District.	Whites born in Porto Rico.					Whites born in Spain.				
	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
Aguadilla	17,497	13,813	158	3,459	67	412	64	1	331	16
Aguada	1,863	1,566	29	264	4	25	4	.....	20	1
Aguadilla	2,808	1,950	19	815	24	94	12	.....	77	5
Isabela	2,617	2,024	32	556	5	47	18	.....	28	1
Lares	3,867	3,107	23	721	16	173	20	.....	146	7
Moca	2,264	1,863	15	382	4	11	1	.....	9	1
Rincon	1,085	933	14	135	3	9	.....	.....	8	1
San Sebastian	2,993	2,370	26	586	11	53	9	1	43	.....
Arecibo	25,195	19,547	238	5,233	177	887	191	8	658	30
Arecibo	5,514	4,021	72	1,346	75	238	34	2	189	13
Barceloneta	1,139	797	15	323	4	35	6	2	26	1
Camuy	1,941	1,547	8	364	22	79	45	1	29	4
Ciales	2,707	2,199	15	484	9	111	6	.....	104	1
Hatillo	1,681	1,304	15	357	5	74	41	1	32	.....
Manati	1,626	1,255	24	321	26	87	8	.....	73	6
Morovis	1,724	1,358	20	339	7	29	1	.....	27	1
Quebradillas	1,338	986	16	330	6	28	15	.....	12	1
Utuado	7,525	6,080	53	1,369	23	206	35	2	166	3
Bayamon	14,645	9,440	221	4,487	497	1,862	148	17	1,567	130
Bayamon	1,981	1,419	22	509	31	175	19	.....	146	10
Carolina	910	652	16	232	10	68	5	2	59	2
Corozal	1,283	1,000	20	261	2	40	.....	.....	39	1
Dorado	218	121	2	89	6	21	7	.....	12	2
Loiza	1,087	825	16	226	20	43	5	.....	33	5
Naranjito	1,200	995	18	180	7	22	.....	1	19	2
Rio Grande	987	692	15	261	19	44	4	.....	38	2
Rio Piedras	1,014	639	11	333	31	129	9	.....	110	10
San Juan	2,513	588	63	1,552	310	1,177	77	14	998	88
Toa Alta	990	747	11	224	8	17	3	.....	14	.....
Toa Baja	200	95	2	99	4	30	1	.....	29	.....
Trujillo Alto	574	402	7	146	19	22	.....	.....	20	2
Vega Alta	506	364	6	128	8	12	3	.....	7	2
Vega Baja	1,182	901	12	247	22	62	15	.....	43	4
Guayama	11,508	7,844	123	3,338	203	481	26	4	427	24
Aguas Buenas	653	469	7	165	12	23	1	.....	21	1
Arroyo	283	162	3	104	14	29	.....	1	26	2
Caguas	1,857	1,128	33	673	23	103	10	1	88	4
Cayey	1,899	1,225	21	611	22	78	4	.....	68	6
Cidra	1,330	1,035	10	285	.....	29	1	.....	27	1
Comerio	1,015	788	9	215	3	19	1	.....	18	.....
Guayama	1,347	864	13	398	72	79	3	.....	70	6
Gurabo	527	319	6	189	13	20	3	.....	16	1
Juncos	1,125	815	11	290	9	43	1	2	40	.....
Salinas	487	332	3	130	22	19	1	.....	18	.....
San Lorenzo	985	687	7	278	13	39	1	.....	35	3

classified by place of birth, race, and literacy.

DEPARTMENTS.

Whites born in other countries.					Colored.				
Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
2,104	158	11	1,519	416	73,010	60,434	1,094	11,315	167
106	11	.....	76	19	2,685	2,146	36	498	5
136	16	1	85	34	7,741	6,762	103	870	6
703	23	2	542	136	15,946	12,643	412	2,848	43
103	9	.....	61	33	10,506	9,217	113	1,170	6
123	31	1	58	33	9,597	8,357	104	1,125	11
270	24	2	165	79	9,312	7,344	108	1,809	51
663	44	5	582	82	17,223	13,965	218	2,995	45

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Whites born in other countries.					Colored.				
Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
106	11	.....	76	19	2,685	2,146	36	498	5
5	.....	.....	5	.....	297	248	1	48	.....
55	1	.....	40	14	795	567	21	204	3
5	4	.....	1	.....	357	302	3	51	1
31	4	.....	22	5	480	407	2	71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	200	3	46	1
7	.....	.....	7	.....	171	157	1	13	.....
3	2	.....	1	.....	335	265	5	65	.....
136	16	1	85	34	7,741	6,762	103	870	6
54	5	1	30	18	2,372	2,031	31	310	.....
5	1	.....	4	.....	871	763	15	91	2
7	1	.....	3	3	190	161	5	23	1
4	.....	.....	4	.....	808	750	4	54	.....
3	.....	.....	3	.....	351	320	3	28	.....
11	1	.....	3	7	1,189	1,023	24	141	1
3	2	.....	1	.....	403	363	.....	40	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	148	123	1	24	.....
47	6	.....	35	6	1,409	1,228	20	159	2
703	23	2	542	136	15,946	12,643	412	2,848	43
31	2	.....	20	9	1,970	1,666	34	266	4
4	.....	.....	3	1	1,381	1,222	29	129	1
4	.....	.....	4	.....	699	636	9	53	1
2	.....	.....	2	.....	550	497	4	48	1
3	.....	.....	2	1	1,379	1,176	36	166	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	288	1	23	.....
9	2	.....	6	1	1,330	1,151	17	161	1
29	.....	.....	25	4	1,624	1,429	25	169	1
609	17	2	471	119	3,593	1,771	218	1,573	31
3	2	.....	1	.....	517	476	4	37	.....
3	.....	.....	3	.....	594	489	21	83	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	396	2	28	.....
3	.....	.....	2	1	728	663	8	56	1
3	.....	.....	3	.....	843	783	4	56	.....
103	9	.....	61	33	10,506	9,217	113	1,170	6
3	1	.....	2	.....	812	749	9	54	.....
6	.....	.....	4	2	656	510	13	132	1
14	.....	.....	13	1	2,040	1,824	24	192	.....
22	5	.....	11	6	1,106	942	13	150	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	211	195	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	528	.....	43	.....
21	.....	.....	16	5	1,249	987	26	234	2
2	1	.....	1	.....	1,203	1,075	12	115	1
2	.....	.....	1	1	535	478	3	53	1
28	1	.....	10	17	724	613	7	104	.....
4	.....	.....	3	1	1,399	1,316	6	77	.....

TABLE XII.—*Males 21 years of age and over,*

SUMMARY BY

District.	Whites born in Porto Rico.					Whites born in Spain.				
	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
Humacao	8,328	5,841	80	2,187	220	287	14	1	228	44
Fajardo	1,951	1,361	13	546	31	52	2	1	42	7
Humacao	1,236	729	10	383	114	89	2	.....	58	29
Maunabo	404	261	3	133	7	11	.....	.....	9	2
Naguabo	1,264	1,020	8	207	29	24	1	.....	21	2
Patillas	1,095	851	13	226	5	19	.....	.....	18	1
Piedras	815	587	10	211	7	21	1	.....	20	.....
Vieques	572	352	12	204	4	40	7	.....	32	1
Yabucoa	991	680	11	277	23	31	1	.....	28	2
Mayaguez	17,611	11,432	174	5,307	698	697	79	1	524	93
Añasco	2,239	1,719	17	385	118	39	3	.....	22	14
Cabo Rojo	2,670	1,766	36	831	37	27	6	.....	19	2
Hormigueros	454	317	6	129	2	15	2	.....	10	3
Lajas	1,447	1,025	13	392	17	17	1	.....	14	2
Marias	1,884	1,406	5	437	36	65	5	.....	52	8
Maricao	1,257	956	1	284	16	69	4	.....	61	4
Mayaguez	4,932	2,702	68	1,826	336	403	48	1	307	47
Sabana Grande	725	361	9	305	50	12	4	.....	6	2
San German	2,003	1,180	19	718	86	50	6	.....	33	11
Ponce	25,511	16,981	311	7,768	451	1,036	122	5	851	58
Adjuntas	3,090	2,394	20	659	17	140	4	.....	123	13
Aibonito	1,211	841	9	356	5	46	2	.....	43	1
Barranquitas	1,152	823	17	304	8	12	2	.....	9	1
Barros	2,152	1,648	39	431	34	21	5	.....	14	2
Coamo	1,517	928	14	533	42	26	5	.....	18	3
Guayanilla	711	442	10	244	15	25	1	2	22	.....
Juana Diaz	3,640	2,696	33	858	53	65	8	.....	53	4
Peñuelas	1,446	1,015	9	379	43	22	2	.....	13	7
Ponce	7,322	4,021	115	3,010	176	564	83	2	453	26
Santa Isabel	390	193	16	161	20	16	2	.....	14	.....
Yauco	2,880	1,980	29	833	38	99	8	1	89	1

Classified by place of birth, race, and literacy—Continued.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Whites born in other countries.					Colored.				
Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.
123	31	1	58	33	9,597	8,357	104	1,125	11
23	6	.....	11	6	1,243	1,058	16	168	1
22	3	.....	4	15	1,703	1,436	18	247	2
7	1	.....	5	1	903	841	5	57	.....
11	3	1	6	1	811	745	4	60	2
9	1	.....	7	1	1,169	1,064	12	93	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	846	770	4	72	.....
47	17	.....	23	7	982	717	32	229	4
3	.....	.....	1	2	1,940	1,726	13	199	2
270	24	2	165	79	9,312	7,344	108	1,809	51
7	.....	.....	2	5	572	465	9	92	6
13	1	.....	10	2	681	560	5	116	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	258	212	2	43	1
11	1	.....	8	2	387	348	1	38	.....
13	1	.....	7	5	491	415	1	75	.....
38	1	.....	35	2	498	436	.....	61	1
145	19	2	81	43	2,599	1,647	62	855	35
14	.....	.....	5	9	1,450	1,234	2	208	6
27	1	.....	15	11	2,376	2,027	26	321	2
663	41	5	532	82	17,223	13,965	218	2,995	45
64	3	.....	59	2	866	787	2	73	4
32	2	1	27	2	577	493	1	83	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	406	.....	28	1
7	.....	.....	7	.....	713	634	11	68	.....
21	1	.....	13	7	1,390	1,143	19	224	4
27	2	.....	25	.....	1,298	1,132	4	161	1
50	7	.....	37	6	2,138	1,892	20	222	4
23	1	.....	13	9	959	828	3	119	9
325	22	3	251	49	5,402	3,761	122	1,498	21
8	.....	.....	4	4	684	562	12	109	1
106	6	1	96	3	2,761	2,327	24	410	.....

TABLE XIII.—*Conjugal condition.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Aguadilla	99,645	68,257	20,674	5,385	5,286	43
Arecibo	162,308	111,162	31,027	11,840	8,249	30
Bayamon	160,046	114,476	24,346	13,989	7,204	31
Guayama	111,986	78,285	17,031	11,608	5,054	8
Humacao	88,501	61,739	11,962	10,908	3,825	67
Mayaguez	127,566	87,294	22,573	10,428	7,180	91
Ponce	203,191	142,864	30,957	20,083	9,254	33
Porto Rico	953,243	664,077	158,570	84,241	46,052	303

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Aguada	10,581	7,060	2,418	474	622	7
Aguadilla	17,830	12,157	3,566	1,189	916	2
Isabela	14,888	10,465	2,893	850	678	2
Lares	20,883	14,369	4,067	1,381	1,051	15
Moca	12,410	8,391	2,864	453	702	.....
Rincon	6,641	4,613	1,425	250	353	.....
San Sebastian	16,412	11,202	3,441	788	964	17
The department	99,645	68,257	20,674	5,385	5,286	43

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	36,910	25,695	5,671	3,729	1,810	5
Barceloneta	9,357	6,415	1,755	737	448	2
Camuy	10,887	7,575	2,412	324	576	.....
Ciales	18,115	12,412	3,435	1,334	931	3
Hatillo	10,449	7,289	2,165	526	469	.....
Manati	13,989	9,599	2,407	1,273	709	1
Morovis	11,309	7,812	2,444	494	558	1
Quebradillas	7,432	4,962	1,879	162	429	.....
Utuado	43,860	29,403	8,859	3,261	2,319	18
The department	162,308	111,162	31,027	11,840	8,249	30

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	19,940	13,912	3,091	1,945	983	9
Carolina	11,965	8,643	1,601	1,330	385	6
Corozal	11,508	8,117	2,541	284	566	.....
Dorado	3,804	2,672	471	483	178	.....
Loiza	12,522	9,050	1,657	1,434	380	1
Naranjito	8,101	5,854	1,577	284	375	11
Rio Grande	12,365	9,207	1,669	1,072	416	1
Rio Piedras	13,760	9,675	1,950	1,499	635	1
San Juan	32,048	22,847	4,594	2,801	1,804	2
Toa Alta	7,908	5,777	1,258	487	386	.....
Toa Baja	4,030	2,939	485	471	135	.....
Trujillo Alto	5,683	4,128	945	410	200	.....
Vega Alta	6,107	4,332	920	576	279	.....
Vega Baja	10,305	7,323	1,587	913	482	.....
The department	160,046	114,476	24,346	13,989	7,204	31

TABLE XIII.—*Conjugal condition*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Aguas Buenas	7,977	5,654	1,429	511	383	.....
Arroyo	4,867	3,445	614	623	185	.....
Caguas	19,857	13,874	3,096	1,830	1,053	4
Cayey	14,442	9,918	2,002	1,816	706	.....
Cidra	7,552	5,170	1,425	518	437	2
Comerio	8,249	5,841	1,341	720	346	1
Guayama	12,749	8,709	1,452	2,125	463	.....
Gurabo	8,700	6,171	1,407	770	352	.....
Juncos	8,429	5,879	1,172	984	393	1
Salinas	5,731	4,025	720	860	126	.....
San Lorenzo	13,433	9,599	2,373	851	610	.....
The department	111,986	78,285	17,031	11,608	5,054	8

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	16,782	11,982	2,235	1,848	716	1
Humacao	14,313	9,862	1,789	1,964	673	25
Maunabo	6,221	4,301	804	834	281	1
Naguabo	10,873	7,756	1,769	841	487	20
Patillas	11,163	7,731	1,436	1,544	451	1
Piedras	8,602	6,079	1,309	848	366	.....
Vieques	6,642	4,539	688	1,185	230	.....
Yabucoa	13,905	9,489	1,932	1,844	621	19
The department	88,501	61,739	11,962	10,908	3,825	67

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Afiasco	13,311	8,949	2,377	1,205	778	2
Cabo Rojo	16,154	11,166	2,849	1,225	913	1
Hormigueros	3,215	2,155	578	270	211	1
Lajas	8,789	6,234	1,630	491	433	1
Las Marias	11,279	7,655	1,885	1,213	520	6
Maricao	8,312	5,631	1,333	949	399	.....
Mayaguez	35,700	24,383	5,393	3,781	2,098	45
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*10,561*	*2,222*	*1,410*	*992*	*2*
Sabana Grande	10,560	7,280	2,360	373	521	26
San German	20,246	13,841	4,168	921	1,307	9
The department	127,566	87,294	22,573	10,428	7,180	91

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	19,484	13,569	3,535	1,310	1,061	9
Aibonito	8,596	6,158	1,534	516	383	5
Barranquitas	8,103	5,597	1,933	170	402	1
Barros	14,845	10,369	3,154	669	652	1
Coamo	15,144	10,741	2,472	1,325	601	5
Guayanilla	9,540	6,506	1,337	1,288	409	.....
Juana Diaz	27,896	19,687	3,288	3,957	961	3
Peñuelas	12,129	8,535	1,816	1,269	509	.....
Ponce	55,477	39,725	7,159	5,842	2,745	6
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*19,986*	*3,918*	*2,427*	*1,615*	*6*
Santa Isabel	4,858	3,371	665	641	180	1
Yauco	27,119	18,606	4,064	3,096	1,351	2
The department	203,191	142,864	30,957	20,083	9,254	33

TABLE XIV.—*Conjugal condition, by race, sex, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Race, sex, and nativity.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	953,243	664,077	158,570	84,241	46,052	303
Males	472,261	339,316	78,689	42,071	12,023	162
Females	480,982	324,761	79,881	42,170	34,029	141
Native white	578,009	396,654	110,208	40,593	30,355	199
Males	285,303	204,090	53,089	20,250	7,773	101
Females	292,706	192,564	57,119	20,343	22,582	98
Foreign white	11,417	5,119	4,540	807	941	10
Males	8,892	4,115	3,534	762	472	9
Females	2,525	1,004	1,006	45	469	1
Colored	363,817	262,304	43,822	42,841	14,756	94
Males	178,066	131,111	22,066	21,059	3,778	52
Females	185,751	131,193	21,756	21,782	10,978	42

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

All classes	99,645	68,257	20,674	5,385	5,286	43
Males	49,224	34,799	10,295	2,689	1,415	26
Females	50,421	33,458	10,379	2,696	3,871	17
Native white	84,563	57,325	18,423	4,091	4,682	42
Males	41,776	29,464	9,011	2,038	1,238	25
Females	42,787	27,861	9,412	2,053	3,444	17
Foreign white	735	295	343	38	59	.....
Males	587	248	272	34	33	.....
Females	148	47	71	4	26	.....
Colored	14,347	10,637	1,908	1,256	545	1
Males	6,861	5,087	1,012	617	144	1
Females	7,486	5,550	896	639	401	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

All classes	162,308	111,162	31,027	11,840	8,249	30
Males	80,901	57,446	15,335	5,922	2,185	13
Females	81,407	53,716	15,692	5,918	6,064	17
Native white	123,601	84,395	25,035	7,746	6,405	20
Males	61,254	43,762	12,050	3,780	1,654	8
Females	62,347	40,633	12,985	3,966	4,751	12
Foreign white	1,458	559	678	86	134	1
Males	1,121	453	516	82	69	1
Females	337	106	162	4	65	.....
Colored	37,249	26,208	5,314	4,008	1,710	9
Males	18,526	13,231	2,769	2,060	462	4
Females	18,723	12,977	2,545	1,948	1,248	5

TABLE XIV.—*Conjugal condition, by race, sex, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Race, sex, and nativity.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	160,046	114,476	24,346	13,989	7,204	31
Males	78,229	57,503	12,087	6,969	1,652	18
Females	81,817	56,973	12,259	7,020	5,552	13
Native white	74,210	52,155	13,806	4,491	3,734	24
Males	35,901	26,338	6,511	2,210	828	14
Females	38,309	25,817	7,295	2,281	2,906	10
Foreign white	4,018	2,107	1,429	235	245	2
Males	3,097	1,693	1,075	226	101	2
Females	921	414	354	9	144	.....
Colored	81,818	60,214	9,111	9,263	3,225	5
Males	39,231	29,472	4,501	4,533	723	2
Females	42,587	30,742	4,610	4,730	2,502	3

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

All classes	111,986	78,285	17,031	11,608	5,054	8
Males	55,216	39,651	8,436	5,795	1,331	3
Females	56,770	38,634	8,595	5,813	3,723	5
Native white	56,041	38,517	9,867	4,832	2,821	4
Males	27,619	19,648	4,760	2,474	736	1
Females	28,422	18,869	5,107	2,358	2,085	3
Foreign white	764	286	342	63	72	1
Males	653	249	297	58	48	1
Females	111	37	45	5	24	.....
Colored	55,181	39,482	6,822	6,713	2,161	3
Males	26,944	19,754	3,379	3,263	547	1
Females	28,237	19,728	3,443	3,450	1,614	2

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

All classes	88,501	61,739	11,962	10,908	3,825	67
Males	43,984	31,587	5,939	5,446	976	36
Females	44,517	30,152	6,023	5,462	2,849	31
Native white	40,246	27,647	6,661	3,846	2,058	34
Males	19,846	14,184	3,200	1,942	502	18
Females	20,400	13,463	3,461	1,904	1,556	16
Foreign white	559	207	221	63	68	.....
Males	449	169	185	56	39	.....
Females	110	38	36	7	29	.....
Colored	47,696	33,885	5,080	6,999	1,699	33
Males	23,689	17,234	2,554	3,448	435	18
Females	24,007	16,651	2,526	3,551	1,264	15

TABLE XIV.—*Conjugal condition, by race, sex, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Race, sex, and nativity.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	127,566	87,294	22,573	10,428	7,180	91
Males	62,750	44,484	11,190	5,206	1,826	44
Females	64,816	42,810	11,383	5,222	5,354	47
Native white	80,564	54,172	15,613	5,938	4,787	54
Males	39,625	27,943	7,553	2,929	1,176	24
Females	40,939	26,229	8,060	3,009	3,611	30
Foreign white	1,480	612	601	125	141	1
Males	1,099	454	460	117	68	.....
Females	381	158	141	8	73	1
Colored	45,522	32,510	6,359	4,365	2,252	36
Males	22,026	16,087	3,177	2,160	582	20
Females	23,496	16,423	3,182	2,205	1,670	16

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

All classes	203,191	142,864	30,957	20,083	9,254	33
Males	101,957	73,846	15,407	10,044	2,638	22
Females	101,234	69,018	15,550	10,039	6,616	11
Native white	118,784	82,443	20,803	9,649	5,868	21
Males	59,282	42,751	10,004	4,877	1,639	11
Females	59,502	39,692	10,799	4,772	4,229	10
Foreign white	2,403	1,053	926	197	222	5
Males	1,886	849	729	189	114	5
Females	517	204	197	8	108	.....
Colored	82,004	59,368	9,228	10,237	3,164	7
Males	40,789	30,246	4,674	4,978	885	6
Females	41,215	29,122	4,554	5,259	2,279	1

CITY OF MAYAGUEZ.

All classes	15,187	10,561	2,222	1,410	992	2
Males	6,765	4,806	1,089	702	168	.....
Females	8,422	5,755	1,133	708	824	2
Native white	8,334	5,713	1,396	609	616	.....
Males	3,773	2,750	631	299	93	.....
Females	4,561	2,963	765	310	523	.....
Foreign white	754	349	284	57	63	1
Males	521	244	201	50	26	.....
Females	233	105	83	7	37	1
Colored	6,099	4,499	542	744	313	1
Males	2,471	1,812	257	353	49	.....
Females	3,628	2,687	285	391	264	1

TABLE XIV.—*Conjugal condition, by race, sex, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE.

Race, sex, and nativity.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	27,952	19,986	3,918	2,427	1,615	6
Males	13,197	9,674	1,966	1,212	339	6
Females	14,755	10,312	1,952	1,215	1,276	.....
Native white	14,268	10,060	2,305	957	946	.....
Males	6,764	5,049	1,065	482	168	.....
Females	7,504	5,011	1,240	475	778	.....
Foreign white	1,182	540	451	62	125	4
Males	847	397	335	56	55	4
Females	335	143	116	6	70	.....
Colored	12,502	9,386	1,162	1,408	544	2
Males	5,586	4,228	566	674	116	2
Females	6,916	5,158	596	734	428	.....

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

All classes	32,048	22,847	4,594	2,801	1,804	2
Males	15,100	11,088	2,313	1,397	301	1
Females	16,948	11,759	2,281	1,404	1,503	1
Native white	12,391	8,820	2,095	676	799	1
Males	5,541	4,222	902	308	109	.....
Females	6,850	4,598	1,193	368	690	1
Foreign white	2,872	1,612	956	147	156	1
Males	2,190	1,290	699	139	61	1
Females	682	322	257	8	95	.....
Colored	16,785	12,415	1,543	1,978	849	.....
Males	7,369	5,576	712	950	131	.....
Females	9,416	6,839	831	1,028	718	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	953,243	664,077	158,570	84,241	46,052	303
Under 15 years	418,302	418,008	43	101	21	129
15 to 17 years	54,494	52,785	816	837	31	25
18 and 19 years	38,654	34,043	2,343	2,195	59	14
20 years	29,740	22,898	3,232	3,458	140	12
21 to 24 years	58,735	37,858	11,568	8,807	478	24
25 to 29 years	84,265	36,576	26,677	19,157	1,834	21
30 to 34 years	64,317	19,758	25,935	15,706	2,900	18
35 to 44 years	91,802	20,978	41,215	20,690	8,897	22
45 to 54 years	59,268	11,505	26,717	9,014	12,013	19
55 to 64 years	33,716	5,936	13,808	3,220	10,742	10
65 years and over	19,950	3,732	6,216	1,056	8,937	9

MALES.

Total	472,261	339,316	78,689	42,071	12,023	162
Under 15 years	214,806	214,709	9	11	12	65
15 to 17 years	24,806	24,661	34	86	13	12
18 and 19 years	18,113	17,551	190	354	8	10
20 years	13,465	12,171	467	784	33	10
21 to 24 years	28,199	21,780	3,177	3,123	107	12
25 to 29 years	39,469	20,158	10,470	8,354	473	14
30 to 34 years	31,365	10,119	12,593	7,893	749	11
35 to 44 years	46,430	10,040	22,084	12,110	2,188	8
45 to 54 years	29,578	4,807	15,788	6,075	2,896	12
55 to 64 years	16,758	2,123	9,277	2,417	2,936	5
65 years and over	9,272	1,197	4,600	864	2,608	3

FEMALES.

Total	480,982	324,761	79,881	42,170	34,029	141
Under 15 years	203,496	203,299	34	90	9	64
15 to 17 years	29,688	28,124	782	751	18	13
18 and 19 years	20,541	16,492	2,153	1,841	51	4
20 years	16,275	10,727	2,765	2,674	107	2
21 to 24 years	30,536	16,078	8,391	5,684	371	12
25 to 29 years	44,796	16,418	16,207	10,803	1,361	7
30 to 34 years	32,952	9,639	13,342	7,813	2,151	7
35 to 44 years	45,372	10,938	19,131	8,580	6,709	14
45 to 54 years	29,690	6,698	10,929	2,939	9,117	7
55 to 64 years	16,958	3,813	4,531	803	7,806	5
65 years and over	10,678	2,535	1,616	192	6,329	6

CITY OF PONCE—WEST HALF.

CITY OF PONCE—EAST HALF.

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	578,009	396,654	110,208	40,593	30,355	199
Under 15 years	255,577	255,377	31	57	9	103
15 to 17 years	33,290	32,266	557	440	15	12
18 and 19 years	23,510	20,648	1,676	1,144	35	7
20 years	17,947	13,693	2,338	1,812	101	3
21 to 24 years	36,036	22,812	8,494	4,385	330	15
25 to 29 years	50,909	20,891	19,250	9,460	1,294	14
30 to 34 years	39,317	10,728	18,629	7,922	2,029	9
35 to 44 years	55,047	10,742	28,656	9,721	5,914	14
45 to 54 years	34,724	5,366	17,611	3,985	7,749	13
55 to 64 years	19,907	2,634	8,949	1,268	7,052	4
65 years and over	11,745	1,497	4,017	399	5,827	5

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	285,303	204,090	53,089	20,250	7,773	101
Under 15 years	131,168	131,098	6	5	5	54
15 to 17 years	14,960	14,886	21	40	6	7
18 and 19 years	10,902	10,587	124	181	6	4
20 years	7,975	7,286	293	371	23	2
21 to 24 years	17,239	13,412	2,235	1,500	87	5
25 to 29 years	23,726	11,825	7,414	4,137	341	9
30 to 34 years	19,155	5,723	8,841	4,068	519	4
35 to 44 years	27,790	5,427	15,039	5,871	1,448	5
45 to 54 years	17,252	2,372	10,281	2,769	1,822	8
55 to 64 years	9,753	993	5,904	982	1,872	2
65 years and over	5,383	481	2,931	326	1,644	1

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	292,706	192,564	57,119	20,343	22,582	98
Under 15 years	124,409	124,279	25	52	4	49
15 to 17 years	18,330	17,380	536	400	9	5
18 and 19 years	12,608	10,061	1,552	963	29	3
20 years	9,972	6,407	2,045	1,441	78	1
21 to 24 years	18,797	9,400	6,259	2,885	243	10
25 to 29 years	27,183	9,066	11,836	5,323	953	5
30 to 34 years	20,162	5,005	9,788	3,854	1,510	5
35 to 44 years	27,257	5,315	13,617	3,850	4,466	9
45 to 54 years	17,472	2,994	7,330	1,216	5,927	5
55 to 64 years	10,154	1,641	3,045	286	5,180	2
65 years and over	6,362	1,016	1,086	73	4,183	4

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	11,417	5,119	4,540	807	941	10
Under 15 years	651	651	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	343	336	6	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	410	383	26	1	.....	.....
20 years	239	210	20	8	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,022	823	149	47	3	.....
25 to 29 years	1,547	942	473	111	19	2
30 to 34 years	1,411	613	629	134	34	1
35 to 44 years	2,535	653	1,497	242	141	2
45 to 54 years	1,728	309	1,035	156	226	2
55 to 64 years	918	124	486	74	233	1
65 years and over	613	75	219	33	284	2

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	8,892	4,115	3,534	762	472	9
Under 15 years	344	344	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	271	269	1	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	326	323	2	1	.....	.....
20 years	188	177	4	7	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	825	724	56	44	1	.....
25 to 29 years	1,252	848	294	102	6	2
30 to 34 years	1,142	538	460	124	19	1
35 to 44 years	2,047	519	1,219	231	76	2
45 to 54 years	1,372	231	878	148	113	2
55 to 64 years	701	89	423	71	117	1
65 years and over	424	53	197	33	140	1

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	2,525	1,004	1,006	45	469	1
Under 15 years	307	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	72	67	5	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	84	60	24	.....	.....	.....
20 years	51	33	16	1	1	.....
21 to 24 years	197	99	93	3	2	.....
25 to 29 years	295	94	179	9	13	.....
30 to 34 years	269	75	169	10	15	.....
35 to 44 years	488	134	278	11	65	.....
45 to 54 years	356	78	157	8	113	.....
55 to 64 years	217	35	63	3	116	.....
65 years and over	189	22	22	.....	144	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	363,817	262,304	43,822	42,841	14,756	94
Under 15 years	162,074	161,980	12	44	12	26
15 to 17 years	20,861	20,183	253	396	16	13
18 and 19 years	14,734	13,012	641	1,050	24	7
20 years	11,554	8,995	874	1,638	38	9
21 to 24 years	21,677	14,223	2,925	4,375	145	9
25 to 29 years	31,809	14,743	6,954	9,586	521	5
30 to 34 years	23,589	8,417	6,677	7,650	837	8
35 to 44 years	34,220	9,583	11,062	10,727	2,842	6
45 to 54 years	22,816	5,830	8,071	4,873	4,038	4
55 to 64 years	12,891	3,178	4,373	1,878	3,457	5
65 years and over	7,592	2,160	1,980	624	2,826	2

COLORED MALES.

Total	178,066	131,111	22,066	21,059	3,778	52
Under 15 years	83,294	83,267	3	6	7	11
15 to 17 years	9,575	9,506	12	45	7	5
18 and 19 years	6,885	6,641	64	172	2	6
20 years	5,302	4,708	170	406	10	8
21 to 24 years	10,135	7,644	886	1,579	19	7
25 to 29 years	14,491	7,485	2,762	4,115	126	3
30 to 34 years	11,068	3,858	3,292	3,701	211	6
35 to 44 years	16,593	4,094	5,826	6,008	664	1
45 to 54 years	10,954	2,204	4,629	3,158	961	2
55 to 64 years	6,304	1,041	2,950	1,364	947	2
65 years and over	3,465	663	1,472	505	824	1

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	185,751	131,193	21,756	21,782	10,978	42
Under 15 years	78,780	78,713	9	38	5	15
15 to 17 years	11,286	10,677	241	351	9	8
18 and 19 years	7,849	6,371	577	878	22	1
20 years	6,252	4,287	704	1,232	28	1
21 to 24 years	11,542	6,579	2,039	2,796	126	2
25 to 29 years	17,318	7,258	4,192	5,471	395	2
30 to 34 years	12,521	4,559	3,385	3,949	626	2
35 to 44 years	17,627	5,489	5,236	4,719	2,178	5
45 to 54 years	11,862	3,626	3,442	1,715	3,077	2
55 to 64 years	6,587	2,137	1,423	514	2,510	3
65 years and over	4,127	1,497	508	119	2,002	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	99,645	68,257	20,674	5,385	5,286	43
Under 15 years	44,275	44,245	4	1	4	21
15 to 17 years	5,662	5,521	97	39	1	4
18 and 19 years	3,910	3,520	278	108	2	2
20 years	3,045	2,433	424	162	26	.....
21 to 24 years	5,848	3,788	1,502	507	46	5
25 to 29 years	8,424	3,378	3,630	1,196	217	3
30 to 34 years	6,795	1,815	3,504	1,101	371	4
35 to 44 years	9,572	1,804	5,406	1,359	1,001	2
45 to 54 years	6,211	937	3,358	605	1,309	2
55 to 64 years	3,679	514	1,718	223	1,224	.....
65 years and over	2,224	302	753	84	1,085	.....

MALES.

Total	49,224	34,799	10,295	2,689	1,415	26
Under 15 years	22,758	22,744	1	.....	1	12
15 to 17 years	2,611	2,600	6	3	.....	2
18 and 19 years	1,808	1,766	30	10	.....	2
20 years	1,347	1,276	49	20	2	.....
21 to 24 years	2,789	2,197	410	167	12	3
25 to 29 years	3,786	1,860	1,376	478	69	3
30 to 34 years	3,309	925	1,731	542	110	1
35 to 44 years	4,846	844	2,914	833	253	2
45 to 54 years	3,096	336	2,062	403	294	1
55 to 64 years	1,823	159	1,155	162	347	.....
65 years and over	1,051	92	561	71	327	.....

FEMALES.

Total	50,421	33,458	10,379	2,696	3,871	17
Under 15 years	21,517	21,501	3	1	3	9
15 to 17 years	3,051	2,921	91	36	1	2
18 and 19 years	2,102	1,754	248	98	2	.....
20 years	1,698	1,157	375	142	24	.....
21 to 24 years	3,059	1,591	1,092	340	34	2
25 to 29 years	4,638	1,518	2,254	718	148	.....
30 to 34 years	3,486	890	1,773	559	261	3
35 to 44 years	4,726	960	2,492	526	748	.....
45 to 54 years	3,115	601	1,296	202	1,015	1
55 to 64 years	1,856	355	563	61	877	.....
65 years and over	1,173	210	192	13	758	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	84,563	57,325	18,423	4,091	4,682	42
Under 15 years	37,694	37,666	4	1	2	21
15 to 17 years	4,720	4,592	91	32	1	4
18 and 19 years	3,240	2,906	243	87	2	2
20 years	2,594	2,051	391	127	25	.....
21 to 24 years	4,897	3,100	1,356	395	42	4
25 to 29 years	7,171	2,775	3,278	927	188	3
30 to 34 years	5,890	1,494	3,185	860	347	4
35 to 44 years	8,205	1,432	4,844	1,030	897	2
45 to 54 years	5,255	730	2,937	433	1,153	2
55 to 64 years	3,063	374	1,462	144	1,083	.....
65 years and over	1,834	205	632	55	942	.....

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	41,776	29,464	9,011	2,038	1,238	25
Under 15 years	19,490	19,477	1	.....	.....	12
15 to 17 years	2,145	2,137	5	1	.....	2
18 and 19 years	1,501	1,463	26	10	.....	2
20 years	1,143	1,082	45	14	2	.....
21 to 24 years	2,316	1,819	360	123	12	2
25 to 29 years	3,205	1,541	1,226	374	61	3
30 to 34 years	2,859	774	1,551	427	106	1
35 to 44 years	4,144	706	2,566	642	228	2
45 to 54 years	2,622	277	1,789	293	262	1
55 to 64 years	1,510	124	980	109	297	.....
65 years and over	841	64	462	45	270	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	42,787	27,861	9,412	2,053	3,444	17
Under 15 years	18,204	18,189	3	1	2	9
15 to 17 years	2,575	2,455	86	31	1	2
18 and 19 years	1,739	1,443	217	77	2	.....
20 years	1,451	969	346	113	23	.....
21 to 24 years	2,581	1,281	996	272	30	2
25 to 29 years	3,966	1,234	2,052	553	127	.....
30 to 34 years	3,031	720	1,634	433	241	3
35 to 44 years	4,061	726	2,278	388	669	.....
45 to 54 years	2,633	453	1,148	140	891	1
55 to 64 years	1,553	250	482	35	786	.....
65 years and over	993	141	170	10	672	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	735	295	343	38	59	.....
Under 15 years	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	26	22	4	.....	.....	.....
20 years	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	70	60	10	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	115	66	47	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	77	32	37	7	1	.....
35 to 44 years	165	31	110	12	12	.....
45 to 54 years	99	8	76	9	6	.....
55 to 64 years	67	6	43	4	14	.....
65 years and over	47	1	16	5	25	.....

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	587	248	272	34	33	.....
Under 15 years	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	50	48	2	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	91	62	27	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	67	28	32	6	1	.....
35 to 44 years	142	28	97	10	7	.....
45 to 54 years	83	7	66	8	2	.....
55 to 64 years	49	5	34	4	6	.....
65 years and over	36	1	14	5	16	.....

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	148	47	71	4	26	.....
Under 15 years	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
20 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	20	12	8	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	24	4	20	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	10	4	5	1	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	23	3	13	2	5	.....
45 to 54 years	16	1	10	1	4	.....
55 to 64 years	18	1	9	.....	8	.....
65 years and over	11	.....	2	.....	9	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	14,347	10,637	1,908	1,256	545	1
Under 15 years	6,547	6,545	.....	.....	2	.....
15 to 17 years	924	911	6	7	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	644	592	31	21	.....	.....
20 years	434	365	33	35	1	.....
21 to 24 years	881	628	136	112	4	1
25 to 29 years	1,138	537	305	268	28	.....
30 to 34 years	828	289	282	234	23	.....
35 to 44 years	1,202	341	452	317	92	.....
45 to 54 years	857	199	345	163	150	.....
55 to 64 years	549	134	213	75	127	.....
65 years and over	343	96	105	24	118	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	6,861	5,087	1,012	617	144	1
Under 15 years	3,250	3,249	.....	.....	1	.....
15 to 17 years	451	448	1	2	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	286	282	4	.....	.....	.....
20 years	189	179	4	6	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	423	330	48	44	.....	1
25 to 29 years	490	257	123	103	7	.....
30 to 34 years	383	123	148	109	3	.....
35 to 44 years	560	110	251	181	18	.....
45 to 54 years	391	52	207	102	30	.....
55 to 64 years	264	30	141	49	44	.....
65 years and over	174	27	85	21	41	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	7,486	5,550	896	639	401	.....
Under 15 years	3,297	3,296	.....	.....	1	.....
15 to 17 years	473	463	5	5	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	358	310	27	21	.....	.....
20 years	245	186	29	29	1	.....
21 to 24 years	458	298	88	68	4	.....
25 to 29 years	648	280	182	165	21	.....
30 to 34 years	445	166	134	125	20	.....
35 to 44 years	642	231	201	136	74	.....
45 to 54 years	466	147	138	61	120	.....
55 to 64 years	285	104	72	26	83	.....
65 years and over	169	69	20	3	77	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	162,308	111,162	31,027	11,840	8,249	30
Under 15 years	72,981	72,958	9	5	6	3
15 to 17 years	9,220	8,946	151	114	8	1
18 and 19 years	6,474	5,700	448	311	15	.....
20 years	5,285	4,075	639	543	25	3
21 to 24 years	9,602	6,005	2,214	1,272	106	5
25 to 29 years	14,374	5,562	5,499	2,888	422	3
30 to 34 years	11,174	2,832	5,410	2,310	618	4
35 to 44 years	15,617	2,703	8,332	2,835	1,745	2
45 to 54 years	9,452	1,345	4,855	1,121	2,126	5
55 to 64 years	5,191	667	2,380	324	1,817	3
65 years and over	2,938	369	1,090	117	1,361	1

MALES.

Total	80,901	57,446	15,335	5,922	2,185	13
Under 15 years	37,489	37,481	2	.....	4	2
15 to 17 years	4,078	4,064	7	4	3	.....
18 and 19 years	2,952	2,892	25	34	1	.....
20 years	2,423	2,237	74	106	4	2
21 to 24 years	4,572	3,573	555	411	31	2
25 to 29 years	6,927	3,379	2,156	1,276	115	1
30 to 34 years	5,575	1,533	2,642	1,222	175	3
35 to 44 years	8,067	1,357	4,528	1,712	470	.....
45 to 54 years	4,802	574	2,914	795	516	3
55 to 64 years	2,609	229	1,634	258	488	.....
65 years and over	1,407	127	798	104	378	.....

FEMALES.

Total	81,407	53,716	15,692	5,918	6,064	17
Under 15 years	35,492	35,477	7	5	2	1
15 to 17 years	5,142	4,882	144	110	5	1
18 and 19 years	3,522	2,808	423	277	14	.....
20 years	2,862	1,838	565	437	21	1
21 to 24 years	5,030	2,432	1,659	861	75	3
25 to 29 years	7,447	2,183	3,343	1,612	307	2
30 to 34 years	5,599	1,299	2,768	1,088	443	1
35 to 44 years	7,550	1,346	3,804	1,123	1,275	2
45 to 54 years	4,650	771	1,941	326	1,610	2
55 to 64 years	2,582	438	746	66	1,329	3
65 years and over	1,531	242	292	13	983	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	123,601	84,395	25,035	7,746	6,405	20
Under 15 years	56,369	56,353	7	4	4	1
15 to 17 years	6,973	6,764	122	80	7	.....
18 and 19 years	4,898	4,304	371	212	11	.....
20 years	4,013	3,056	545	392	19	1
21 to 24 years	7,348	4,535	1,859	860	90	4
25 to 29 years	10,798	4,039	4,528	1,888	340	3
30 to 34 years	8,520	2,008	4,476	1,532	502	2
35 to 44 years	11,729	1,849	6,682	1,838	1,358	2
45 to 54 years	6,972	861	3,799	700	1,608	4
55 to 64 years	3,828	416	1,812	185	1,413	2
65 years and over	2,153	210	834	55	1,053	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	61,254	43,762	12,050	3,780	1,654	8
Under 15 years	28,960	28,955	1	.....	3	1
15 to 17 years	3,046	3,034	6	3	3	.....
18 and 19 years	2,238	2,197	17	23	1	.....
20 years	1,815	1,685	55	72	3	.....
21 to 24 years	3,468	2,718	448	271	29	2
25 to 29 years	5,122	2,481	1,743	803	94	1
30 to 34 years	4,209	1,132	2,139	798	138	2
35 to 44 years	5,981	960	3,551	1,112	358	.....
45 to 54 years	3,532	392	2,260	496	382	2
55 to 64 years	1,897	139	1,229	153	376	.....
65 years and over	986	69	601	49	267	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	62,347	40,633	12,985	3,966	4,751	12
Under 15 years	27,409	27,398	6	4	1	.....
15 to 17 years	3,927	3,730	116	77	4	.....
18 and 19 years	2,660	2,107	354	189	10	.....
20 years	2,198	1,371	490	320	16	1
21 to 24 years	3,880	1,817	1,411	589	61	2
25 to 29 years	5,676	1,558	2,785	1,085	246	2
30 to 34 years	4,311	876	2,337	734	364	.....
35 to 44 years	5,748	889	3,131	726	1,000	2
45 to 54 years	3,440	469	1,539	204	1,226	2
55 to 64 years	1,931	277	583	32	1,037	2
65 years and over	1,167	141	233	6	786	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	1,458	559	678	86	134	1
Under 15 years	48	48	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	34	33	1	...	...	...
18 and 19 years	40	40	...	...	...	...
20 years	35	33	1	1	...	...
21 to 24 years	142	122	12	8	...	...
25 to 29 years	179	112	58	7	2	...
30 to 34 years	147	63	69	11	4	...
35 to 44 years	339	60	232	26	21	...
45 to 54 years	251	28	167	21	34	1
55 to 64 years	131	13	87	5	26	...
65 years and over	112	7	51	7	47	...

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	1,121	453	516	82	69	1
Under 15 years	26	26	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	21	20	1	...	...	...
18 and 19 years	27	27	...	...	...	...
20 years	24	24	...	...	...	...
21 to 24 years	122	108	6	8	...	...
25 to 29 years	141	101	32	7	1	...
30 to 34 years	125	60	54	10	1	...
35 to 44 years	269	53	176	26	14	...
45 to 54 years	186	20	131	19	15	1
55 to 64 years	104	10	73	5	16	...
65 years and over	76	4	43	7	22	...

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	337	106	162	4	65	...
Under 15 years	22	22	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	13	13	...	...	...	...
18 and 19 years	13	13	...	...	...	...
20 years	11	9	1	1	...	...
21 to 24 years	20	14	6	...	...	...
25 to 29 years	38	11	26	...	1	...
30 to 34 years	22	3	15	1	3	...
35 to 44 years	70	7	56	...	7	...
45 to 54 years	65	8	36	2	19	...
55 to 64 years	27	3	14	...	10	...
65 years and over	36	3	8	...	25	...

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	37,249	26,208	5,314	4,008	1,710	9
Under 15 years	16,564	16,557	2	1	2	2
15 to 17 years	2,213	2,149	28	34	1	1
18 and 19 years	1,536	1,356	77	99	4	.....
20 years	1,237	986	93	150	6	2
21 to 24 years	2,112	1,348	343	404	16	1
25 to 29 years	3,397	1,411	913	993	80	.....
30 to 34 years	2,507	761	865	767	112	2
35 to 44 years	3,549	794	1,418	971	366	.....
45 to 54 years	2,229	456	889	400	484	.....
55 to 64 years	1,232	238	481	134	378	1
65 years and over	673	152	205	55	261	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	18,526	13,231	2,769	2,060	462	4
Under 15 years	8,503	8,500	1	.....	1	1
15 to 17 years	1,011	1,010	.....	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	687	668	8	11	.....	.....
20 years	584	528	19	34	1	2
21 to 24 years	982	747	101	132	2	.....
25 to 29 years	1,664	797	381	466	20	.....
30 to 34 years	1,241	341	449	414	36	1
35 to 44 years	1,817	344	801	574	98	.....
45 to 54 years	1,084	162	523	280	119	.....
55 to 64 years	608	80	332	100	96	.....
65 years and over	345	54	154	48	89	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	18,723	12,977	2,545	1,948	1,248	5
Under 15 years	8,061	8,057	1	1	1	1
15 to 17 years	1,202	1,139	28	33	1	1
18 and 19 years	849	688	69	88	4	.....
20 years	653	458	74	116	5	.....
21 to 24 years	1,130	601	242	272	14	1
25 to 29 years	1,733	614	532	527	60	.....
30 to 34 years	1,266	420	416	353	76	1
35 to 44 years	1,732	450	617	397	268	.....
45 to 54 years	1,145	294	366	120	365	.....
55 to 64 years	624	158	149	34	282	1
65 years and over	328	98	51	7	172	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	160,046	114,476	24,346	13,989	7,204	31
Under 15 years	69,765	69,731	9	2	4	19
15 to 17 years	9,310	9,089	127	84	8	2
18 and 19 years	6,490	5,869	300	305	16	.....
20 years	4,653	3,748	427	467	11	.....
21 to 24 years	10,277	7,040	1,709	1,452	76	.....
25 to 29 years	14,370	6,973	4,052	3,070	271	4
30 to 34 years	10,588	3,762	3,846	2,584	395	1
35 to 44 years	15,332	4,086	6,326	3,577	1,343	.....
45 to 54 years	9,749	2,191	4,173	1,554	1,829	2
55 to 64 years	5,908	1,217	2,294	662	1,734	1
65 years and over	3,604	770	1,083	232	1,517	2

MALES.

Total	78,229	57,503	12,087	6,969	1,652	18
Under 15 years	35,516	35,501	1	.....	2	12
15 to 17 years	4,318	4,304	3	7	4	.....
18 and 19 years	3,100	3,028	28	43	1	.....
20 years	2,139	1,948	68	118	5	.....
21 to 24 years	4,825	3,854	469	484	18	.....
25 to 29 years	6,673	3,704	1,586	1,314	67	2
30 to 34 years	5,003	1,830	1,844	1,240	89	.....
35 to 44 years	7,543	1,843	3,344	2,054	302	.....
45 to 54 years	4,749	878	2,447	1,023	399	2
55 to 64 years	2,795	379	1,506	498	411	1
65 years and over	1,568	234	791	188	354	1

FEMALES.

Total	81,817	56,973	12,259	7,020	5,552	13
Under 15 years	34,249	34,230	8	2	2	7
15 to 17 years	4,992	4,785	124	77	4	2
18 and 19 years	3,390	2,841	272	262	15	.....
20 years	2,514	1,800	359	349	6	.....
21 to 24 years	5,452	3,186	1,240	968	58	.....
25 to 29 years	7,697	3,269	2,466	1,756	204	2
30 to 34 years	5,585	1,932	2,002	1,344	306	1
35 to 44 years	7,789	2,243	2,982	1,523	1,041	.....
45 to 54 years	5,000	1,313	1,726	531	1,430	.....
55 to 64 years	3,113	838	788	164	1,323	.....
65 years and over	2,036	536	292	44	1,163	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	74,210	52,155	13,806	4,491	3,734	24
Under 15 years	33,230	33,208	4	1	1	16
15 to 17 years	4,411	4,296	77	35	1	2
18 and 19 years	3,008	2,693	180	131	4	.....
20 years	2,102	1,643	278	177	4	.....
21 to 24 years	4,796	3,174	1,090	484	48	.....
25 to 29 years	6,497	2,853	2,485	986	170	3
30 to 34 years	4,795	1,436	2,277	853	228	1
35 to 44 years	6,779	1,493	3,472	1,120	694	.....
45 to 54 years	4,263	715	2,195	461	891	1
55 to 64 years	2,709	394	1,205	180	930	.....
65 years and over	1,620	250	543	63	763	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	35,901	26,338	6,511	2,210	828	14
Under 15 years	16,931	16,918	1	.....	1	11
15 to 17 years	1,995	1,991	2	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,396	1,366	14	16	.....	.....
20 years	933	843	39	48	3	.....
21 to 24 years	2,227	1,770	284	159	14	.....
25 to 29 years	2,966	1,550	943	431	40	2
30 to 34 years	2,204	714	1,055	387	48	.....
35 to 44 years	3,289	697	1,774	662	156	.....
45 to 54 years	2,026	291	1,236	313	185	1
55 to 64 years	1,254	125	773	142	214	.....
65 years and over	680	73	390	51	166	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	38,309	25,817	7,295	2,281	2,906	10
Under 15 years	16,299	16,290	3	1	.....	5
15 to 17 years	2,416	2,305	75	34	.....	2
18 and 19 years	1,612	1,327	166	115	4	.....
20 years	1,169	800	239	129	1	.....
21 to 24 years	2,569	1,404	806	325	34	.....
25 to 29 years	3,531	1,303	1,542	555	130	1
30 to 34 years	2,591	722	1,222	466	180	1
35 to 44 years	3,490	796	1,698	458	538	.....
45 to 54 years	2,237	424	959	148	706	.....
55 to 64 years	1,455	269	432	38	716	.....
65 years and over	940	177	153	12	597	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	4,018	2,107	1,429	235	245	2
Under 15 years	288	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	162	161	1	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	206	195	11	.....	.....	.....
20 years	95	8	8	3	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	392	311	63	15	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	579	371	161	44	3	.....
30 to 34 years	542	270	216	48	8	.....
35 to 44 years	888	269	505	71	43	.....
45 to 54 years	489	95	295	33	66	.....
55 to 64 years	241	35	123	17	65	1
65 years and over	136	25	46	4	60	1

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	3,097	1,693	1,075	226	101	2
Under 15 years	147	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	172	171	1	.....	.....	.....
20 years	79	75	1	3	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	321	287	20	14	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	477	338	97	42	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	443	236	158	45	4	.....
35 to 44 years	691	202	400	69	20	.....
45 to 54 years	369	65	246	32	26	.....
55 to 64 years	178	22	111	17	27	1
65 years and over	85	15	41	4	24	1

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	921	414	354	9	144	.....
Under 15 years	141	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	27	26	1	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	34	24	10	.....	.....	.....
20 years	16	9	7	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	71	27	43	1	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	102	33	64	2	3	.....
30 to 34 years	99	34	58	3	4	.....
35 to 44 years	197	67	105	2	23	.....
45 to 54 years	120	30	49	1	40	.....
55 to 64 years	63	13	12	.....	38	.....
65 years and over	51	10	5	.....	36	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	81,818	60,214	9,111	9,263	3,225	5
Under 15 years	36,247	36,235	5	1	3	3
15 to 17 years	4,737	4,632	49	49	7	.....
18 and 19 years	3,276	2,981	109	174	12	.....
20 years	2,456	2,021	141	287	7	.....
21 to 24 years	5,089	3,552	556	953	28	.....
25 to 29 years	7,294	3,749	1,406	2,040	98	1
30 to 34 years	5,251	2,056	1,353	1,683	159	.....
35 to 44 years	7,665	2,324	2,349	2,386	606	.....
45 to 54 years	4,997	1,381	1,683	1,060	872	1
55 to 64 years	2,958	788	966	465	739	.....
65 years and over	1,848	495	494	165	694	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	39,231	29,472	4,501	4,533	723	2
Under 15 years	18,438	18,436	.....	.....	1	1
15 to 17 years	2,188	2,178	1	6	3	.....
18 and 19 years	1,532	1,491	13	27	1	.....
20 years	1,127	1,030	28	67	2	.....
21 to 24 years	2,277	1,797	165	311	4	.....
25 to 29 years	3,230	1,816	546	841	27	.....
30 to 34 years	2,356	880	631	808	37	.....
35 to 44 years	3,563	944	1,170	1,323	126	.....
45 to 54 years	2,354	522	965	678	188	1
55 to 64 years	1,363	232	622	339	170	.....
65 years and over	803	146	360	133	164	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	42,587	30,742	4,610	4,730	2,502	3
Under 15 years	17,809	17,799	5	1	2	2
15 to 17 years	2,549	2,454	48	43	4	.....
18 and 19 years	1,744	1,490	96	147	11	.....
20 years	1,329	991	113	220	5	.....
21 to 24 years	2,812	1,755	391	642	24	.....
25 to 29 years	4,064	1,933	860	1,199	71	1
30 to 34 years	2,895	1,176	722	875	122	.....
35 to 44 years	4,102	1,380	1,179	1,063	480	.....
45 to 54 years	2,643	859	718	382	684	.....
55 to 64 years	1,595	556	344	126	569	.....
65 years and over	1,045	349	134	32	530	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	111,986	78,285	17,031	11,608	5,054	8
Under 15 years	51,016	50,988	5	23	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	6,195	5,970	74	150	1	.....
18 and 19 years	4,468	3,823	264	377	4	.....
20 years	3,526	2,641	356	516	13	.....
21 to 24 years	6,537	3,988	1,254	1,248	45	2
25 to 29 years	9,764	4,063	2,813	2,726	161	1
30 to 34 years	7,364	2,221	2,730	2,113	299	1
35 to 44 years	10,357	2,306	4,336	2,770	942	3
45 to 54 years	6,677	1,195	2,938	1,156	1,388	.....
55 to 64 years	3,879	655	1,598	413	1,212	1
65 years and over	2,203	435	663	116	989	.....

MALES.

Total	55,216	39,651	8,436	5,795	1,331	3
Under 15 years	26,216	26,215	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	2,806	2,780	3	22	1	.....
18 and 19 years	2,028	1,927	13	86	2	.....
20 years	1,568	1,363	59	144	2	.....
21 to 24 years	3,063	2,223	354	474	11	1
25 to 29 years	4,430	2,108	1,118	1,169	35	.....
30 to 34 years	3,558	1,106	1,328	1,053	71	.....
35 to 44 years	5,231	1,082	2,294	1,640	214	1
45 to 54 years	3,332	493	1,691	801	347	.....
55 to 64 years	1,966	223	1,083	318	341	1
65 years and over	1,018	131	492	88	307	.....

FEMALES.

Total	56,770	38,634	8,595	5,813	3,723	5
Under 15 years	24,800	24,773	4	23	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	3,389	3,190	71	128	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	2,440	1,896	251	291	2	.....
20 years	1,958	1,278	297	372	11	.....
21 to 24 years	3,474	1,765	900	774	34	1
25 to 29 years	5,334	1,955	1,695	1,557	126	1
30 to 34 years	3,806	1,115	1,402	1,060	228	1
35 to 44 years	5,126	1,224	2,042	1,130	728	2
45 to 54 years	3,345	702	1,247	355	1,041	.....
55 to 64 years	1,913	432	515	95	871	.....
65 years and over	1,185	304	171	28	682	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	56,041	38,517	9,867	4,832	2,821	4
Under 15 years	25,186	25,169	4	13	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	3,150	3,045	40	64	1	.....
18 and 19 years	2,276	1,967	142	164	3	.....
20 years	1,737	1,295	204	231	7	.....
21 to 24 years	3,410	2,097	764	525	23	1
25 to 29 years	4,915	1,991	1,673	1,162	88	1
30 to 34 years	3,703	1,020	1,597	918	168	.....
35 to 44 years	5,227	1,018	2,567	1,127	514	1
45 to 54 years	3,331	482	1,625	446	778	.....
55 to 64 years	1,967	261	879	149	677	1
65 years and over	1,139	172	372	33	562	.....

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	27,619	19,648	4,760	2,474	736	1
Under 15 years	12,915	12,914	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,438	1,425	1	11	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,011	963	5	42	1	.....
20 years	747	659	31	56	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,595	1,192	203	194	6	.....
25 to 29 years	2,277	1,079	666	508	24	.....
30 to 34 years	1,794	519	743	488	44	.....
35 to 44 years	2,667	522	1,314	718	113	.....
45 to 54 years	1,673	216	952	317	188	.....
55 to 64 years	964	102	571	114	176	1
65 years and over	538	57	273	26	182	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	28,422	18,869	5,107	2,358	2,085	3
Under 15 years	12,271	12,255	3	13	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,712	1,620	39	53	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,265	1,004	137	122	2	.....
20 years	990	636	173	175	6	.....
21 to 24 years	1,815	905	561	331	17	1
25 to 29 years	2,638	912	1,007	654	64	1
30 to 34 years	1,909	501	854	430	124	.....
35 to 44 years	2,560	496	1,253	409	401	1
45 to 54 years	1,658	266	673	129	590	.....
55 to 64 years	1,003	159	308	35	501	.....
65 years and over	601	115	99	7	380	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	764	286	342	63	72	1
Under 15 years	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	24	23	.....	1	.....	.....
20 years	15	13	1	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	56	43	9	3	1	.....
25 to 29 years	88	47	35	4	2	.....
30 to 34 years	75	23	44	6	2	.....
35 to 44 years	194	47	120	23	3	1
45 to 54 years	123	19	72	17	15	.....
55 to 64 years	77	8	40	6	23	.....
65 years and over	58	9	21	2	26	.....

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	653	249	297	58	48	1
Under 15 years	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	22	21	.....	1	.....	.....
20 years	12	11	.....	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	50	39	7	3	1	.....
25 to 29 years	73	46	23	3	1	.....
30 to 34 years	64	23	34	5	2	.....
35 to 44 years	174	40	109	22	2	1
45 to 54 years	114	19	66	16	13	.....
55 to 64 years	66	8	37	5	16	.....
65 years and over	43	7	21	2	13	.....

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	111	37	45	5	24	.....
Under 15 years	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	15	1	12	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	11	.....	10	1	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	20	7	11	1	1	.....
45 to 54 years	9	.....	6	1	2	.....
55 to 64 years	11	.....	3	1	7	.....
65 years and over	15	2	.....	.....	13	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	55,181	39,482	6,822	6,713	2,161	3
Under 15 years	25,795	25,784	1	10	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	3,026	2,906	34	86	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	2,168	1,833	122	212	1	.....
20 years	1,774	1,333	151	284	6	.....
21 to 24 years	3,071	1,848	481	720	21	1
25 to 29 years	4,761	2,025	1,105	1,560	71	.....
30 to 34 years	3,586	1,178	1,089	1,189	129	1
35 to 44 years	4,936	1,241	1,649	1,620	425	1
45 to 54 years	3,223	694	1,241	693	595	.....
55 to 64 years	1,835	386	679	258	512	.....
65 years and over	1,006	254	270	81	401	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	26,944	19,754	3,379	3,263	547	1
Under 15 years	13,282	13,282	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,352	1,339	2	11	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	995	943	8	43	1	.....
20 years	809	693	28	87	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,418	992	144	277	4	1
25 to 29 years	2,080	983	429	658	10	.....
30 to 34 years	1,700	564	551	560	25	.....
35 to 44 years	2,390	520	871	900	99	.....
45 to 54 years	1,545	258	673	468	146	.....
55 to 64 years	936	113	475	199	149	.....
65 years and over	437	67	198	60	112	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	28,237	19,728	3,443	3,450	1,614	2
Under 15 years	12,513	12,502	1	10	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,674	1,567	32	75	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,173	890	114	169	.....	.....
20 years	965	640	123	197	5	.....
21 to 24 years	1,653	856	337	443	17	.....
25 to 29 years	2,681	1,042	676	902	61	.....
30 to 34 years	1,886	614	538	629	104	1
35 to 44 years	2,546	721	778	720	326	1
45 to 54 years	1,678	436	568	225	449	.....
55 to 64 years	899	273	204	59	363	.....
65 years and over	569	187	72	21	289	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	88,501	61,739	11,962	10,908	3,825	67
Under 15 years	39,731	39,681	3	22	1	24
15 to 17 years	4,894	4,696	63	121	4	10
18 and 19 years	3,404	2,920	189	291	1	3
20 years	2,615	1,937	214	450	10	4
21 to 24 years	5,049	3,164	794	1,050	36	5
25 to 29 years	7,463	3,196	1,781	2,384	98	4
30 to 34 years	5,664	1,776	1,752	1,960	175	1
35 to 44 years	8,390	2,035	3,016	2,705	627	7
45 to 54 years	5,865	1,243	2,314	1,282	1,021	5
55 to 64 years	3,371	669	1,254	492	953	3
65 years and over	2,055	422	582	151	899	1

MALES.

Total	43,984	31,587	5,939	5,446	976	36
Under 15 years	20,602	20,588	.....	4	.....	10
15 to 17 years	2,273	2,241	5	18	3	6
18 and 19 years	1,603	1,525	27	49	1	1
20 years	1,171	1,010	41	110	6	4
21 to 24 years	2,367	1,745	242	370	6	4
25 to 29 years	3,433	1,695	703	1,011	22	2
30 to 34 years	2,687	873	795	973	45	1
35 to 44 years	4,172	966	1,517	1,541	145	3
45 to 54 years	2,955	531	1,317	874	231	2
55 to 64 years	1,736	276	856	365	237	2
65 years and over	985	137	436	131	280	1

FEMALES.

Total	44,517	30,152	6,023	5,462	2,849	31
Under 15 years	19,129	19,093	3	18	1	14
15 to 17 years	2,621	2,455	58	103	1	4
18 and 19 years	1,801	1,395	162	242	.....	2
20 years	1,444	927	173	340	4	.....
21 to 24 years	2,682	1,419	552	680	30	1
25 to 29 years	4,030	1,501	1,078	1,373	76	2
30 to 34 years	2,977	903	957	987	130	.....
35 to 44 years	4,218	1,069	1,499	1,164	482	4
45 to 54 years	2,910	712	997	408	790	3
55 to 64 years	1,635	393	398	127	716	1
65 years and over	1,070	285	146	20	619	.....

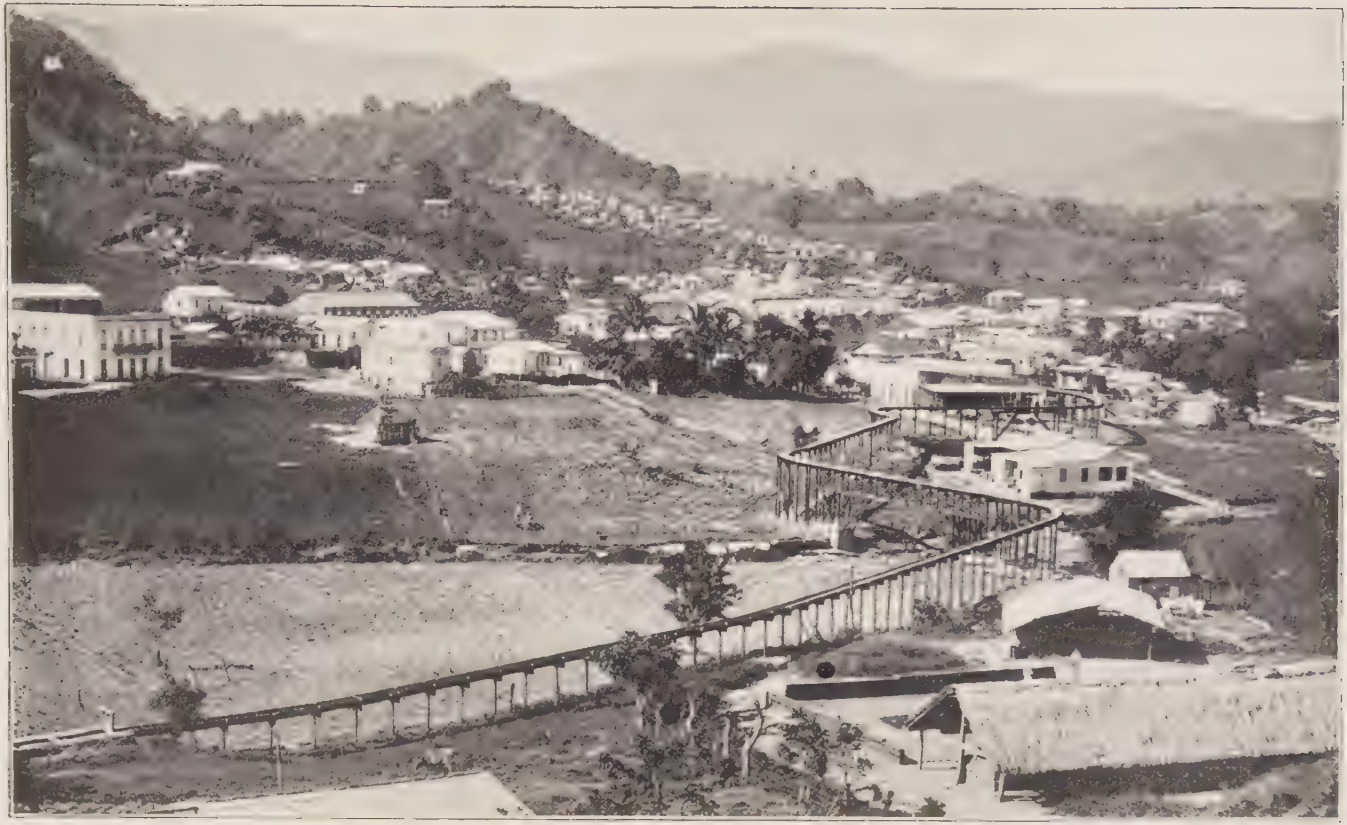

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TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	40,246	27,647	6,661	3,846	2,058	34
Under 15 years	17,916	17,892	2	6	1	15
15 to 17 years	2,246	2,158	38	47	.....	3
18 and 19 years	1,579	1,355	110	112	1	1
20 years	1,152	859	113	174	5	1
21 to 24 years	2,397	1,503	480	386	26	2
25 to 29 years	3,430	1,460	1,045	859	64	2
30 to 34 years	2,635	761	1,045	738	91	.....
35 to 44 years	3,865	847	1,737	930	346	5
45 to 54 years	2,574	461	1,180	401	528	4
55 to 64 years	1,525	218	628	151	528	.....
65 years and over	927	133	283	42	468	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	19,846	14,184	3,200	1,942	502	18
Under 15 years	9,266	9,257	.....	2	.....	7
15 to 17 years	1,028	1,018	2	5	.....	3
18 and 19 years	722	688	16	17	1	.....
20 years	501	441	17	39	3	1
21 to 24 years	1,110	830	145	132	2	1
25 to 29 years	1,590	793	407	377	12	1
30 to 34 years	1,227	385	454	367	21	.....
35 to 44 years	1,946	436	869	555	84	2
45 to 54 years	1,268	195	664	291	116	2
55 to 64 years	772	99	425	120	128	.....
65 years and over	416	42	201	37	135	1

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	20,400	13,463	3,461	1,904	1,556	16
Under 15 years	8,650	8,635	2	4	1	8
15 to 17 years	1,218	1,140	36	42	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	857	667	94	95	.....	1
20 years	651	418	96	135	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,287	673	335	254	24	1
25 to 29 years	1,840	667	638	482	52	1
30 to 34 years	1,408	376	591	371	70	.....
35 to 44 years	1,919	411	868	375	262	3
45 to 54 years	1,306	266	516	110	412	2
55 to 64 years	753	119	203	31	400	.....
65 years and over	511	91	82	5	333	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	559	207	221	63	68	
Under 15 years	27	27				
15 to 17 years	12	12				
18 and 19 years	11	10	1			
20 years	7	5	2			
21 to 24 years	41	28	8	5		
25 to 29 years	59	37	13	8	1	
30 to 34 years	45	14	24	6	1	
35 to 44 years	128	37	65	21	5	
45 to 54 years	126	20	68	17	21	
55 to 64 years	57	11	26	3	17	
65 years and over	46	6	14	3	23	

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	449	169	185	56	39	
Under 15 years	19	19				
15 to 17 years	8	8				
18 and 19 years	7	7				
20 years	6	4	2			
21 to 24 years	34	28	3	3		
25 to 29 years	47	32	8	7		
30 to 34 years	34	13	15	6		
35 to 44 years	108	30	56	18	4	
45 to 54 years	112	17	66	16	13	
55 to 64 years	40	7	22	3	8	
65 years and over	34	4	13	3	14	

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	110	38	36	7	29	
Under 15 years	8	8				
15 to 17 years	4	4				
18 and 19 years	4	3	1			
20 years	1	1				
21 to 24 years	7		5	2		
25 to 29 years	12	5	5	1	1	
30 to 34 years	11	1	9		1	
35 to 44 years	20	7	9	3	1	
45 to 54 years	14	3	2	1	8	
55 to 64 years	17	4	4		9	
65 years and over	12	2	1		9	

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	47,696	33,885	5,080	6,999	1,699	33
Under 15 years	21,788	21,762	1	16	.....	9
15 to 17 years	2,636	2,526	25	74	4	7
18 and 19 years	1,814	1,555	78	179	.....	2
20 years	1,456	1,073	99	276	5	3
21 to 24 years	2,611	1,633	306	659	10	3
25 to 29 years	3,974	1,699	723	1,517	33	2
30 to 34 years	2,984	1,001	683	1,216	83	1
35 to 44 years	4,397	1,151	1,214	1,754	276	2
45 to 54 years	3,165	762	1,066	864	472	1
55 to 64 years	1,789	440	600	338	408	3
65 years and over	1,082	283	285	106	408	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	23,689	17,234	2,554	3,448	435	18
Under 15 years	11,317	11,312	.....	2	.....	3
15 to 17 years	1,237	1,215	3	13	3	3
18 and 19 years	874	830	11	32	.....	1
20 years	664	565	22	71	3	3
21 to 24 years	1,223	887	94	235	4	3
25 to 29 years	1,796	870	288	627	10	1
30 to 34 years	1,426	475	326	600	24	1
35 to 44 years	2,118	500	592	968	57	1
45 to 54 years	1,575	319	587	567	102	.....
55 to 64 years	924	170	409	242	101	2
65 years and over	535	91	222	91	131	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	24,007	16,651	2,526	3,551	1,264	15
Under 15 years	10,471	10,450	1	14	.....	6
15 to 17 years	1,399	1,311	22	61	1	4
18 and 19 years	940	725	67	147	.....	1
20 years	792	508	77	205	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,388	746	212	424	6	.....
25 to 29 years	2,178	829	435	890	23	1
30 to 34 years	1,558	526	357	616	59	.....
35 to 44 years	2,279	651	622	786	219	1
45 to 54 years	1,590	443	479	297	370	1
55 to 64 years	865	270	191	96	307	1
65 years and over	547	192	63	15	277	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	127,566	87,294	22,573	10,428	7,180	91
Under 15 years	52,802	52,738	5	2	5	52
15 to 17 years	7,611	7,385	125	92	4	5
18 and 19 years	5,495	4,887	361	228	14	5
20 years	4,050	3,073	521	426	27	3
21 to 24 years	8,096	5,251	1,714	1,062	66	3
25 to 29 years	11,078	4,851	3,770	2,167	287	3
30 to 34 years	9,001	2,762	3,746	2,010	477	6
35 to 44 years	13,029	3,033	5,927	2,654	1,409	6
45 to 54 years	8,493	1,771	3,705	1,209	1,805	3
55 to 64 years	4,928	951	1,844	439	1,692	2
65 years and over	2,983	592	855	139	1,394	3

MALES.

Total	62,750	44,484	11,190	5,206	1,826	44
Under 15 years	27,071	27,039	2	1	4	25
15 to 17 years	3,415	3,403	3	6	1	2
18 and 19 years	2,588	2,519	27	37	2	3
20 years	1,786	1,634	64	79	7	2
21 to 24 years	3,958	3,132	458	358	9	1
25 to 29 years	5,071	2,623	1,428	955	62	3
30 to 34 years	4,405	1,425	1,876	975	124	5
35 to 44 years	6,571	1,441	3,247	1,558	325	.....
45 to 54 years	4,153	726	2,210	800	415	2
55 to 64 years	2,352	339	1,239	326	447	1
65 years and over	1,380	203	636	111	430	.....

FEMALES.

Total	64,816	42,810	11,383	5,222	5,354	47
Under 15 years	25,731	25,699	3	1	1	27
15 to 17 years	4,196	3,982	122	86	3	3
18 and 19 years	2,907	2,368	334	191	12	2
20 years	2,264	1,439	457	347	20	1
21 to 24 years	4,138	2,119	1,256	704	57	2
25 to 29 years	6,007	2,228	2,342	1,212	225	.....
30 to 34 years	4,596	1,337	1,870	1,035	353	1
35 to 44 years	6,458	1,592	2,680	1,096	1,084	6
45 to 54 years	4,340	1,045	1,495	409	1,390	1
55 to 64 years	2,576	612	605	113	1,245	1
65 years and over	1,603	389	219	28	964	3

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	80,564	54,172	15,613	5,938	4,787	54
Under 15 years	33,406	33,360	3	2	.....	41
15 to 17 years	4,796	4,660	78	55	2	1
18 and 19 years	3,539	3,118	266	144	9	2
20 years	2,540	1,917	346	258	19	.....
21 to 24 years	5,196	3,302	1,249	606	38	1
25 to 29 years	7,108	2,954	2,670	1,282	201	1
30 to 34 years	5,760	1,652	2,593	1,191	322	2
35 to 44 years	8,209	1,650	4,099	1,505	952	3
45 to 54 years	5,221	884	2,502	638	1,196	1
55 to 64 years	2,976	451	1,232	192	1,100	1
65 years and over	1,813	224	575	65	948	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	39,625	27,943	7,553	2,929	1,176	24
Under 15 years	17,072	17,051	1	1	.....	19
15 to 17 years	2,149	2,144	1	3	.....	1
18 and 19 years	1,676	1,631	19	24	2	.....
20 years	1,117	1,029	40	44	4	.....
21 to 24 years	2,553	2,030	316	200	7	.....
25 to 29 years	3,236	1,648	1,004	538	45	1
30 to 34 years	2,820	900	1,270	577	72	1
35 to 44 years	4,136	830	2,197	898	211	.....
45 to 54 years	2,586	407	1,463	444	271	1
55 to 64 years	1,425	186	814	150	274	1
65 years and over	855	87	428	50	290	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	40,939	26,229	8,060	3,009	3,611	30
Under 15 years	16,334	16,309	2	1	.....	22
15 to 17 years	2,647	2,516	77	52	2	.....
18 and 19 years	1,863	1,487	247	120	7	2
20 years	1,423	888	306	214	15	.....
21 to 24 years	2,643	1,272	933	406	31	1
25 to 29 years	3,872	1,306	1,666	744	156	.....
30 to 34 years	2,940	752	1,323	614	250	1
35 to 44 years	4,073	820	1,902	607	741	3
45 to 54 years	2,635	477	1,039	194	925	.....
55 to 64 years	1,551	265	418	42	826	.....
65 years and over	958	137	147	15	658	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	1,480	612	601	125	141	1
Under 15 years	99	99				
15 to 17 years	45	42	3			
18 and 19 years	37	35	2			
20 years	18	17	1			
21 to 24 years	111	90	13	7	1	
25 to 29 years	185	111	56	14	4	
30 to 34 years	188	59	102	20	7	
35 to 44 years	309	63	184	38	24	
45 to 54 years	250	59	142	23	26	
55 to 64 years	138	24	65	16	33	
65 years and over	100	13	33	7	46	1

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	1,099	454	460	117	68	
Under 15 years	56	56				
15 to 17 years	32	32				
18 and 19 years	28	27	1			
20 years	16	16				
21 to 24 years	85	73	5	7		
25 to 29 years	147	98	36	13		
30 to 34 years	134	44	68	18	4	
35 to 44 years	238	46	146	35	11	
45 to 54 years	190	38	117	22	13	
55 to 64 years	102	14	58	15	15	
65 years and over	71	10	29	7	25	

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	381	158	141	8	73	1
Under 15 years	43	43				
15 to 17 years	13	10	3			
18 and 19 years	9	8	1			
20 years	2	1	1			
21 to 24 years	26	17	8		1	
25 to 29 years	38	13	20	1	4	
30 to 34 years	54	15	34	2	3	
35 to 44 years	71	17	38	3	13	
45 to 54 years	60	21	25	1	13	
55 to 64 years	36	10	7	1	18	
65 years and over	29	3	4		21	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	45,522	32,510	6,359	4,365	2,252	36
Under 15 years	19,297	19,279	2	.....	5	11
15 to 17 years	2,770	2,683	44	37	2	4
18 and 19 years	1,919	1,734	93	84	5	3
20 years	1,492	1,139	174	168	8	3
21 to 24 years	2,789	1,859	452	449	27	2
25 to 29 years	3,785	1,786	1,044	871	82	2
30 to 34 years	3,053	1,051	1,051	799	148	4
35 to 44 years	4,511	1,320	1,644	1,111	433	3
45 to 54 years	3,022	828	1,061	548	583	2
55 to 64 years	1,814	476	547	231	559	1
65 years and over	1,070	355	247	67	400	1

COLORED MALES.

Total	22,026	16,087	3,177	2,160	582	20
Under 15 years	9,943	9,932	1	.....	4	6
15 to 17 years	1,234	1,227	2	3	1	1
18 and 19 years	884	861	7	13	.....	3
20 years	653	589	24	35	3	2
21 to 24 years	1,320	1,029	137	151	2	1
25 to 29 years	1,688	877	388	404	17	2
30 to 34 years	1,451	481	538	380	48	4
35 to 44 years	2,197	565	904	625	103	.....
45 to 54 years	1,377	281	630	334	131	1
55 to 64 years	825	139	367	161	158	.....
65 years and over	454	106	179	54	115	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	23,496	16,423	3,182	2,205	1,670	16
Under 15 years	9,354	9,347	1	.....	1	5
15 to 17 years	1,536	1,456	42	34	1	3
18 and 19 years	1,035	873	86	71	5	.....
20 years	839	550	150	133	5	1
21 to 24 years	1,469	830	315	298	25	1
25 to 29 years	2,097	909	656	467	65	.....
30 to 34 years	1,602	570	513	419	100	.....
35 to 44 years	2,314	755	740	486	330	3
45 to 54 years	1,645	547	431	214	452	1
55 to 64 years	989	337	180	70	401	1
65 years and over	616	249	68	13	285	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	203,191	142,864	30,957	20,083	9,254	33
Under 15 years	87,732	87,667	8	46	1	10
15 to 17 years	11,602	11,178	179	237	5	3
18 and 19 years	8,413	7,324	503	575	7	4
20 years	6,566	4,991	651	894	28	2
21 to 24 years	13,326	8,622	2,381	2,216	103	4
25 to 29 years	18,792	8,553	5,132	4,726	378	3
30 to 34 years	13,731	4,590	4,947	3,628	565	1
35 to 44 years	19,505	5,011	7,872	4,790	1,830	2
45 to 54 years	12,821	2,823	5,374	2,087	2,535	2
55 to 64 years	6,760	1,263	2,720	667	2,110	.....
65 years and over	3,943	842	1,190	217	1,692	2

MALES.

Total	101,957	73,846	15,407	10,044	2,638	22
Under 15 years	45,154	45,141	2	6	1	4
15 to 17 years	5,305	5,269	7	26	1	2
18 and 19 years	4,034	3,894	40	95	1	4
20 years	3,031	2,703	112	207	7	2
21 to 24 years	6,625	5,056	689	859	20	1
25 to 29 years	9,149	4,789	2,103	2,151	103	3
30 to 34 years	6,828	2,427	2,377	1,888	135	1
35 to 44 years	10,000	2,507	4,240	2,772	479	2
45 to 54 years	6,491	1,269	3,147	1,379	694	2
55 to 64 years	3,477	518	1,804	490	665	.....
65 years and over	1,863	273	886	171	532	1

FEMALES.

Total	101,234	69,018	15,550	10,039	6,616	11
Under 15 years	42,578	42,526	6	40	.....	6
15 to 17 years	6,297	5,909	172	211	4	1
18 and 19 years	4,379	3,430	463	480	6	.....
20 years	3,535	2,288	539	687	21	.....
21 to 24 years	6,701	3,566	1,692	1,357	83	3
25 to 29 years	9,643	3,764	3,029	2,575	275	.....
30 to 34 years	6,903	2,163	2,570	1,740	430	.....
35 to 44 years	9,505	2,504	3,632	2,018	1,351	.....
45 to 54 years	6,330	1,554	2,227	708	1,841	.....
55 to 64 years	3,283	745	916	177	1,445	.....
65 years and over	2,080	569	304	46	1,160	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	118,784	82,443	20,803	9,649	5,868	21
Under 15 years	51,776	51,729	7	30	1	9
15 to 17 years	6,994	6,751	111	127	3	2
18 and 19 years	4,970	4,305	364	294	5	2
20 years	3,809	2,872	461	453	22	1
21 to 24 years	7,992	5,101	1,696	1,129	63	3
25 to 29 years	10,990	4,819	3,571	2,356	243	1
30 to 34 years	8,014	2,357	3,456	1,830	371	.....
35 to 44 years	11,033	2,453	5,255	2,171	1,153	1
45 to 54 years	7,108	1,233	3,373	906	1,595	1
55 to 64 years	3,839	520	1,731	267	1,321	.....
65 years and over	2,259	303	778	86	1,091	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	59,282	42,751	10,004	4,877	1,639	11
Under 15 years	26,534	26,526	1	2	1	4
15 to 17 years	3,159	3,137	4	16	1	1
18 and 19 years	2,358	2,279	27	49	1	2
20 years	1,719	1,547	66	98	7	1
21 to 24 years	3,970	3,053	479	421	17	.....
25 to 29 years	5,330	2,733	1,425	1,106	65	1
30 to 34 years	4,042	1,299	1,629	1,024	90	.....
35 to 44 years	5,627	1,276	2,768	1,284	298	1
45 to 54 years	3,545	594	1,917	615	418	1
55 to 64 years	1,931	218	1,112	194	407	.....
65 years and over	1,067	89	576	68	334	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	59,502	39,692	10,799	4,772	4,229	10
Under 15 years	25,242	25,203	6	28	.....	5
15 to 17 years	3,835	3,614	107	111	2	1
18 and 19 years	2,612	2,026	337	245	4	.....
20 years	2,090	1,325	395	355	15	.....
21 to 24 years	4,022	2,048	1,217	708	46	3
25 to 29 years	5,660	2,086	2,146	1,250	178	.....
30 to 34 years	3,972	1,058	1,827	806	281	.....
35 to 44 years	5,406	1,177	2,487	887	855	.....
45 to 54 years	3,563	639	1,456	291	1,177	.....
55 to 64 years	1,908	302	619	73	914	.....
65 years and over	1,192	214	202	18	757	1

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	2,403	1,053	926	197	222	5
Under 15 years	120	120	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	53	51	1	1	...	...
18 and 19 years	66	58	8	...	...	...
20 years	52	41	7	3	1	...
21 to 24 years	210	166	34	9	1	...
25 to 29 years	342	198	103	33	6	2
30 to 34 years	337	152	137	36	11	1
35 to 44 years	512	146	281	51	33	1
45 to 54 years	390	80	215	36	58	1
55 to 64 years	207	27	102	23	55	...
65 years and over	114	14	38	5	57	...

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	1,886	849	729	189	114	5
Under 15 years	59	59	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	44	43	...	1	...	...
18 and 19 years	49	49	...	...	...	...
20 years	36	32	1	3	...	...
21 to 24 years	163	141	13	9	...	...
25 to 29 years	276	171	71	29	3	2
30 to 34 years	275	134	99	34	7	1
35 to 44 years	425	120	235	51	18	1
45 to 54 years	318	65	186	35	31	1
55 to 64 years	162	23	88	22	29	...
65 years and over	79	12	36	5	26	...

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	517	204	197	8	108	...
Under 15 years	61	61	...	...	...	...
15 to 17 years	9	8	1	...	...	...
18 and 19 years	17	9	8	...	...	...
20 years	16	9	6	...	1	...
21 to 24 years	47	25	21	...	1	...
25 to 29 years	66	27	32	4	3	...
30 to 34 years	62	18	38	2	4	...
35 to 44 years	87	26	46	...	15	...
45 to 54 years	72	15	29	1	27	...
55 to 64 years	45	4	14	1	26	...
65 years and over	35	2	2	...	31	...

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	82,004	59,368	9,228	10,237	3,164	7
Under 15 years	35,836	35,818	1	16	.....	1
15 to 17 years	4,555	4,376	67	109	2	1
18 and 19 years	3,377	2,961	131	281	2	2
20 years	2,705	2,078	183	438	5	1
21 to 24 years	5,124	3,355	651	1,078	39	1
25 to 29 years	7,460	3,536	1,458	2,337	129	.....
30 to 34 years	5,380	2,081	1,354	1,762	183	.....
35 to 44 years	7,960	2,412	2,336	2,568	644	.....
45 to 54 years	5,323	1,510	1,786	1,145	882	.....
55 to 64 years	2,714	716	887	377	734	.....
65 years and over	1,570	525	374	126	544	1

COLORED MALES.

Total	40,789	30,246	4,674	4,978	885	6
Under 15 years	18,561	18,556	1	4	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	2,102	2,089	3	9	.....	1
18 and 19 years	1,627	1,566	13	46	.....	2
20 years	1,276	1,124	45	106	.....	1
21 to 24 years	2,492	1,862	197	429	3	1
25 to 29 years	3,543	1,885	607	1,016	35	.....
30 to 34 years	2,511	994	649	830	38	.....
35 to 44 years	3,948	1,111	1,237	1,437	163	.....
45 to 54 years	2,628	610	1,044	729	245	.....
55 to 64 years	1,384	277	604	274	229	.....
65 years and over	717	172	274	98	172	1

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	41,215	29,122	4,554	5,259	2,279	1
Under 15 years	17,275	17,262	.....	12	.....	1
15 to 17 years	2,453	2,287	64	100	2	.....
18 and 19 years	1,750	1,395	118	235	2	.....
20 years	1,429	954	138	332	5	.....
21 to 24 years	2,632	1,493	454	649	36	.....
25 to 29 years	3,917	1,651	851	1,321	94	.....
30 to 34 years	2,869	1,087	705	932	145	.....
35 to 44 years	4,012	1,301	1,099	1,131	481	.....
45 to 54 years	2,695	900	742	416	637	.....
55 to 64 years	1,330	439	283	103	505	.....
65 years and over	853	353	100	28	372	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	27,952	19,986	3,918	2,427	1,615	6
Under 15 years	9,096	9,094	.....	2	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,762	1,700	41	18	2	1
18 and 19 years	1,410	1,239	94	75	2	.....
20 years	886	716	71	96	3	.....
21 to 24 years	2,537	1,835	361	323	17	1
25 to 29 years	3,136	1,785	703	570	76	2
30 to 34 years	2,317	1,105	632	462	118	.....
35 to 44 years	3,194	1,250	1,044	528	371	1
45 to 54 years	1,995	737	601	234	422	1
55 to 64 years	1,094	331	297	93	373	.....
65 years and over	525	194	74	26	231	.....

MALES.

Total	13,197	9,674	1,966	1,212	339	6
Under 15 years	4,547	4,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	796	794	1	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	632	616	6	10	.....	.....
20 years	364	335	9	20	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,231	1,009	101	117	3	1
25 to 29 years	1,518	895	312	288	21	2
30 to 34 years	1,089	525	299	242	23	.....
35 to 44 years	1,511	542	599	306	63	1
45 to 54 years	863	255	386	140	81	1
55 to 64 years	470	106	198	69	97	.....
65 years and over	176	50	55	20	51	.....

FEMALES.

Total	14,755	10,312	1,952	1,215	1,276	.....
Under 15 years	4,549	4,547	.....	2	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	966	906	40	18	2	.....
18 and 19 years	778	623	88	65	2	.....
20 years	522	381	62	76	3	.....
21 to 24 years	1,306	826	260	206	14	.....
25 to 29 years	1,618	890	391	282	55	.....
30 to 34 years	1,228	580	333	220	95	.....
35 to 44 years	1,683	708	445	222	308	.....
45 to 54 years	1,132	482	215	94	341	.....
55 to 64 years	624	225	99	24	276	.....
65 years and over	349	144	19	6	180	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	14,268	10,060	2,305	957	946	
Under 15 years	4,990	4,990				
15 to 17 years	957	922	24	10	1	
18 and 19 years	740	636	66	36	2	
20 years	444	346	51	45	2	
21 to 24 years	1,313	944	234	127	8	
25 to 29 years	1,526	852	415	216	43	
30 to 34 years	1,107	460	380	196	71	
35 to 44 years	1,535	501	601	202	231	
45 to 54 years	915	251	324	88	252	
55 to 64 years	513	111	166	26	210	
65 years and over	228	47	44	11	126	

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	6,764	5,049	1,065	482	168	
Under 15 years	2,515	2,515				
15 to 17 years	444	443	1			
18 and 19 years	339	330	3	6		
20 years	175	164	4	7		
21 to 24 years	650	536	65	47	2	
25 to 29 years	734	433	181	108	12	
30 to 34 years	530	232	169	119	10	
35 to 44 years	699	239	317	109	34	
45 to 54 years	402	106	193	60	43	
55 to 64 years	205	39	99	18	49	
65 years and over	71	12	33	8	18	

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	7,504	5,011	1,240	475	778	
Under 15 years	2,475	2,475				
15 to 17 years	513	479	23	10	1	
18 and 19 years	401	306	63	30	2	
20 years	269	182	47	38	2	
21 to 24 years	663	408	169	80	6	
25 to 29 years	792	419	234	108	31	
30 to 34 years	577	228	211	77	61	
35 to 44 years	836	262	284	93	197	
45 to 54 years	513	145	131	28	209	
55 to 64 years	308	72	67	8	161	
65 years and over	157	35	11	3	108	

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	1,182	540	451	62	125	4
Under 15 years	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	34	28	6	.....	.....	.....
20 years	21	17	3	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	109	79	27	2	1	.....
25 to 29 years	169	93	55	16	3	2
30 to 34 years	161	77	65	12	7	.....
35 to 44 years	251	77	137	14	22	1
45 to 54 years	172	36	98	10	27	1
55 to 64 years	106	12	51	7	36	.....
65 years and over	43	5	9	.....	29	.....

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	847	397	335	56	55	4
Under 15 years	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	13	12	.....	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	78	66	10	2	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	128	77	35	13	1	2
30 to 34 years	120	61	45	10	4	.....
35 to 44 years	189	58	106	14	10	1
45 to 54 years	132	24	87	9	11	1
55 to 64 years	78	10	44	7	17	.....
65 years and over	23	3	8	.....	12	.....

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	335	143	116	6	70	.....
Under 15 years	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....
20 years	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	31	13	17	.....	1	.....
25 to 29 years	41	16	20	3	2	.....
30 to 34 years	41	16	20	2	3	.....
35 to 44 years	62	19	31	.....	12	.....
45 to 54 years	40	12	11	1	16	.....
55 to 64 years	28	2	7	.....	19	.....
65 years and over	20	2	1	.....	17	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	12,502	9,386	1,162	1,408	544	2
Under 15 years	4,018	4,016	.....	2	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	777	750	17	8	1	1
18 and 19 years	636	575	22	39	.....	.....
20 years	421	353	17	50	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,115	812	100	194	8	1
25 to 29 years	1,441	840	233	338	30	.....
30 to 34 years	1,049	568	187	254	40	.....
35 to 44 years	1,408	672	306	312	118	.....
45 to 54 years	908	450	179	136	143	.....
55 to 64 years	475	208	80	60	127	.....
65 years and over	254	142	21	15	76	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	5,586	4,228	566	674	116	2
Under 15 years	1,991	1,991	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	328	327	.....	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	272	265	3	4	.....	.....
20 years	176	159	5	12	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	503	407	26	68	1	1
25 to 29 years	656	385	96	167	8	.....
30 to 34 years	439	232	85	113	9	.....
35 to 44 years	623	245	176	183	19	.....
45 to 54 years	329	125	106	71	27	.....
55 to 64 years	187	57	55	44	31	.....
65 years and over	82	35	14	12	21	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	6,916	5,158	596	734	428	.....
Under 15 years	2,027	2,025	.....	2	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	449	423	17	8	1	.....
18 and 19 years	364	310	19	35	.....	.....
20 years	245	194	12	38	1	.....
21 to 24 years	612	405	74	126	7	.....
25 to 29 years	785	455	137	171	22	.....
30 to 34 years	610	336	102	141	31	.....
35 to 44 years	785	427	130	129	99	.....
45 to 54 years	579	325	73	65	116	.....
55 to 64 years	288	151	25	16	96	.....
65 years and over	172	107	7	3	55	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	32,048	22,847	4,594	2,801	1,804	2
Under 15 years	10,091	10,088	2	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	2,168	2,099	43	23	2	1
18 and 19 years	1,691	1,541	74	72	4	.....
20 years	1,028	861	80	85	2	.....
21 to 24 years	3,013	2,208	377	405	23	.....
25 to 29 years	3,567	2,045	798	648	76	.....
30 to 34 years	2,569	1,225	748	480	116	.....
35 to 44 years	3,698	1,377	1,273	667	381	.....
45 to 54 years	2,198	711	730	285	472	.....
55 to 64 years	1,308	450	353	105	399	1
65 years and over	717	242	116	30	329	.....

MALES.

Total	15,100	11,088	2,313	1,397	301	1
Under 15 years	4,926	4,925	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	971	966	.....	3	2	.....
18 and 19 years	842	827	6	9	.....	.....
20 years	469	434	13	22	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,502	1,248	99	151	4	.....
25 to 29 years	1,754	1,100	323	316	15	.....
30 to 34 years	1,275	630	384	236	25	.....
35 to 44 years	1,708	553	719	378	58	.....
45 to 54 years	929	234	447	183	65	.....
55 to 64 years	504	116	238	78	71	1
65 years and over	220	55	83	21	61	.....

FEMALES.

Total	16,948	11,759	2,281	1,404	1,503	1
Under 15 years	5,165	5,163	1	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,197	1,133	43	20	.....	1
18 and 19 years	849	714	68	63	4	.....
20 years	559	427	67	63	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,511	960	278	254	19	.....
25 to 29 years	1,813	945	475	332	61	.....
30 to 34 years	1,294	595	364	244	91	.....
35 to 44 years	1,990	824	554	289	323	.....
45 to 54 years	1,269	477	283	102	407	.....
55 to 64 years	804	334	115	27	328	.....
65 years and over	497	187	33	9	268	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	12,391	8,820	2,095	676	799	1
Under 15 years	4,401	4,399	1	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	912	879	24	7	1	1
18 and 19 years	654	583	39	31	1	.....
20 years	371	315	42	14	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,152	836	189	115	12	.....
25 to 29 years	1,260	662	397	155	46	.....
30 to 34 years	898	364	353	123	58	.....
35 to 44 years	1,272	415	537	157	163	.....
45 to 54 years	737	179	318	51	189	.....
55 to 64 years	481	118	143	17	203	.....
65 years and over	263	70	52	5	136	.....

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Total	5,541	4,222	902	308	109	.....
Under 15 years	2,142	2,141	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	415	413	.....	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	310	304	2	4	.....	.....
20 years	160	151	6	3	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	553	472	39	39	3	.....
25 to 29 years	551	334	143	65	9	.....
30 to 34 years	413	175	166	60	12	.....
35 to 44 years	500	139	253	87	21	.....
45 to 54 years	268	53	165	32	18	.....
55 to 64 years	164	30	95	13	26	.....
65 years and over	65	10	32	4	19	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Total	6,850	4,598	1,193	368	690	1
Under 15 years	2,259	2,258	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	497	466	24	6	.....	1
18 and 19 years	344	279	37	27	1	.....
20 years	211	164	36	11	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	599	364	150	76	9	.....
25 to 29 years	709	328	254	90	37	.....
30 to 34 years	485	189	187	63	46	.....
35 to 44 years	772	276	284	70	142	.....
45 to 54 years	469	126	153	19	171	.....
55 to 64 years	307	88	48	4	167	.....
65 years and over	198	60	20	1	117	.....

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	2,872	1,612	956	147	156	1
Under 15 years	209	209				
15 to 17 years	123	122	1			
18 and 19 years	154	146	8			
20 years	74	63	8	3		
21 to 24 years	299	243	46	10		
25 to 29 years	430	280	118	29	3	
30 to 34 years	407	219	153	30	5	
35 to 44 years	619	211	332	44	32	
45 to 54 years	328	74	189	23	42	
55 to 64 years	148	27	76	7	37	1
65 years and over	81	18	25	1	37	

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Total	2,190	1,290	699	139	61	1
Under 15 years	112	112				
15 to 17 years	105	105				
18 and 19 years	130	129	1			
20 years	58	54	1	3		
21 to 24 years	242	220	13	9		
25 to 29 years	352	254	71	27		
30 to 34 years	328	192	106	27	3	
35 to 44 years	462	149	258	43	12	
45 to 54 years	247	49	160	22	16	
55 to 64 years	106	16	67	7	15	1
65 years and over	48	10	22	1	15	

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Total	682	322	257	8	95	
Under 15 years	97	97				
15 to 17 years	18	17	1			
18 and 19 years	24	17	7			
20 years	16	9	7			
21 to 24 years	57	23	33	1		
25 to 29 years	78	26	47	2	3	
30 to 34 years	79	27	47	3	2	
35 to 44 years	157	62	74	1	20	
45 to 54 years	81	25	29	1	26	
55 to 64 years	42	11	9		22	
65 years and over	33	8	3		22	

TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Age period.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Total	16,785	12,415	1,543	1,978	849	.....
Under 15 years	5,481	5,480	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,133	1,098	18	16	1	.....
18 and 19 years	883	812	27	41	3	.....
20 years	583	483	30	68	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,562	1,129	142	280	11	.....
25 to 29 years	1,877	1,103	283	464	27	.....
30 to 34 years	1,264	642	242	327	53	.....
35 to 44 years	1,807	751	404	466	186	.....
45 to 54 years	1,133	458	223	211	241	.....
55 to 64 years	689	305	134	81	169	.....
65 years and over	373	154	39	24	156	.....

COLORED MALES.

Total	7,369	5,576	712	950	131	.....
Under 15 years	2,672	2,672	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	451	448	.....	2	1	.....
18 and 19 years	402	394	3	5	.....	.....
20 years	251	229	6	16	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	707	556	47	103	1	.....
25 to 29 years	851	512	109	224	6	.....
30 to 34 years	534	263	112	149	10	.....
35 to 44 years	746	265	208	248	25	.....
45 to 54 years	414	132	122	129	31	.....
55 to 64 years	234	70	76	58	30	.....
65 years and over	107	35	29	16	27	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Total	9,416	6,839	831	1,028	718	.....
Under 15 years	2,809	2,808	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	682	650	18	14	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	481	418	24	36	3	.....
20 years	332	254	24	52	2	.....
21 to 24 years	855	573	95	177	10	.....
25 to 29 years	1,026	591	174	240	21	.....
30 to 34 years	730	379	130	178	43	.....
35 to 44 years	1,061	486	196	218	161	.....
45 to 54 years	719	326	101	82	210	.....
55 to 64 years	455	235	58	23	139	.....
65 years and over	266	119	10	8	129	.....

TABLE XVI.—*Illegitimate children, by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Sex, race, and nativity.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	148,605	55,445	42,648	27,335	13,076	5,711	4,390
Males	75,907	28,168	21,637	14,344	6,406	3,142	2,210
Females	72,698	27,277	21,011	12,991	6,670	2,569	2,180
Native white	66,831	26,419	19,286	12,093	5,321	2,246	1,466
Males	34,138	13,332	9,808	6,270	2,629	1,323	776
Females	32,693	13,087	9,478	5,823	2,692	923	690
Foreign white	24	6	2	2	6	4	4
Males	17	6	2	1	4	1	3
Females	7	.....	.....	1	2	3	1
Colored	81,750	29,020	23,360	15,240	7,749	3,461	2,920
Males	41,752	14,830	11,827	8,073	3,773	1,818	1,431
Females	39,998	14,190	11,533	7,167	3,976	1,643	1,489

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

All classes	9,320	3,374	2,755	1,748	815	367	261
Males	4,746	1,718	1,398	899	392	208	131
Females	4,574	1,656	1,357	849	423	159	130
Native white	6,407	2,410	1,951	1,172	519	220	135
Males	3,303	1,229	1,017	615	246	130	66
Females	3,104	1,181	934	557	273	90	69
Foreign white	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	2,913	964	804	576	296	147	126
Males	1,443	489	381	284	146	78	65
Females	1,470	475	423	292	150	69	61

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

All classes	18,754	7,067	5,456	3,466	1,638	671	456
Males	9,508	3,558	2,722	1,789	796	380	263
Females	9,246	3,509	2,734	1,677	842	291	193
Native white	12,153	4,811	3,543	2,158	987	404	250
Males	6,129	2,400	1,752	1,119	473	236	149
Females	6,024	2,411	1,791	1,039	514	168	101
Foreign white	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	6,600	2,256	1,912	1,308	651	267	206
Males	3,378	1,158	969	670	323	144	114
Females	3,222	1,098	943	638	328	123	92

MAIN STREET IN CAGUAS.

TABLE XVI.—*Illegitimate children, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Sex, race, and nativity.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	24,759	9,252	7,049	4,447	2,153	1,024	834
Males	12,577	4,701	3,525	2,343	1,059	515	434
Females	12,182	4,551	3,524	2,104	1,094	509	400
Native white	7,741	3,103	2,202	1,387	572	280	197
Males	3,949	1,559	1,123	718	292	148	109
Females	3,792	1,544	1,079	669	280	132	88
Foreign white	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Males	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Colored	17,014	6,148	4,847	3,060	1,579	743	637
Males	8,626	3,141	2,402	1,625	766	367	325
Females	8,388	3,007	2,445	1,435	813	376	312

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

All classes	19,743	7,767	5,911	3,489	1,522	606	448
Males	10,174	3,935	3,085	1,866	745	323	220
Females	9,569	3,832	2,826	1,623	777	283	228
Native white	7,603	3,082	2,262	1,353	554	205	147
Males	3,959	1,559	1,187	718	281	125	89
Females	3,644	1,523	1,075	635	273	80	58
Foreign white	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Colored	12,139	4,685	3,649	2,136	968	401	300
Males	6,215	2,376	1,898	1,148	464	198	131
Females	5,924	2,309	1,751	988	504	203	169

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

All classes	18,127	6,927	5,188	3,341	1,534	647	490
Males	9,338	3,539	2,641	1,783	765	350	260
Females	8,789	3,388	2,547	1,558	769	297	230
Native white	6,070	2,466	1,733	1,092	446	205	128
Males	3,140	1,282	868	571	232	118	69
Females	2,930	1,184	865	521	214	87	59
Foreign white	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Males	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	12,054	4,460	3,455	2,248	1,088	442	361
Males	6,195	2,256	1,773	1,211	533	232	190
Females	5,859	2,204	1,682	1,037	555	210	171

TABLE XVI.—*Illegitimate children, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Sex, race, and nativity.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	16,111	5,675	4,554	3,082	1,606	687	507
Males	8,267	2,915	2,337	1,595	779	396	245
Females	7,844	2,760	2,217	1,487	827	291	262
Native white	8,218	3,092	2,334	1,568	739	305	180
Males	4,221	1,588	1,189	807	356	184	97
Females	3,997	1,504	1,145	761	383	121	83
Foreign white	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Males	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Colored	7,888	2,580	2,220	1,514	867	380	327
Males	4,043	1,324	1,148	788	423	212	148
Females	3,845	1,256	1,072	726	444	168	179

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

All classes	34,459	13,017	9,925	6,403	2,908	1,262	944
Males	17,746	6,643	5,040	3,385	1,456	756	466
Females	16,713	6,374	4,885	3,018	1,452	506	478
Native white	16,231	6,577	4,646	2,900	1,265	509	334
Males	8,270	3,301	2,359	1,498	629	320	163
Females	7,961	3,276	2,287	1,402	636	189	171
Foreign white	6	.....	1	1	2	1	1
Males	5	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
Females	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored	18,222	6,440	5,278	3,502	1,641	752	609
Males	9,471	3,342	2,680	1,887	825	435	302
Females	8,751	3,098	2,598	1,615	816	317	307

CITY OF PONCE.

All classes	3,851	1,191	956	774	460	235	235
Males	1,881	594	477	384	217	111	98
Females	1,970	597	479	390	243	124	137
Native white	1,547	533	407	316	156	80	55
Males	754	261	204	152	77	40	20
Females	793	272	203	164	79	40	35
Foreign white	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	2,303	658	549	458	304	155	179
Males	1,126	333	273	232	140	71	77
Females	1,177	325	276	226	164	84	102

TABLE XVI.—*Illegitimate children, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Sex, race, and nativity.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	3,481	1,175	854	585	440	212	215
Males	1,670	565	412	300	197	103	93
Females	1,811	610	442	285	243	109	122
Native white	861	345	208	147	83	38	40
Males	413	153	109	72	43	22	14
Females	448	192	99	75	40	16	26
Foreign white	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Males	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colored	2,617	829	646	438	355	174	175
Males	1,255	411	303	228	153	81	79
Females	1,362	418	343	210	202	93	96

TABLE XVII.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total population.	Under ten years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Aguadilla	99,645	878	30,460	1,231	56,853	1,161	9,007	55	134	99,511
Arecibo	162,308	1,257	50,219	2,111	92,036	1,947	14,715	23	348	161,960
Bayamon	160,046	2,312	46,821	2,895	78,759	3,786	24,747	726	1,375	158,671
Guayama	111,986	1,258	34,978	1,992	60,253	1,331	12,149	25	350	111,636
Humacao	88,501	948	27,014	1,455	48,965	1,085	8,734	300	400	88,101
Mayaguez	127,566	1,629	34,885	2,675	65,121	2,562	20,628	66	1,531	126,035
Ponce	203,191	2,181	59,109	3,390	107,511	3,508	27,280	212	907	202,284
Porto Rico	953,243	10,463	283,486	15,749	509,498	15,380	117,260	1,407	5,045	948,198

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total population.	Under ten years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Aguada	10,581	98	3,353	123	6,249	107	650	1	6	10,575
Aguadilla	17,830	302	4,976	349	9,149	349	2,703	2	60	17,770
Isabela	14,888	114	4,570	174	8,541	214	1,233	42	9	14,879
Lares	20,883	158	6,360	224	12,071	176	1,887	7	34	20,849
Moca	12,410	79	3,990	101	7,328	94	817	1	6	12,404
Rincon	6,641	26	2,221	64	3,959	57	313	1	5	6,636
San Sebastian	16,412	101	4,990	196	9,556	164	1,404	1	14	16,398
The department	99,645	878	30,460	1,231	56,853	1,161	9,007	55	134	99,511

TABLE XVII.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

District.	Total population.	Under ten years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Arecibo	36,910	481	10,236	678	20,599	599	4,311	6	148	36,762
Barceloneta	9,357	47	2,948	123	5,217	124	898	.....	9	9,348
Camuy	10,887	53	3,417	127	6,223	103	963	1	61	10,826
Ciales	18,115	92	6,069	126	10,421	87	1,310	10	12	18,103
Hatillo	10,449	116	3,322	139	5,942	111	818	1	10	10,439
Manati	13,989	135	3,971	338	7,887	270	1,387	1	54	13,935
Morovis	11,309	133	3,796	246	6,265	117	752	.....	9	11,300
Quebradillas	7,432	66	2,279	147	4,032	95	813	.....	7	7,425
Utuado	43,860	134	14,181	187	25,450	441	3,463	4	38	43,822
The department	162,308	1,257	50,219	2,111	92,036	1,947	14,715	23	348	161,960

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	19,940	212	5,951	283	10,704	318	2,456	16	63	19,877
Carolina	11,965	86	3,815	122	6,528	260	1,149	5	21	11,944
Corozal	11,508	117	4,012	156	6,441	122	660	.....	4	11,504
Dorado	3,804	43	1,137	64	2,111	46	394	9	16	3,788
Loiza	12,522	172	4,168	291	6,662	298	927	4	63	12,459
Naranjito	8,101	53	2,576	92	4,856	97	402	25	13	8,088
Rio Grande	12,365	102	4,186	201	6,524	163	1,172	17	40	12,325
Rio Piedras	13,760	155	4,234	206	7,184	241	1,722	18	71	13,689
San Juan	32,048	1,028	5,582	959	9,252	1,785	12,846	596	971	31,077
Toa Alta	7,908	57	2,772	99	4,349	63	565	3	13	7,895
Toa Baja	4,030	61	1,214	83	2,058	125	488	1	10	4,020
Trujillo Alto	5,683	49	2,083	54	2,893	64	517	23	29	5,654
Vega Alta	6,107	59	1,907	85	3,527	68	460	1	24	6,083
Vega Baja	10,305	118	3,184	200	5,670	136	989	8	37	10,268
The department	160,046	2,312	46,821	2,895	78,759	3,786	24,747	726	1,375	158,671

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Aguas Buenas	7,977	41	2,712	130	4,405	88	600	1	19	7,958
Arroyo	4,867	115	1,225	169	2,519	89	749	1	24	4,843
Caguas	19,857	207	6,124	354	10,338	351	2,481	2	30	19,827
Cayey	14,442	194	4,218	286	7,628	195	1,921	.....	45	14,397
Cidra	7,552	99	2,361	93	4,308	51	640	.....	1	7,551
Comerio	8,249	79	2,700	178	4,659	54	578	1	3	8,246
Guayama	12,749	272	3,442	365	6,350	209	2,110	1	112	12,637
Gurabo	8,700	54	3,016	109	4,704	87	730	.....	18	8,682
Juncos	8,429	53	2,720	117	4,607	82	832	18	16	8,413
Salinas	5,731	53	1,750	103	3,224	40	561	.....	57	5,674
San Lorenzo	13,433	91	4,710	88	7,511	85	947	1	25	13,408
The department	111,986	1,258	34,978	1,992	60,253	1,331	12,149	25	350	111,636

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	16,782	197	5,277	367	8,495	279	2,163	4	63	16,719
Humacao	14,313	254	4,018	366	7,496	184	1,789	206	203	14,110
Maunabo	6,221	58	1,872	137	3,682	73	399	.....	15	6,206
Naguabo	10,873	85	3,496	110	6,187	88	906	1	39	10,834
Patillas	11,163	49	3,468	82	6,681	90	707	86	9	11,154
Piedras	8,602	37	2,904	66	5,000	46	549	.....	9	8,593
Vieques	6,642	150	1,745	162	3,288	176	1,119	2	22	6,620
Yabucoa	13,905	118	4,234	165	8,136	149	1,102	1	40	13,865
The department	88,501	948	27,014	1,455	48,965	1,085	8,734	300	400	88,101

TABLE XVII.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

District.	Total population.	Under ten years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Añasco	13,311	166	3,939	225	7,313	211	1,455	2	245	13,066
Cabo Rojo	16,154	169	4,629	360	8,292	359	2,341	4	49	16,105
Hormigueros	3,215	30	898	44	1,725	69	428	21	6	3,209
Lajas	8,789	84	2,647	140	4,713	117	1,073	15	36	8,753
Marias	11,279	52	3,390	113	6,337	103	1,282	2	69	11,210
Maricao	8,312	24	2,416	49	4,836	41	940	6	29	8,283
Mayaguez	35,700	720	8,471	1,185	15,481	1,118	8,711	14	813	34,887
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*501*	*2,717*	*717*	*4,641*	*739*	*5,819*	*3*	*585*	*14,602*
Sabana Grande	10,560	102	3,199	166	5,611	142	1,338	2	112	10,448
San German	20,246	282	5,296	393	10,813	402	3,060	.....	172	20,074
The department	127,566	1,629	34,885	2,675	65,121	2,562	20,628	66	1,531	126,035

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	19,484	17	6,064	54	11,329	128	1,888	4	60	19,424
Aibonito	8,596	91	2,636	101	4,549	120	1,071	28	10	8,586
Barranquitas	8,103	91	2,698	123	4,339	109	743	.....	11	8,092
Barros	14,845	88	5,088	140	8,355	225	944	5	45	14,800
Coamo	15,144	183	5,043	329	7,672	223	1,689	5	69	15,075
Guayanilla	9,540	76	2,943	99	5,382	87	952	1	20	9,520
Juana Diaz	27,896	192	8,638	331	15,943	307	2,474	11	128	27,768
Peñuelas	12,129	62	3,821	183	6,763	124	1,129	47	106	12,023
Ponce	55,477	1,014	13,023	1,458	25,590	1,746	12,539	107	360	55,117
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*803*	*5,171*	*1,097*	*9,796*	*1,255*	*9,779*	*51*	*260*	*27,692*
Santa Isabel	4,858	90	1,396	149	2,391	135	696	1	47	4,811
Yauco	27,119	277	7,759	423	15,198	304	3,155	3	51	27,068
The department	203,191	2,181	59,109	3,390	107,511	3,508	27,280	212	907	202,284

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy.*

PORTO RICO.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total population, both sexes	659,294	509,498	15,380	134,416
10 to 14 years	124,353	98,755	3,395	22,203
15 to 19 years	93,148	69,645	2,873	20,630
20 to 24 years	88,475	64,512	2,089	21,874
25 to 29 years	84,265	63,768	1,783	18,714
30 to 34 years	64,317	49,417	1,364	13,536
35 to 44 years	91,802	71,369	1,851	18,582
45 to 54 years	59,268	47,868	1,098	10,302
55 to 64 years	33,716	27,736	589	5,391
65 years and over	19,950	16,428	338	3,184
Total males	322,567	239,685	5,133	77,749
10 to 14 years	65,112	50,946	1,515	12,651
15 to 19 years	42,919	31,817	972	10,130
20 to 24 years	41,664	28,657	665	12,342
25 to 29 years	39,469	27,958	542	10,969
30 to 34 years	31,365	22,698	375	8,292
35 to 44 years	46,430	34,092	543	11,795
45 to 54 years	29,578	22,835	302	6,441
55 to 64 years	16,758	13,311	142	3,305
65 years and over	9,272	7,371	77	1,824

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	336,727	269,813	10,247	56,667
10 to 14 years	59,241	47,809	1,880	9,552
15 to 19 years	50,229	37,828	1,901	10,500
20 to 24 years	46,811	35,855	1,424	9,532
25 to 29 years	44,796	35,810	1,241	7,745
30 to 34 years	32,952	26,719	989	5,244
35 to 44 years	45,372	37,277	1,308	6,787
45 to 54 years	29,690	25,033	796	3,861
55 to 64 years	16,958	14,425	447	2,086
65 years and over	10,678	9,057	261	1,360
Native white, both sexes	398,070	296,855	8,670	92,545
10 to 14 years	75,638	57,977	2,157	15,504
15 to 19 years	56,800	40,726	1,589	14,485
20 to 24 years	53,983	37,941	1,113	14,929
25 to 29 years	50,909	37,406	948	12,555
30 to 34 years	39,317	29,394	733	9,190
35 to 44 years	55,047	41,455	984	12,608
45 to 54 years	34,724	27,006	623	7,095
55 to 64 years	19,907	15,721	325	3,861
65 years and over	11,745	9,229	198	2,318
Native white males	193,669	139,169	2,969	51,531
10 to 14 years	39,534	29,674	985	8,875
15 to 19 years	25,862	18,357	570	6,935
20 to 24 years	25,214	16,708	349	8,157
25 to 29 years	23,726	16,347	294	7,085
30 to 34 years	19,155	13,555	203	5,397
35 to 44 years	27,790	19,974	289	7,527
45 to 54 years	17,252	13,009	152	4,091
55 to 64 years	9,753	7,463	80	2,210
65 years and over	5,383	4,082	47	1,254
Native white females	204,401	157,686	5,701	41,014
10 to 14 years	36,104	28,303	1,172	6,629
15 to 19 years	30,938	22,369	1,019	7,550
20 to 24 years	28,769	21,233	764	6,772
25 to 29 years	27,183	21,059	654	5,470
30 to 34 years	20,162	15,839	530	3,793
35 to 44 years	27,257	21,481	695	5,081
45 to 54 years	17,472	13,997	471	3,004
55 to 64 years	10,154	8,258	245	1,651
65 years and over	6,362	5,147	151	1,064
Foreign white, both sexes	11,008	1,377	128	9,503
10 to 14 years	242	31	9	202
15 to 19 years	753	50	7	696
20 to 24 years	1,261	97	12	1,152
25 to 29 years	1,547	131	7	1,409
30 to 34 years	1,411	125	17	1,269
35 to 44 years	2,535	309	21	2,205
45 to 54 years	1,728	289	27	1,412
55 to 64 years	918	191	20	707
65 years and over	613	154	8	451
Foreign white males	8,682	847	56	7,779
10 to 14 years	134	13	6	115
15 to 19 years	597	26	2	569
20 to 24 years	1,013	57	5	951
25 to 29 years	1,252	80	5	1,167
30 to 34 years	1,142	82	9	1,051
35 to 44 years	2,047	212	9	1,826
45 to 54 years	1,372	175	12	1,185
55 to 64 years	701	119	5	577
65 years and over	424	83	3	338

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	2,326	530	72	1,724
10 to 14 years	108	18	3	87
15 to 19 years	156	24	5	127
20 to 24 years	248	40	7	201
25 to 29 years	295	51	2	242
30 to 34 years	269	43	8	218
35 to 44 years	488	97	12	379
45 to 54 years	356	114	15	227
55 to 64 years	217	72	15	130
65 years and over	189	71	5	113
Colored, both sexes	250,216	211,266	6,582	32,368
10 to 14 years	48,473	40,747	1,229	6,497
15 to 19 years	35,595	28,869	1,277	5,449
20 to 24 years	33,231	26,474	964	5,793
25 to 29 years	31,809	26,231	828	4,750
30 to 34 years	23,589	19,898	614	3,077
35 to 44 years	34,220	29,605	846	3,769
45 to 54 years	22,816	20,573	448	1,795
55 to 64 years	12,891	11,824	244	823
65 years and over	7,592	7,045	132	415
Colored males	120,216	99,669	2,108	18,439
10 to 14 years	25,444	21,259	524	3,661
15 to 19 years	16,460	13,434	400	2,626
20 to 24 years	15,437	11,892	311	3,234
25 to 29 years	14,491	11,531	243	2,717
30 to 34 years	11,068	9,061	163	1,844
35 to 44 years	16,593	13,906	245	2,442
45 to 54 years	10,954	9,651	138	1,165
55 to 64 years	6,304	5,729	57	518
65 years and over	3,465	3,206	27	232
Colored females	130,000	111,597	4,474	13,929
10 to 14 years	23,029	19,488	705	2,836
15 to 19 years	19,135	15,435	877	2,823
20 to 24 years	17,794	14,582	653	2,559
25 to 29 years	17,318	14,700	585	2,033
30 to 34 years	12,521	10,837	451	1,233
35 to 44 years	17,627	15,699	601	1,327
45 to 54 years	11,862	10,922	310	630
55 to 64 years	6,587	6,095	187	305
65 years and over	4,127	3,839	105	183

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Total population, both sexes	68,307	56,853	1,161	10,293
10 to 14 years	12,937	10,964	273	1,700
15 to 19 years	9,572	7,811	219	1,542
20 to 24 years	8,893	7,089	162	1,642
25 to 29 years	8,424	6,920	139	1,365
30 to 34 years	6,795	5,690	114	991
35 to 44 years	9,572	7,924	131	1,517
45 to 54 years	6,211	5,316	74	821
55 to 64 years	3,679	3,201	33	445
65 years and over	2,224	1,938	16	270
Total males	33,199	26,237	428	6,534
10 to 14 years	6,733	5,543	135	1,055
15 to 19 years	4,419	3,532	81	806
20 to 24 years	4,136	3,066	52	1,018
25 to 29 years	3,786	2,874	53	859
30 to 34 years	3,309	2,621	27	661
35 to 44 years	4,846	3,723	54	1,069
45 to 54 years	3,096	2,499	15	582
55 to 64 years	1,823	1,509	7	307
65 years and over	1,051	870	4	177

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	35,108	30,616	733	3,759
10 to 14 years	6,204	5,421	138	645
15 to 19 years	5,153	4,279	138	736
20 to 24 years	4,757	4,023	110	624
25 to 29 years	4,638	4,046	86	506
30 to 34 years	3,486	3,069	87	330
35 to 44 years	4,726	4,201	77	448
45 to 54 years	3,115	2,817	59	239
55 to 64 years	1,856	1,692	26	138
65 years and over	1,173	1,068	12	93
Native white, both sexes	57,808	48,615	928	8,265
10 to 14 years	10,939	9,308	232	1,399
15 to 19 years	7,960	6,566	163	1,231
20 to 24 years	7,491	6,068	131	1,292
25 to 29 years	7,171	5,990	109	1,072
30 to 34 years	5,890	5,014	86	790
35 to 44 years	8,205	6,879	112	1,214
45 to 54 years	5,255	4,516	56	683
55 to 64 years	3,063	2,676	26	361
65 years and over	1,834	1,598	13	223
Native white males	28,027	22,451	352	5,224
10 to 14 years	5,741	4,735	114	892
15 to 19 years	3,646	2,928	66	652
20 to 24 years	3,459	2,609	42	808
25 to 29 years	3,205	2,495	45	665
30 to 34 years	2,859	2,309	21	529
35 to 44 years	4,144	3,272	42	830
45 to 54 years	2,622	2,143	12	467
55 to 64 years	1,510	1,261	6	243
65 years and over	841	699	4	138
Native white females	29,781	26,164	576	3,041
10 to 14 years	5,198	4,573	118	507
15 to 19 years	4,314	3,638	97	579
20 to 24 years	4,032	3,459	89	484
25 to 29 years	3,966	3,495	64	407
30 to 34 years	3,031	2,705	65	261
35 to 44 years	4,061	3,607	70	384
45 to 54 years	2,633	2,373	44	216
55 to 64 years	1,553	1,415	20	118
65 years and over	993	899	9	85
Foreign white, both sexes	709	129	9	571
10 to 14 years	8	2	.....	6
15 to 19 years	44	1	2	41
20 to 24 years	87	15	1	71
25 to 29 years	115	14	.....	101
30 to 34 years	77	6	3	68
35 to 44 years	165	31	.....	134
45 to 54 years	99	20	2	77
55 to 64 years	67	22	1	44
65 years and over	47	18	.....	29
Foreign white males	572	77	1	494
10 to 14 years	3	1	.....	2
15 to 19 years	36	.....	.....	36
20 to 24 years	65	7	.....	58
25 to 29 years	91	8	.....	83
30 to 34 years	67	4	1	62
35 to 44 years	142	24	.....	118
45 to 54 years	83	11	.....	72
55 to 64 years	49	10	.....	39
65 years and over	36	12	.....	24

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	137	52	8	77
10 to 14 years	5	1	.....	4
15 to 19 years	8	1	2	5
20 to 24 years	22	8	1	13
25 to 29 years	24	6	.....	18
30 to 34 years	10	2	2	6
35 to 44 years	23	7	.....	16
45 to 54 years	16	9	2	5
55 to 64 years	18	12	1	5
65 years and over	11	6	.....	5
Colored, both sexes	9,790	8,109	224	1,457
10 to 14 years	1,990	1,654	41	295
15 to 19 years	1,568	1,244	54	270
20 to 24 years	1,315	1,006	30	279
25 to 29 years	1,138	916	30	192
30 to 34 years	828	670	25	133
35 to 44 years	1,202	1,014	19	169
45 to 54 years	857	780	16	61
55 to 64 years	549	503	6	40
65 years and over	343	322	3	18
Colored males	4,600	3,709	75	816
10 to 14 years	989	807	21	161
15 to 19 years	737	604	15	118
20 to 24 years	612	450	10	152
25 to 29 years	490	371	8	111
30 to 34 years	383	308	5	70
35 to 44 years	560	427	12	121
45 to 54 years	391	345	3	43
55 to 64 years	264	238	1	25
65 years and over	174	159	.....	15
Colored females	5,190	4,400	149	641
10 to 14 years	1,001	847	20	134
15 to 19 years	831	640	39	152
20 to 24 years	703	556	20	127
25 to 29 years	648	545	22	81
30 to 34 years	445	362	20	63
35 to 44 years	642	587	7	48
45 to 54 years	466	435	13	18
55 to 64 years	285	265	5	15
65 years and over	169	163	3	3

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Total population, both sexes	110,832	92,036	1,947	16,849
10 to 14 years	21,505	18,213	452	2,840
15 to 19 years	15,694	12,767	391	2,536
20 to 24 years	14,887	11,902	240	2,745
25 to 29 years	14,374	11,823	205	2,346
30 to 34 years	11,174	9,223	171	1,780
35 to 44 years	15,617	12,981	233	2,403
45 to 54 years	9,452	8,037	143	1,272
55 to 64 years	5,191	4,534	71	586
65 years and over	2,938	2,556	41	341
Total males	54,710	43,526	740	10,444
10 to 14 years	11,298	9,344	225	1,729
15 to 19 years	7,030	5,624	135	1,271
20 to 24 years	6,995	5,268	89	1,638
25 to 29 years	6,927	5,376	67	1,484
30 to 34 years	5,575	4,332	48	1,195
35 to 44 years	8,067	6,335	83	1,649
45 to 54 years	4,802	3,868	56	878
55 to 64 years	2,609	2,202	24	383
65 years and over	1,407	1,177	13	217

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	56,122	48,510	1,207	6,405
10 to 14 years	10,207	8,869	227	1,111
15 to 19 years	8,664	7,143	256	1,265
20 to 24 years	7,892	6,634	151	1,107
25 to 29 years	7,447	6,447	138	862
30 to 34 years	5,599	4,891	123	585
35 to 44 years	7,550	6,646	150	754
45 to 54 years	4,650	4,169	87	394
55 to 64 years	2,582	2,332	47	203
65 years and over	1,531	1,379	28	124
Native white, both sexes	83,671	68,737	1,430	13,504
10 to 14 years	16,439	13,761	363	2,315
15 to 19 years	11,871	9,499	291	2,081
20 to 24 years	11,361	8,988	170	2,203
25 to 29 years	10,798	8,786	141	1,871
30 to 34 years	8,520	6,966	117	1,437
35 to 44 years	11,729	9,674	170	1,885
45 to 54 years	6,972	5,872	102	998
55 to 64 years	3,828	3,326	48	454
65 years and over	2,153	1,865	28	260
Native white males	40,921	32,228	548	8,145
10 to 14 years	8,627	6,999	193	1,435
15 to 19 years	5,284	4,158	94	1,032
20 to 24 years	5,283	3,941	59	1,283
25 to 29 years	5,122	3,933	45	1,144
30 to 34 years	4,209	3,248	36	925
35 to 44 years	5,981	4,688	56	1,237
45 to 54 years	3,532	2,833	40	659
55 to 64 years	1,897	1,604	17	276
65 years and over	986	824	8	154
Native white females	42,750	36,509	882	5,359
10 to 14 years	7,812	6,762	170	880
15 to 19 years	6,587	5,341	197	1,049
20 to 24 years	6,078	5,047	111	920
25 to 29 years	5,676	4,853	96	727
30 to 34 years	4,311	3,718	81	512
35 to 44 years	5,748	4,986	114	648
45 to 54 years	3,440	3,039	62	339
55 to 64 years	1,931	1,722	31	178
65 years and over	1,167	1,041	20	106
Foreign white, both sexes	1,427	394	19	1,014
10 to 14 years	17	6	.....	11
15 to 19 years	74	19	2	53
20 to 24 years	177	37	1	139
25 to 29 years	179	30	1	148
30 to 34 years	147	25	1	121
35 to 44 years	339	89	2	248
45 to 54 years	251	85	6	160
55 to 64 years	131	45	4	82
65 years and over	112	58	2	52
Foreign white males	1,104	218	11	875
10 to 14 years	9	2	.....	7
15 to 19 years	48	7	2	39
20 to 24 years	146	25	1	120
25 to 29 years	141	15	1	125
30 to 34 years	125	14	1	110
35 to 44 years	269	52	2	215
45 to 54 years	186	43	3	140
55 to 64 years	104	31	.....	73
65 years and over	76	29	1	46

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	323	176	8	139
10 to 14 years	8	4	----	4
15 to 19 years	26	12	----	14
20 to 24 years	31	12	----	19
25 to 29 years	38	15	----	23
30 to 34 years	22	11	----	11
35 to 44 years	70	37	----	33
45 to 54 years	65	42	3	20
55 to 64 years	27	14	4	9
65 years and over	36	29	1	6
Colored, both sexes	25,784	22,905	498	2,331
10 to 14 years	5,049	4,446	89	514
15 to 19 years	3,749	3,249	98	402
20 to 24 years	3,349	2,877	69	403
25 to 29 years	3,397	3,007	63	327
30 to 34 years	2,507	2,232	53	222
35 to 44 years	3,549	3,218	61	270
45 to 54 years	2,229	2,080	35	114
55 to 64 years	1,232	1,163	19	50
65 years and over	673	633	11	29
Colored males	12,685	11,080	181	1,424
10 to 14 years	2,662	2,343	32	287
15 to 19 years	1,698	1,459	39	200
20 to 24 years	1,566	1,302	29	235
25 to 29 years	1,664	1,428	21	215
30 to 34 years	1,241	1,070	11	160
35 to 44 years	1,817	1,595	25	197
45 to 54 years	1,084	992	13	79
55 to 64 years	608	567	7	34
65 years and over	345	324	4	17
Colored females	13,049	11,825	317	907
10 to 14 years	2,387	2,103	57	227
15 to 19 years	2,051	1,790	59	202
20 to 24 years	1,783	1,575	40	168
25 to 29 years	1,733	1,579	42	112
30 to 34 years	1,266	1,162	42	62
35 to 44 years	1,732	1,623	36	73
45 to 54 years	1,145	1,088	22	35
55 to 64 years	624	596	12	16
65 years and over	328	309	7	12

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Total population, both sexes	110,913	78,759	3,786	28,368
10 to 14 years	20,632	15,402	765	4,465
15 to 19 years	15,800	10,699	670	4,431
20 to 24 years	14,930	9,937	537	4,456
25 to 29 years	14,370	9,947	492	3,931
30 to 34 years	10,588	7,330	349	2,909
35 to 44 years	15,332	10,847	453	4,032
45 to 54 years	9,749	7,288	265	2,196
55 to 64 years	5,908	4,514	155	1,239
65 years and over	3,604	2,795	100	709
Total males	53,457	36,877	1,251	15,329
10 to 14 years	10,744	8,022	335	2,387
15 to 19 years	7,418	5,020	209	2,189
20 to 24 years	6,964	4,405	188	2,371
25 to 29 years	6,673	4,336	159	2,178
30 to 34 years	5,003	3,234	104	1,665
35 to 44 years	7,543	5,079	132	2,332
45 to 54 years	4,749	3,458	70	1,221
55 to 64 years	2,795	2,103	36	656
65 years and over	1,568	1,220	18	330

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither raed nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	57,456	41,882	2,535	13,039
10 to 14 years	9,888	7,380	430	2,078
15 to 19 years	8,382	5,679	461	2,242
20 to 24 years	7,966	5,532	349	2,085
25 to 29 years	7,697	5,611	333	1,753
30 to 34 years	5,585	4,096	245	1,244
35 to 44 years	7,789	5,768	321	1,700
45 to 54 years	5,000	3,830	195	975
55 to 64 years	3,113	2,411	119	583
65 years and over	2,036	1,575	82	379
Native white, both sexes	50,780	33,376	1,389	16,015
10 to 14 years	9,800	6,732	367	2,701
15 to 19 years	7,419	4,574	228	2,617
20 to 24 years	6,898	4,234	168	2,496
25 to 29 years	6,497	4,285	166	2,046
30 to 34 years	4,795	3,141	115	1,539
35 to 44 years	6,779	4,515	143	2,121
45 to 54 years	4,263	2,910	99	1,254
55 to 64 years	2,709	1,870	55	784
65 years and over	1,620	1,115	48	457
Native white males	24,044	15,678	497	7,869
10 to 14 years	5,074	3,460	171	1,443
15 to 19 years	3,391	2,108	91	1,192
20 to 24 years	3,160	1,872	57	1,231
25 to 29 years	2,966	1,882	51	1,033
30 to 34 years	2,204	1,392	32	780
35 to 44 years	3,289	2,200	46	1,043
45 to 54 years	2,026	1,414	21	591
55 to 64 years	1,254	869	18	367
65 years and over	680	481	10	189
Native white females	26,736	17,698	892	8,146
10 to 14 years	4,726	3,272	196	1,258
15 to 19 years	4,028	2,466	137	1,425
20 to 24 years	3,738	2,362	111	1,265
25 to 29 years	3,531	2,403	115	1,013
30 to 34 years	2,591	1,749	83	759
35 to 44 years	3,490	2,315	97	1,078
45 to 54 years	2,237	1,496	78	663
55 to 64 years	1,455	1,001	37	417
65 years and over	940	634	38	268
Foreign white, both sexes	3,841	301	50	3,490
10 to 14 years	111	12	8	91
15 to 19 years	368	17	1	350
20 to 24 years	487	11	7	469
25 to 29 years	579	29	4	546
30 to 34 years	542	32	8	502
35 to 44 years	888	72	9	807
45 to 54 years	489	59	7	423
55 to 64 years	241	37	4	200
65 years and over	136	32	2	102
Foreign white males	3,014	186	24	2,804
10 to 14 years	64	6	5	53
15 to 19 years	307	9	.....	298
20 to 24 years	400	7	3	390
25 to 29 years	477	20	2	455
30 to 34 years	443	22	6	415
35 to 44 years	691	48	4	639
45 to 54 years	369	37	3	329
55 to 64 years	178	22	1	155
65 years and over	85	15	.....	70

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	827	115	26	686
10 to 14 years	47	6	3	38
15 to 19 years	61	8	1	52
20 to 24 years	87	4	4	79
25 to 29 years	102	9	2	91
30 to 34 years	99	10	2	87
35 to 44 years	197	24	5	168
45 to 54 years	120	22	4	94
55 to 64 years	63	15	3	45
65 years and over	51	17	2	32
Colored, both sexes	56,292	45,082	2,347	8,863
10 to 14 years	10,721	8,658	390	1,673
15 to 19 years	8,013	6,108	441	1,464
20 to 24 years	7,545	5,692	362	1,491
25 to 29 years	7,294	5,633	322	1,339
30 to 34 years	5,251	4,157	226	868
35 to 44 years	9,665	6,260	301	1,104
45 to 54 years	4,997	4,319	159	519
55 to 64 years	2,958	2,607	96	255
65 years and over	1,848	1,648	50	150
Colored males	26,399	21,013	730	4,656
10 to 14 years	5,606	4,556	159	891
15 to 19 years	3,720	2,903	118	699
20 to 24 years	3,404	2,526	128	750
25 to 29 years	3,230	2,434	106	690
30 to 34 years	2,356	1,820	66	470
35 to 44 years	3,563	2,831	82	650
45 to 54 years	2,354	2,007	46	301
55 to 64 years	1,363	1,212	17	134
65 years and over	803	724	8	71
Colored females	29,893	24,069	1,617	4,207
10 to 14 years	5,115	4,102	231	782
15 to 19 years	4,293	3,205	323	765
20 to 24 years	4,141	3,166	234	741
25 to 29 years	4,064	3,199	216	649
30 to 34 years	2,895	2,337	160	398
35 to 44 years	4,102	3,429	219	454
45 to 54 years	2,643	2,312	113	218
55 to 64 years	1,595	1,395	79	121
65 years and over	1,045	924	42	79

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Total population, both sexes	75,750	60,253	1,331	14,166
10 to 14 years	14,780	11,926	279	2,575
15 to 19 years	10,663	8,267	250	2,146
20 to 24 years	10,063	7,679	164	2,220
25 to 29 years	9,764	7,720	152	1,892
30 to 34 years	7,364	5,881	115	1,368
35 to 44 years	10,357	8,309	176	1,872
45 to 54 years	6,677	5,491	106	1,080
55 to 64 years	3,879	3,208	64	607
65 years and over	2,203	1,772	25	406
Total males	36,765	28,251	479	8,035
10 to 14 years	7,765	6,114	120	1,531
15 to 19 years	4,834	3,725	103	1,006
20 to 24 years	4,631	3,398	53	1,180
25 to 29 years	4,430	3,293	41	1,096
30 to 34 years	3,558	2,707	40	811
35 to 44 years	5,231	4,001	69	1,161
45 to 54 years	3,332	2,658	27	647
55 to 64 years	1,966	1,574	15	377
65 years and over	1,018	781	11	226

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	38,985	32,002	852	6,131
10 to 14 years	7,015	5,812	159	1,044
15 to 19 years	5,829	4,542	147	1,140
20 to 24 years	5,432	4,281	111	1,040
25 to 29 years	5,334	4,427	111	796
30 to 34 years	3,806	3,174	75	557
35 to 44 years	5,126	4,308	107	711
45 to 54 years	3,345	2,833	79	433
55 to 64 years	1,913	1,634	49	230
65 years and over	1,185	991	14	180
Native white, both sexes	38,248	27,453	776	10,019
10 to 14 years	7,393	5,453	180	1,760
15 to 19 years	5,426	3,753	150	1,523
20 to 24 years	5,147	3,514	86	1,547
25 to 29 years	4,915	3,495	91	1,329
30 to 34 years	3,703	2,683	62	958
35 to 44 years	5,227	3,800	89	1,338
45 to 54 years	3,331	2,483	66	782
55 to 64 years	1,967	1,462	38	467
65 years and over	1,139	810	14	315
Native white males	18,580	12,859	277	5,444
10 to 14 years	3,876	2,756	81	1,039
15 to 19 years	2,449	1,689	62	698
20 to 24 years	2,342	1,522	28	792
25 to 29 years	2,277	1,498	28	751
30 to 34 years	1,794	1,228	19	547
35 to 44 years	2,667	1,869	33	765
45 to 54 years	1,673	1,243	14	416
55 to 64 years	964	690	6	268
65 years and over	538	364	6	168
Native white females	19,668	14,594	499	4,575
10 to 14 years	3,517	2,697	99	721
15 to 19 years	2,977	2,064	88	825
20 to 24 years	2,805	1,992	58	755
25 to 29 years	2,638	1,997	63	578
30 to 34 years	1,909	1,455	43	411
35 to 44 years	2,560	1,931	56	573
45 to 54 years	1,658	1,240	52	366
55 to 64 years	1,003	772	32	199
65 years and over	601	446	8	147
Foreign white, both sexes	740	53	6	681
10 to 14 years	11	.....	.....	11
15 to 19 years	43	2	1	40
20 to 24 years	71	4	.....	67
25 to 29 years	88	2	.....	86
30 to 34 years	75	1	1	73
35 to 44 years	194	17	.....	177
45 to 54 years	123	6	.....	117
55 to 64 years	77	17	2	58
65 years and over	58	4	2	52
Foreign white males	640	37	4	599
10 to 14 years	6	.....	.....	6
15 to 19 years	38	2	.....	36
20 to 24 years	62	2	.....	60
25 to 29 years	73	1	.....	72
30 to 34 years	64	.....	1	63
35 to 44 years	174	14	.....	160
45 to 54 years	114	4	.....	110
55 to 64 years	66	11	1	54
65 years and over	43	3	2	38

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	100	16	2	82
10 to 14 years	5			5
15 to 19 years	5		1	4
20 to 24 years	9	2		7
25 to 29 years	15	1		14
30 to 34 years	11	1		10
35 to 44 years	20	3		17
45 to 54 years	9	2		7
55 to 64 years	11	6	1	4
65 years and over	15	1		14
Colored, both sexes	36,762	32,747	549	4,466
10 to 14 years	7,376	6,473	99	804
15 to 19 years	5,194	4,512	99	583
20 to 24 years	4,845	4,161	78	606
25 to 29 years	4,761	4,223	61	477
30 to 34 years	3,586	3,197	52	337
35 to 44 years	4,936	4,492	87	357
45 to 54 years	3,223	3,002	40	181
55 to 64 years	1,835	1,729	24	82
65 years and over	1,006	958	9	39
Colored males	17,545	15,355	198	1,992
10 to 14 years	3,883	3,358	39	486
15 to 19 years	2,347	2,034	41	272
20 to 24 years	2,227	1,874	25	328
25 to 29 years	2,080	1,794	13	273
30 to 34 years	1,700	1,479	20	201
35 to 44 years	2,390	2,118	36	236
45 to 54 years	1,545	1,411	13	121
55 to 64 years	936	873	8	55
65 years and over	437	414	3	20
Colored females	19,217	17,392	351	1,474
10 to 14 years	3,493	3,115	60	318
15 to 19 years	2,847	2,478	58	311
20 to 24 years	2,618	2,287	53	278
25 to 29 years	2,681	2,429	48	204
30 to 34 years	1,886	1,718	32	136
35 to 44 years	2,546	2,374	51	121
45 to 54 years	1,678	1,591	27	60
55 to 64 years	899	856	16	27
65 years and over	569	544	6	19

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Total population, both sexes	60,539	48,965	1,085	10,489
10 to 14 years	11,769	9,696	195	1,878
15 to 19 years	8,298	6,538	195	1,565
20 to 24 years	7,664	5,934	141	1,589
25 to 29 years	7,463	5,912	119	1,432
30 to 34 years	5,664	4,556	107	1,001
35 to 44 years	8,390	6,778	140	1,472
45 to 54 years	5,865	4,904	104	857
55 to 64 years	3,371	2,892	57	422
65 years and over	2,055	1,755	27	273
Total males	29,617	23,372	363	5,882
10 to 14 years	6,235	5,102	94	1,039
15 to 19 years	3,876	3,030	71	775
20 to 24 years	3,538	2,645	38	855
25 to 29 years	3,433	2,585	34	814
30 to 34 years	2,687	2,105	31	551
35 to 44 years	4,172	3,237	44	891
45 to 54 years	2,955	2,392	30	533
55 to 64 years	1,736	1,456	14	266
65 years and over	985	820	7	158

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	30,922	25,593	722	4,607
10 to 14 years	5,534	4,594	101	839
15 to 19 years	4,422	3,508	124	790
20 to 24 years	4,126	3,289	103	734
25 to 29 years	4,030	3,327	85	618
30 to 34 years	2,977	2,451	76	450
35 to 44 years	4,218	3,541	96	581
45 to 54 years	2,910	2,512	74	324
55 to 64 years	1,635	1,436	43	156
65 years and over	1,070	935	20	115
Native white, both sexes	27,676	20,157	543	6,976
10 to 14 years	5,346	4,033	105	1,208
15 to 19 years	3,825	2,681	96	1,048
20 to 24 years	3,549	2,423	70	1,056
25 to 29 years	3,430	2,423	58	949
30 to 34 years	2,635	1,883	47	705
35 to 44 years	3,865	2,814	66	985
45 to 54 years	2,574	1,967	56	551
55 to 64 years	1,525	1,210	28	287
65 years and over	927	723	17	187
Native white males	13,398	9,587	161	3,650
10 to 14 years	2,818	2,111	45	662
15 to 19 years	1,750	1,238	29	483
20 to 24 years	1,611	1,058	22	531
25 to 29 years	1,590	1,057	19	514
30 to 34 years	1,227	856	12	359
35 to 44 years	1,946	1,385	16	545
45 to 54 years	1,268	968	8	292
55 to 64 years	772	599	5	168
65 years and over	416	315	5	96
Native white females	14,278	10,570	382	3,326
10 to 14 years	2,528	1,922	60	546
15 to 19 years	2,075	1,443	67	565
20 to 24 years	1,938	1,365	48	525
25 to 29 years	1,840	1,366	39	435
30 to 34 years	1,408	1,027	35	346
35 to 44 years	1,919	1,429	50	440
45 to 54 years	1,306	999	48	259
55 to 64 years	753	611	23	119
65 years and over	511	408	12	91
Foreign white, both sexes	540	69	7	464
10 to 14 years	8	.....	.....	8
15 to 19 years	23	4	.....	19
20 to 24 years	48	3	.....	45
25 to 29 years	59	8	.....	51
30 to 34 years	45	6	.....	39
35 to 44 years	128	13	3	112
45 to 54 years	126	17	2	107
55 to 64 years	57	10	2	45
65 years and over	46	8	.....	38
Foreign white males	435	47	2	386
10 to 14 years	5	.....	.....	5
15 to 19 years	15	3	.....	12
20 to 24 years	40	3	.....	37
25 to 29 years	47	5	.....	42
30 to 34 years	34	3	.....	31
35 to 44 years	108	10	1	97
45 to 54 years	112	12	1	99
55 to 64 years	40	7	.....	33
65 years and over	34	4	.....	30

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	105	22	5	78
10 to 14 years	3	----	----	3
15 to 19 years	8	1	----	7
20 to 24 years	8	----	----	8
25 to 29 years	12	3	----	9
30 to 34 years	11	3	----	8
35 to 44 years	20	3	2	15
45 to 54 years	14	5	1	8
55 to 64 years	17	3	2	12
65 years and over	12	4	----	8
Colored, both sexes	32,323	28,739	535	3,049
10 to 14 years	6,415	5,663	90	662
15 to 19 years	4,450	3,853	99	498
20 to 24 years	4,067	3,508	71	488
25 to 29 years	3,974	3,481	61	432
30 to 34 years	2,984	2,667	60	257
35 to 44 years	4,397	3,951	71	375
45 to 54 years	3,165	2,920	46	199
55 to 64 years	1,789	1,672	27	90
65 years and over	1,082	1,024	10	48
Colored males	15,784	13,738	200	1,846
10 to 14 years	3,412	2,991	49	372
15 to 19 years	2,111	1,789	42	280
20 to 24 years	1,887	1,584	16	287
25 to 29 years	1,796	1,523	15	258
30 to 34 years	1,426	1,246	19	161
35 to 44 years	2,118	1,842	27	249
45 to 54 years	1,575	1,412	21	142
55 to 64 years	924	850	9	65
65 years and over	535	501	2	32
Colored females	16,539	15,001	335	1,203
10 to 14 years	3,003	2,672	41	290
15 to 19 years	2,339	2,064	57	218
20 to 24 years	2,180	1,924	55	201
25 to 29 years	2,178	1,958	46	174
30 to 34 years	1,558	1,421	41	96
35 to 44 years	2,279	2,109	44	126
45 to 54 years	1,590	1,508	25	57
55 to 64 years	865	822	18	25
65 years and over	547	523	8	16

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Total population, both sexes	91,052	65,121	2,562	23,369
10 to 14 years	16,288	12,062	561	3,665
15 to 19 years	13,106	8,830	506	3,770
20 to 24 years	12,146	7,921	354	3,871
25 to 29 years	11,078	7,667	267	3,144
30 to 34 years	9,001	6,475	213	2,313
35 to 44 years	13,029	9,570	308	3,151
45 to 54 years	8,493	6,428	181	1,884
55 to 64 years	4,928	3,827	107	994
65 years and over	2,983	2,341	65	577
Total males	44,169	30,588	698	12,883
10 to 14 years	8,490	6,235	237	2,018
15 to 19 years	6,003	4,146	145	1,712
20 to 24 years	5,744	3,570	90	2,084
25 to 29 years	5,071	3,325	58	1,688
30 to 34 years	4,405	2,996	47	1,362
35 to 44 years	6,571	4,583	59	1,929
45 to 54 years	4,153	2,968	36	1,149
55 to 64 years	2,352	1,738	15	599
65 years and over	1,380	1,027	11	342

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	46,883	34,533	1,864	10,486
10 to 14 years	7,798	5,827	324	1,647
15 to 19 years	7,103	4,684	361	2,058
20 to 24 years	6,402	4,351	264	1,787
25 to 29 years	6,007	4,342	209	1,456
30 to 34 years	4,596	3,479	166	951
35 to 44 years	6,458	4,987	249	1,222
45 to 54 years	4,340	3,460	145	735
55 to 64 years	2,576	2,089	92	395
65 years and over	1,603	1,314	54	235
Native white, both sexes	57,415	38,934	1,566	16,915
10 to 14 years	10,257	7,182	369	2,706
15 to 19 years	8,335	5,272	296	2,767
20 to 24 years	7,736	4,774	214	2,748
25 to 29 years	7,108	4,736	156	2,216
30 to 34 years	5,760	3,987	132	1,641
35 to 44 years	8,209	5,732	174	2,303
45 to 54 years	5,221	3,730	118	1,373
55 to 64 years	2,976	2,185	67	724
65 years and over	1,813	1,336	40	437
Native white males	27,871	18,408	425	9,038
10 to 14 years	5,318	3,704	146	1,468
15 to 19 years	3,825	2,487	87	1,251
20 to 24 years	3,670	2,177	54	1,439
25 to 29 years	3,236	2,072	33	1,131
30 to 34 years	2,820	1,867	31	922
35 to 44 years	4,136	2,741	34	1,361
45 to 54 years	2,586	1,764	22	800
55 to 64 years	1,425	997	10	418
65 years and over	855	599	8	248
Native white females	29,544	20,526	1,141	7,877
10 to 14 years	4,939	3,478	223	1,238
15 to 19 years	4,510	2,785	209	1,516
20 to 24 years	4,066	2,597	160	1,309
25 to 29 years	3,872	2,664	123	1,085
30 to 34 years	2,940	2,120	101	719
35 to 44 years	4,073	2,991	140	942
45 to 54 years	2,635	1,966	96	573
55 to 64 years	1,551	1,188	57	306
65 years and over	958	737	32	189
Foreign white, both sexes	1,414	160	15	1,239
10 to 14 years	33	4	1	28
15 to 19 years	82	2	1	79
20 to 24 years	129	8	1	120
25 to 29 years	185	12	1	172
30 to 34 years	188	26	3	159
35 to 44 years	309	36	2	271
45 to 54 years	250	34	3	213
55 to 64 years	138	22	1	115
65 years and over	100	16	2	82
Foreign white males	1,062	106	4	952
10 to 14 years	19	.....	1	18
15 to 19 years	60	2	.....	58
20 to 24 years	101	4	.....	97
25 to 29 years	147	10	1	136
30 to 34 years	134	15	.....	119
35 to 44 years	238	26	1	211
45 to 54 years	190	22	1	167
55 to 64 years	102	16	.....	86
65 years and over	71	11	.....	60

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	352	54	11	287
10 to 14 years	14	4	.....	10
15 to 19 years	22	.....	1	21
20 to 24 years	28	4	1	23
25 to 29 years	38	2	.....	36
30 to 34 years	54	11	3	40
35 to 44 years	71	10	1	60
45 to 54 years	60	12	2	46
55 to 64 years	36	6	1	29
65 years and over	29	5	2	22
Colored, both sexes	32,223	26,027	981	5,215
10 to 14 years	5,998	4,876	191	931
15 to 19 years	4,689	3,556	209	924
20 to 24 years	4,281	3,139	139	1,003
25 to 29 years	3,785	2,919	110	756
30 to 34 years	3,053	2,462	78	513
35 to 44 years	4,511	3,802	132	577
45 to 54 years	3,022	2,664	60	298
55 to 64 years	1,814	1,620	39	155
65 years and over	1,070	989	23	58
Colored males	15,236	12,074	269	2,893
10 to 14 years	3,153	2,531	90	532
15 to 19 years	2,118	1,657	58	403
20 to 24 years	1,973	1,389	36	548
25 to 29 years	1,688	1,243	24	421
30 to 34 years	1,451	1,114	16	321
35 to 44 years	2,197	1,816	24	357
45 to 54 years	1,377	1,182	13	182
55 to 64 years	825	725	5	95
65 years and over	454	417	3	34
Colored females	16,987	13,953	712	2,322
10 to 14 years	2,845	2,345	101	399
15 to 19 years	2,571	1,899	151	521
20 to 24 years	2,308	1,750	103	455
25 to 29 years	2,097	1,676	86	335
30 to 34 years	1,602	1,348	62	192
35 to 44 years	2,314	1,986	108	220
45 to 54 years	1,645	1,482	47	116
55 to 64 years	989	895	34	60
65 years and over	616	572	20	24

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Total population, both sexes	141,901	107,511	3,508	30,882
10 to 14 years	26,442	20,492	870	5,080
15 to 19 years	20,015	14,733	642	4,640
20 to 24 years	19,892	14,050	491	5,351
25 to 29 years	18,792	13,779	409	4,604
30 to 34 years	13,731	10,262	295	3,174
35 to 44 years	19,505	14,960	410	4,135
45 to 54 years	12,821	10,404	225	2,192
55 to 64 years	6,760	5,560	102	1,098
65 years and over	3,943	3,271	64	608
Total males	70,650	50,834	1,174	18,642
10 to 14 years	13,847	10,586	369	2,892
15 to 19 years	9,339	6,740	228	2,371
20 to 24 years	9,656	6,305	155	3,196
25 to 29 years	9,149	6,169	130	2,850
30 to 34 years	6,828	4,703	78	2,047
35 to 44 years	10,000	7,134	102	2,764
45 to 54 years	6,491	4,992	68	1,431
55 to 64 years	3,477	2,729	31	717
65 years and over	1,863	1,476	13	374

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	71,251	56,677	2,334	12,240
10 to 14 years	12,595	9,906	501	2,188
15 to 19 years	10,676	7,993	414	2,269
20 to 24 years	10,236	7,745	336	2,155
25 to 29 years	9,643	7,610	279	1,754
30 to 34 years	6,903	5,559	217	1,127
35 to 44 years	9,505	7,826	308	1,371
45 to 54 years	6,330	5,412	157	761
55 to 64 years	3,283	2,831	71	381
65 years and over	2,080	1,795	51	234
Native white, both sexes	82,472	59,583	2,038	20,851
10 to 14 years	15,464	11,508	541	3,415
15 to 19 years	11,964	8,381	365	3,218
20 to 24 years	11,801	7,940	274	3,587
25 to 29 years	10,990	7,691	227	3,072
30 to 34 years	8,014	5,720	174	2,120
35 to 44 years	11,033	8,041	230	2,762
45 to 54 years	7,108	5,528	126	1,454
55 to 64 years	3,839	2,992	63	784
65 years and over	2,259	1,782	38	439
Native white males	40,828	27,958	709	12,161
10 to 14 years	8,080	5,909	235	1,936
15 to 19 years	5,517	3,749	141	1,627
20 to 24 years	5,689	3,529	87	2,073
25 to 29 years	5,330	3,410	73	1,847
30 to 34 years	4,042	2,655	52	1,335
35 to 44 years	5,627	3,819	62	1,746
45 to 54 years	3,545	2,644	35	866
55 to 64 years	1,931	1,443	18	470
65 years and over	1,067	800	6	261
Native white females	41,644	31,625	1,329	8,690
10 to 14 years	7,384	5,599	306	1,479
15 to 19 years	6,447	4,632	224	1,591
20 to 24 years	6,112	4,411	187	1,514
25 to 29 years	5,660	4,281	154	1,225
30 to 34 years	3,972	3,065	122	785
35 to 44 years	5,406	4,222	168	1,016
45 to 54 years	3,563	2,884	91	588
55 to 64 years	1,908	1,549	45	314
65 years and over	1,192	982	32	178
Foreign white, both sexes	2,337	271	22	2,044
10 to 14 years	54	7	.....	47
15 to 19 years	119	5	.....	114
20 to 24 years	262	19	2	241
25 to 29 years	342	36	1	305
30 to 34 years	337	29	1	307
35 to 44 years	512	51	5	456
45 to 54 years	390	68	7	315
55 to 64 years	207	38	6	163
65 years and over	114	18	.....	96
Foreign white males	1,855	176	10	1,669
10 to 14 years	28	4	.....	24
15 to 19 years	93	3	.....	90
20 to 24 years	199	9	1	189
25 to 29 years	276	21	1	254
30 to 34 years	275	24	.....	251
35 to 44 years	425	38	1	386
45 to 54 years	318	46	4	268
55 to 64 years	162	22	3	137
65 years and over	79	9	.....	70

CITY OF CAYEY.

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	482	95	12	375
10 to 14 years	26	3	.....	23
15 to 19 years	26	2	.....	24
20 to 24 years	63	10	1	52
25 to 29 years	66	15	.....	51
30 to 34 years	62	5	1	56
35 to 44 years	87	13	4	70
45 to 54 years	72	22	3	47
55 to 64 years	45	16	3	26
65 years and over	35	9	.....	26
Colored, both sexes	57,092	47,657	1,448	7,987
10 to 14 years	10,924	8,977	329	1,618
15 to 19 years	7,932	6,347	277	1,308
20 to 24 years	7,829	6,091	215	1,523
25 to 29 years	7,460	6,052	181	1,227
30 to 34 years	5,380	4,513	120	747
35 to 44 years	7,960	6,868	175	917
45 to 54 years	5,323	4,808	92	423
55 to 64 years	2,714	2,530	33	151
65 years and over	1,570	1,471	26	73
Colored males	27,967	22,700	455	4,812
10 to 14 years	5,739	4,673	134	932
15 to 19 years	3,729	2,988	87	654
20 to 24 years	3,768	2,767	67	934
25 to 29 years	3,543	2,738	56	749
30 to 34 years	2,511	2,024	26	461
35 to 44 years	3,948	3,277	39	632
45 to 54 years	2,628	2,302	29	297
55 to 64 years	1,384	1,264	10	110
65 years and over	717	667	7	43
Colored females	29,125	24,957	993	3,175
10 to 14 years	5,185	4,304	195	686
15 to 19 years	4,203	3,359	190	654
20 to 24 years	4,061	3,324	148	589
25 to 29 years	3,917	3,314	125	478
30 to 34 years	2,869	2,489	94	286
35 to 44 years	4,012	3,591	136	285
45 to 54 years	2,695	2,506	63	126
55 to 64 years	1,330	1,266	23	41
65 years and over	853	804	19	30

CITY OF PONCE

Total population, both sexes	21,978	9,796	1,255	10,927
10 to 14 years	3,122	1,171	310	1,641
15 to 19 years	3,172	1,246	208	1,718
20 to 24 years	3,423	1,370	166	1,887
25 to 29 years	3,136	1,339	155	1,642
30 to 34 years	2,317	1,044	102	1,171
35 to 44 years	3,194	1,556	146	1,492
45 to 54 years	1,995	1,096	96	803
55 to 64 years	1,094	644	42	408
65 years and over	525	330	30	165
Total males	10,183	4,053	344	5,786
10 to 14 years	1,533	588	119	826
15 to 19 years	1,428	560	68	800
20 to 24 years	1,595	531	40	1,024
25 to 29 years	1,518	596	38	884
30 to 34 years	1,089	402	20	667
35 to 44 years	1,511	637	22	852
45 to 54 years	863	395	22	446
55 to 64 years	470	237	10	223
65 years and over	176	107	5	64

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	11,795	5,743	911	5,141
10 to 14 years	1,589	583	191	815
15 to 19 years	1,744	686	140	918
20 to 24 years	1,828	839	126	863
25 to 29 years	1,618	743	117	758
30 to 34 years	1,228	642	82	504
35 to 44 years	1,683	919	124	640
45 to 54 years	1,132	701	74	357
55 to 64 years	624	407	32	185
65 years and over	349	223	25	101
Native white, both sexes	10,967	3,925	545	6,497
10 to 14 years	1,689	512	155	1,022
15 to 19 years	1,697	552	96	1,049
20 to 24 years	1,757	569	67	1,121
25 to 29 years	1,526	530	52	944
30 to 34 years	1,107	392	43	672
35 to 44 years	1,535	605	62	868
45 to 54 years	915	410	36	469
55 to 64 years	513	247	20	246
65 years and over	228	108	14	106
Native white males	5,099	1,679	157	3,263
10 to 14 years	850	263	61	526
15 to 19 years	783	246	36	501
20 to 24 years	825	230	18	577
25 to 29 years	734	243	9	482
30 to 34 years	530	153	10	367
35 to 44 years	699	241	11	447
45 to 54 years	402	174	7	221
55 to 64 years	205	95	3	107
65 years and over	71	34	2	35
Native white females	5,868	2,246	388	3,234
10 to 14 years	839	249	94	496
15 to 19 years	914	306	60	548
20 to 24 years	932	339	49	544
25 to 29 years	792	287	43	462
30 to 34 years	577	239	33	305
35 to 44 years	836	364	51	421
45 to 54 years	513	236	29	248
55 to 64 years	308	152	17	139
65 years and over	157	74	12	71
Foreign white, both sexes	1,131	128	13	990
10 to 14 years	37	4	.....	33
15 to 19 years	62	3	.....	59
20 to 24 years	130	15	2	113
25 to 29 years	169	14	1	154
30 to 34 years	161	13	1	147
35 to 44 years	251	30	3	218
45 to 54 years	172	28	3	141
55 to 64 years	106	14	3	89
65 years and over	43	7	.....	36
Foreign white males	825	77	5	743
10 to 14 years	19	2	.....	17
15 to 19 years	45	2	.....	43
20 to 24 years	91	7	1	83
25 to 29 years	128	8	1	119
30 to 34 years	120	10	.....	110
35 to 44 years	189	23	.....	166
45 to 54 years	132	15	2	115
55 to 64 years	78	7	1	70
65 years and over	23	3	.....	20

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	306	51	8	247
10 to 14 years	18	2	----	16
15 to 19 years	17	1	----	16
20 to 24 years	39	8	1	30
25 to 29 years	41	6	----	35
30 to 34 years	41	3	1	37
35 to 44 years	62	7	3	52
45 to 54 years	40	13	1	26
55 to 64 years	28	7	2	19
65 years and over	20	4	----	16
Colored, both sexes	9,880	5,743	697	3,440
10 to 14 years	1,396	655	155	586
15 to 19 years	1,413	691	112	610
20 to 24 years	1,536	786	97	653
25 to 29 years	1,441	795	102	544
30 to 34 years	1,049	639	58	352
35 to 44 years	1,408	921	81	406
45 to 54 years	908	658	57	193
55 to 64 years	475	383	19	73
65 years and over	254	215	16	23
Colored males	4,259	2,297	182	1,780
10 to 14 years	664	323	58	283
15 to 19 years	600	312	32	256
20 to 24 years	679	294	21	364
25 to 29 years	656	345	28	283
30 to 34 years	439	239	10	190
35 to 44 years	623	373	11	239
45 to 54 years	329	206	13	110
55 to 64 years	187	135	6	46
65 years and over	82	70	3	9
Colored females	5,621	3,446	515	1,660
10 to 14 years	732	332	97	303
15 to 19 years	813	379	80	354
20 to 24 years	857	492	76	289
25 to 29 years	785	450	74	261
30 to 34 years	610	400	48	162
35 to 44 years	785	548	70	167
45 to 54 years	579	452	44	83
55 to 64 years	288	248	13	27
65 years and over	172	145	13	14

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Total population, both sexes	25,438	9,252	1,785	14,401
10 to 14 years	3,481	1,278	336	1,867
15 to 19 years	3,859	1,228	302	2,329
20 to 24 years	4,041	1,429	264	2,348
25 to 29 years	3,567	1,230	235	2,102
30 to 34 years	2,569	881	168	1,520
35 to 44 years	3,698	1,369	235	2,094
45 to 54 years	2,198	919	123	1,156
55 to 64 years	1,308	599	80	629
65 years and over	717	319	42	356
Total males	11,886	3,846	562	7,478
10 to 14 years	1,712	686	146	880
15 to 19 years	1,813	533	96	1,184
20 to 24 years	1,971	599	91	1,281
25 to 29 years	1,754	543	83	1,128
30 to 34 years	1,275	346	49	880
35 to 44 years	1,708	516	54	1,138
45 to 54 years	929	333	23	573
55 to 64 years	504	198	16	290
65 years and over	220	92	4	124

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total females	13,552	5,406	1,223	6,923
10 to 14 years	1,769	592	190	987
15 to 19 years	2,046	695	206	1,145
20 to 24 years	2,070	830	173	1,067
25 to 29 years	1,813	687	152	974
30 to 34 years	1,294	535	119	640
35 to 44 years	1,990	853	181	956
45 to 54 years	1,269	586	100	583
55 to 64 years	804	401	64	339
65 years and over	497	227	38	232
Native white, both sexes	9,512	2,071	495	6,946
10 to 14 years	1,522	322	138	1,062
15 to 19 years	1,566	282	85	1,199
20 to 24 years	1,523	341	65	1,117
25 to 29 years	1,260	281	62	917
30 to 34 years	898	220	39	639
35 to 44 years	1,272	290	50	932
45 to 54 years	737	161	30	546
55 to 64 years	471	119	15	337
65 years and over	263	55	11	197
Native white males	4,123	947	167	3,009
10 to 14 years	724	181	58	485
15 to 19 years	725	136	40	549
20 to 24 years	713	158	20	535
25 to 29 years	551	132	18	401
30 to 34 years	413	97	12	304
35 to 44 years	500	117	11	372
45 to 54 years	268	69	4	195
55 to 64 years	164	40	3	121
65 years and over	65	17	1	47
Native white females	5,389	1,124	328	3,937
10 to 14 years	798	141	80	577
15 to 19 years	841	146	45	650
20 to 24 years	810	183	45	582
25 to 29 years	709	149	44	516
30 to 34 years	485	123	27	335
35 to 44 years	772	173	39	560
45 to 54 years	469	92	26	351
55 to 64 years	307	79	12	216
65 years and over	198	38	10	150
Foreign white, both sexes	2,748	154	40	2,554
10 to 14 years	85	3	7	75
15 to 19 years	277	9	1	267
20 to 24 years	373	4	7	362
25 to 29 years	430	18	4	408
30 to 34 years	407	21	8	378
35 to 44 years	619	39	4	576
45 to 54 years	328	32	4	292
55 to 64 years	148	14	4	130
65 years and over	81	14	1	66
Foreign white males	2,129	100	21	2,008
10 to 14 years	51	2	5	44
15 to 19 years	235	5	.....	230
20 to 24 years	300	2	3	295
25 to 29 years	352	14	2	336
30 to 34 years	328	14	6	308
35 to 44 years	462	26	2	434
45 to 54 years	247	21	2	224
55 to 64 years	106	8	1	97
65 years and over	48	8	.....	40

TABLE XVIII.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Foreign white females	619	54	19	546
10 to 14 years	34	1	2	31
15 to 19 years	42	4	1	37
20 to 24 years	73	2	4	67
25 to 29 years	78	4	2	72
30 to 34 years	79	7	2	70
35 to 44 years	157	13	2	142
45 to 54 years	81	11	2	68
55 to 64 years	42	6	3	33
65 years and over	33	6	1	26
Colored, both sexes	13,178	7,027	1,250	4,901
10 to 14 years	1,874	953	191	730
15 to 19 years	2,016	937	216	863
20 to 24 years	2,145	1,084	192	869
25 to 29 years	1,877	931	169	777
30 to 34 years	1,264	640	121	503
35 to 44 years	1,807	1,040	181	586
45 to 54 years	1,133	726	89	318
55 to 64 years	689	466	61	162
65 years and over	373	250	30	93
Colored males	5,634	2,799	374	2,461
10 to 14 years	937	503	83	351
15 to 19 years	853	392	56	405
20 to 24 years	958	439	68	451
25 to 29 years	851	397	63	391
30 to 34 years	534	235	31	268
35 to 44 years	746	373	41	332
45 to 54 years	414	243	17	154
55 to 64 years	234	150	12	72
65 years and over	107	67	3	37
Colored females	7,544	4,228	876	2,440
10 to 14 years	937	450	108	379
15 to 19 years	1,163	545	160	458
20 to 24 years	1,187	645	124	418
25 to 29 years	1,026	534	106	386
30 to 34 years	730	405	90	235
35 to 44 years	1,061	667	140	254
45 to 54 years	719	483	72	164
55 to 64 years	455	316	49	90
65 years and over	266	183	27	56

TABLE XIX.—*Superior education, by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	341	166	175	307	148	159	12	6	6	22	12	10
18 and 19 years	209	124	85	175	99	76	18	11	7	16	14	2
20 years	143	73	70	119	61	58	12	4	8	12	8	4
21 to 24 years	604	412	192	462	312	150	91	61	30	51	39	12
25 to 29 years	817	602	215	602	433	169	164	132	32	51	37	14
30 to 34 years	683	508	175	484	362	122	161	118	13	38	28	10
35 to 44 years	1,057	841	216	737	597	140	284	214	70	36	30	6
45 to 54 years	637	507	130	407	330	77	202	154	18	28	23	5
55 to 64 years	342	261	81	236	180	56	97	74	23	9	7	2
65 years and over	212	164	48	138	104	34	72	58	14	2	2	.....
Porto Rico	5,045	3,658	1,387	3,667	2,626	1,041	1,113	832	281	265	200	65

TABLE XIX.—*Superior education, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	6	4	2	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
20 years	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	10	9	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
25 to 29 years	25	21	4	15	13	2	8	7	1	2	1	1
30 to 34 years	30	26	4	22	18	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	24	22	2	12	11	1	10	9	1	2	2	.....
45 to 54 years	17	16	1	10	9	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	11	10	1	8	7	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The department	134	117	17	86	74	12	39	36	3	9	7	2

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Under 18 years	21	10	11	20	9	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	15	9	6	14	9	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
20 years	13	6	7	9	5	4	3	1	2	1	.....	1
21 to 24 years	47	34	13	34	25	9	10	8	2	3	1	2
25 to 29 years	54	44	10	42	33	9	11	10	1	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	54	45	9	45	36	9	7	7	.....	2	2	.....
35 to 44 years	73	64	9	49	42	7	24	22	2	.....	.....	.....
45 to 54 years	42	34	8	30	25	5	9	7	2	3	2	1
55 to 64 years	18	16	2	10	9	1	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	11	10	1	8	7	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The department	348	272	76	261	200	61	75	65	10	12	7	5

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Under 18 years	101	48	53	91	45	46	4	1	3	6	2	4
18 and 19 years	45	26	19	36	19	17	5	3	2	4	4	.....
20 years	40	15	25	32	11	21	2	.....	2	6	4	2
21 to 24 years	131	83	48	92	58	34	25	16	9	14	9	5
25 to 29 years	214	147	67	131	88	43	67	49	18	16	10	6
30 to 34 years	214	143	71	126	84	42	74	50	24	14	9	5
35 to 44 years	296	204	92	165	123	42	123	75	48	8	6	2
45 to 54 years	183	136	47	109	84	25	68	46	22	6	6	.....
55 to 64 years	93	53	40	63	35	28	27	16	11	3	2	1
65 years and over	58	40	18	38	25	13	19	14	5	1	1	.....
The department	1,375	895	480	883	572	311	414	270	144	78	53	25

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Under 18 years	12	8	4	11	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	12	7	5	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	14	8	6	10	7	3	3	1	2	1	.....	1
21 to 24 years	43	31	12	34	23	11	7	6	1	2	2	.....
25 to 29 years	61	47	14	47	36	11	13	10	3	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	37	33	4	30	27	3	6	5	1	1	1	.....
35 to 44 years	85	78	7	70	63	7	13	13	.....	2	2	.....
45 to 54 years	42	37	5	30	26	4	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	23	22	1	18	17	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	21	18	3	12	11	1	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....
The department	350	289	61	274	224	50	68	58	10	8	7	1

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Under 18 years	18	9	9	15	7	8	1	1	.....	2	1	1
18 and 19 years	19	11	8	12	6	6	4	3	1	3	2	1
20 years	6	5	1	4	3	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
21 to 24 years	39	28	11	33	23	10	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	71	61	10	57	49	8	10	10	.....	4	2	2
30 to 34 years	47	36	11	36	29	7	8	5	3	3	2	1
35 to 44 years	89	80	9	64	59	5	22	19	3	3	2	1
45 to 54 years	63	58	5	38	36	2	19	18	1	6	4	2
55 to 64 years	33	30	3	21	20	1	11	9	2	1	1	.....
65 years and over	15	15	.....	4	4	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
The department	400	333	67	284	236	48	93	82	11	23	15	8

TABLE XIX.—*Superior education, by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Age period.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	122	56	66	112	52	60	5	3	2	5	1	4
18 and 19 years	74	42	32	65	36	29	5	2	3	4	4	.....
20 years	46	27	19	43	24	19	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
21 to 24 years	210	139	71	177	115	62	18	10	8	15	14	1
25 to 29 years	245	166	79	199	127	72	33	28	5	13	11	2
30 to 34 years	182	126	56	142	101	41	29	17	12	11	8	3
35 to 44 years	289	224	65	226	176	50	53	41	12	10	7	3
45 to 54 years	189	146	43	121	96	25	61	44	17	7	6	1
55 to 64 years	109	80	29	79	57	22	25	19	6	5	4	1
65 years and over	65	43	22	46	30	16	19	13	6	.....	.....	.....
The department	1,531	1,049	482	1,210	814	396	248	177	71	73	58	15

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Under 18 years	61	31	30	53	25	28	2	1	1	6	5	1
18 and 19 years	39	24	15	33	19	14	3	2	1	3	3	.....
20 years	37	22	15	20	10	10	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	124	88	36	85	61	24	25	16	9	14	11	3
25 to 29 years	140	111	29	111	87	24	22	18	4	14	11	3
30 to 34 years	123	104	19	83	67	16	29	26	3	7	6	1
35 to 44 years	196	163	33	151	123	28	39	35	4	11	11	.....
45 to 54 years	95	75	20	69	54	15	26	21	5	6	5	1
55 to 64 years	56	51	5	37	35	2	18	15	3	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	36	34	2	27	25	2	9	9	.....	1	1	.....
The department	907	703	204	669	506	163	176	144	32	62	53	9

CITY OF PONCE.

Under 18 years	12	7	5	10	5	5	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
18 and 19 years	9	5	4	7	4	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20 years	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	37	27	10	24	18	6	13	9	4	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	41	37	4	24	24	.....	14	11	3	3	2	1
30 to 34 years	31	28	3	16	16	.....	14	11	3	1	1	.....
35 to 44 years	63	53	10	40	33	7	20	17	3	3	3	.....
45 to 54 years	34	29	5	19	16	3	13	11	2	2	2	.....
55 to 64 years	20	18	2	11	11	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	8	8	.....	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	260	214	46	159	134	25	91	71	20	10	9	1

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Under 18 years	65	28	37	57	26	31	4	1	3	4	1	3
18 and 19 years	30	16	14	22	10	12	5	3	2	3	3	.....
20 years	27	10	17	21	8	13	2	.....	2	4	2	2
21 to 24 years	93	56	37	59	36	23	22	13	9	12	7	5
25 to 29 years	150	96	54	84	52	32	53	36	17	13	8	5
30 to 34 years	149	100	49	77	53	24	64	42	22	8	5	3
35 to 44 years	231	152	79	119	85	34	106	62	44	6	5	1
45 to 54 years	121	85	36	67	49	18	51	33	18	3	3	.....
55 to 64 years	66	35	31	42	21	21	22	12	10	2	2	.....
65 years and over	39	24	15	24	14	10	14	9	5	1	1	.....
The city	971	602	369	572	354	218	343	211	132	56	37	19

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race.*

PORTO RICO.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total attendants	26,212	2,161	4,016	3,522	6,755	9,758
Under 5 years	209	45	35	34	39	56
5 to 9 years	10,254	1,066	1,952	1,506	2,590	3,140
10 to 14 years	14,492	973	1,869	1,824	3,808	6,018
15 to 17 years	1,052	49	118	123	278	484
18 years and over	205	28	42	35	40	60

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total males	15,507	1,283	2,506	2,190	3,976	5,542
Under 5 years	98	23	16	17	18	24
5 to 9 years	5,779	596	1,151	874	1,450	1,708
10 to 14 years	8,745	612	1,227	1,185	2,275	3,446
15 to 17 years	749	33	91	95	206	324
18 years and over	136	19	31	19	27	40
Total females	10,705	878	1,500	1,332	2,779	4,216
Under 5 years	111	22	19	17	21	32
5 to 9 years	4,475	470	801	632	1,140	1,432
10 to 14 years	5,747	361	642	639	1,533	2,572
15 to 17 years	303	16	27	28	72	160
18 years and over	69	9	11	16	13	20
Total native white	17,641	1,431	2,707	2,374	4,440	6,689
Under 5 years	128	30	18	21	21	38
5 to 9 years	6,842	705	1,283	991	1,671	2,192
10 to 14 years	9,746	635	1,274	1,243	2,529	4,065
15 to 17 years	759	36	97	91	189	346
18 years and over	166	25	35	28	30	48
Native white males	10,692	855	1,728	1,534	2,699	3,876
Under 5 years	67	16	8	12	10	21
5 to 9 years	3,912	382	763	589	966	1,212
10 to 14 years	6,042	414	857	849	1,553	2,369
15 to 17 years	560	25	73	69	150	243
18 years and over	111	18	27	15	20	31
Native white females	6,949	576	979	840	1,741	2,813
Under 5 years	61	14	10	9	11	17
5 to 9 years	2,930	323	520	402	705	980
10 to 14 years	3,704	221	417	394	976	1,696
15 to 17 years	199	11	24	22	39	103
18 years and over	55	7	8	13	10	17
Total foreign white	176	18	21	17	40	80
Under 5 years	5	.....	.....	2	3	.....
5 to 9 years	73	9	7	8	20	29
10 to 14 years	90	8	12	6	15	49
15 to 17 years	6	1	1	.....	2	2
18 years and over	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Foreign white males	81	10	12	9	20	30
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	34	5	3	4	10	12
10 to 14 years	39	4	7	3	8	17
15 to 17 years	4	1	1	.....	1	1
18 years and over	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Foreign white females	95	8	9	8	20	50
Under 5 years	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
5 to 9 years	39	4	4	4	10	17
10 to 14 years	51	4	5	3	7	32
15 to 17 years	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	8,395	712	1,288	1,131	2,275	2,989
Under 5 years	76	15	17	11	15	18
5 to 9 years	3,339	352	662	507	899	919
10 to 14 years	4,656	330	583	575	1,264	1,904
15 to 17 years	287	12	20	32	87	136
18 years and over	37	3	6	6	10	12
Colored males	4,734	418	776	647	1,257	1,636
Under 5 years	29	7	8	4	7	3
5 to 9 years	1,833	209	385	281	474	484
10 to 14 years	2,664	194	363	333	714	1,060
15 to 17 years	185	7	17	26	55	80
18 years and over	23	1	3	3	7	9

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored females	3,661	294	512	484	1,018	1,353
Under 5 years	47	8	9	7	8	15
5 to 9 years	1,506	143	277	226	425	435
10 to 14 years	1,992	136	220	242	550	844
15 to 17 years	102	5	3	6	32	56
18 years and over	14	2	3	3	3	3

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Total attendants	2,109	174	467	347	526	595
Under 5 years	4	2		1	1	
5 to 9 years	874	94	225	170	208	177
10 to 14 years	1,136	73	217	166	291	389
15 to 17 years	86	4	23	9	25	25
18 years and over	9	1	2	1	1	4
Total males	1,376	119	331	231	345	350
Under 5 years	2			1	1	
5 to 9 years	526	55	144	102	125	100
10 to 14 years	765	61	163	119	196	226
15 to 17 years	75	3	22	8	22	20
18 years and over	8		2	1	1	4
Total females	733	55	136	116	181	245
Under 5 years	2	2				
5 to 9 years	348	39	81	68	83	77
10 to 14 years	371	12	54	47	95	163
15 to 17 years	11	1	1	1	3	5
18 years and over	1	1				
Total native white	1,725	144	393	273	426	489
Under 5 years	2	1			1	
5 to 9 years	711	77	187	133	171	143
10 to 14 years	931	61	183	133	233	321
15 to 17 years	73	4	21	7	20	21
18 years and over	8	1	2		1	4
Native white males	1,157	94	289	187	291	296
Under 5 years	1				1	
5 to 9 years	434	39	125	82	106	82
10 to 14 years	648	52	142	98	164	192
15 to 17 years	67	3	20	7	19	18
18 years and over	7		2		1	4
Native white females	568	50	104	86	135	193
Under 5 years	1	1				
5 to 9 years	277	38	62	51	65	61
10 to 14 years	283	9	41	35	69	129
15 to 17 years	6	1	1		1	3
18 years and over	1	1				
Total foreign white	14			1	5	8
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	8				5	3
10 to 14 years	5					5
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over	1			1		
Foreign white males	6			1	3	2
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	4				3	1
10 to 14 years	1					1
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over	1			1		

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white females	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10 to 14 years	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	370	30	74	73	95	98
Under 5 years	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	155	17	38	37	32	31
10 to 14 years	200	12	34	33	58	63
15 to 17 years	13	.....	2	2	5	4
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored males	213	25	42	43	51	52
Under 5 years	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	88	16	19	20	16	17
10 to 14 years	116	9	21	21	32	33
15 to 17 years	8	.....	2	1	3	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored females	157	5	32	30	44	46
Under 5 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	67	1	19	17	16	14
10 to 14 years	84	3	13	12	26	30
15 to 17 years	5	.....	.....	1	2	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Total attendants	3,368	151	523	536	1,057	1,101
Under 5 years	21	3	5	2	10	1
5 to 9 years	1,236	73	227	210	415	311
10 to 14 years	1,941	63	266	298	577	737
15 to 17 years	136	3	23	17	46	47
18 years and over	34	9	2	9	9	5
Total males	2,087	98	365	347	642	635
Under 5 years	12	2	4	.....	5	1
5 to 9 years	718	44	142	121	237	174
10 to 14 years	1,232	42	199	208	362	421
15 to 17 years	104	2	18	14	34	36
18 years and over	21	8	2	4	4	3
Total females	1,281	53	158	189	415	466
Under 5 years	9	1	1	2	5	.....
5 to 9 years	518	29	85	89	178	137
10 to 14 years	709	21	67	90	215	316
15 to 17 years	32	1	5	3	12	11
18 years and over	13	1	.....	5	5	2
Total native white	2,673	121	439	437	819	857
Under 5 years	16	2	5	2	6	1
5 to 9 years	986	55	193	169	321	248
10 to 14 years	1,529	53	220	245	447	564
15 to 17 years	111	3	19	14	36	39
18 years and over	31	8	2	7	9	5
Native white males	1,698	70	307	292	506	514
Under 5 years	10	2	4	.....	3	1
5 to 9 years	580	32	120	103	182	143
10 to 14 years	1,001	36	166	175	288	336
15 to 17 years	88	2	15	11	29	31
18 years and over	19	7	2	3	4	3

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white females	975	42	132	145	313	343
Under 5 years	6	.....	1	2	3	.....
5 to 9 years	406	23	73	66	139	105
10 to 14 years	528	17	54	70	159	228
15 to 17 years	23	1	4	3	7	8
18 years and over	12	1	.....	4	5	2
Total foreign white	14	.....	1	2	5	6
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 to 9 years	8	.....	.....	2	3	3
10 to 14 years	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	6	.....	.....	1	2	3
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	4	.....	.....	1	2	1
10 to 14 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	8	.....	1	1	3	3
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 to 9 years	4	.....	.....	1	1	2
10 to 14 years	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	681	30	83	97	233	238
Under 5 years	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....
5 to 9 years	242	18	34	39	91	60
10 to 14 years	409	10	45	53	130	171
15 to 17 years	24	.....	4	3	10	7
18 years and over	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Colored males	383	19	58	54	134	118
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 to 9 years	134	12	22	17	53	30
10 to 14 years	230	6	33	33	74	84
15 to 17 years	15	.....	3	3	5	4
18 years and over	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Colored females	298	11	25	43	99	120
Under 5 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	108	6	12	22	38	30
10 to 14 years	179	4	12	20	56	87
15 to 17 years	9	.....	1	.....	5	3
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Total attendants	5,207	526	738	637	1,177	2,129
Under 5 years	112	24	14	22	18	34
5 to 9 years	2,200	262	396	267	524	751
10 to 14 years	2,616	227	309	322	564	1,194
15 to 17 years	235	9	17	22	58	129
18 years and over	44	4	2	4	13	21
Total males	2,893	310	419	382	620	1,162
Under 5 years	51	15	5	10	7	14
5 to 9 years	1,181	156	206	155	260	404
10 to 14 years	1,485	132	193	197	309	654
15 to 17 years	151	5	13	19	36	78
18 years and over	25	2	2	1	8	12

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total females	2,314	216	319	255	557	967
Under 5 years	61	9	9	12	11	20
5 to 9 years	1,019	106	190	112	264	347
10 to 14 years	1,131	95	116	125	255	540
15 to 17 years	84	4	4	3	22	51
18 years and over	19	2	.....	3	5	9
Total native white	2,914	281	409	368	562	1,294
Under 5 years	64	15	5	13	9	22
5 to 9 years	1,210	129	214	152	236	479
10 to 14 years	1,465	128	175	184	279	699
15 to 17 years	146	6	13	16	32	79
18 years and over	29	3	2	3	6	15
Native white males	1,690	175	240	234	322	719
Under 5 years	31	9	.....	7	3	12
5 to 9 years	675	80	109	90	129	267
10 to 14 years	872	81	119	124	164	384
15 to 17 years	97	3	10	13	22	49
18 years and over	15	2	2	.....	4	7
Native white females	1,224	106	169	134	240	575
Under 5 years	33	6	5	6	6	10
5 to 9 years	535	49	105	62	107	212
10 to 14 years	593	47	56	60	115	315
15 to 17 years	49	3	3	3	10	30
18 years and over	14	1	.....	3	2	8
Total foreign white	67	8	10	7	9	33
Under 5 years	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
5 to 9 years	31	4	3	3	7	14
10 to 14 years	31	3	6	2	1	19
15 to 17 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	27	5	4	4	4	10
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	12	3	.....	3	2	4
10 to 14 years	11	1	3	.....	1	6
15 to 17 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	40	3	6	3	5	23
Under 5 years	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	19	1	3	.....	5	10
10 to 14 years	20	2	3	2	.....	13
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	2,226	237	319	262	606	802
Under 5 years	45	9	9	7	8	12
5 to 9 years	959	129	179	112	281	258
10 to 14 years	1,120	96	128	136	284	476
15 to 17 years	87	2	3	6	26	50
18 years and over	15	1	.....	1	7	6
Colored males	1,176	130	175	144	294	433
Under 5 years	18	6	5	2	3	2
5 to 9 years	494	73	97	62	129	133
10 to 14 years	602	50	71	73	144	264
15 to 17 years	52	1	2	6	14	29
18 years and over	10	.....	.....	1	4	5
Colored females	1,050	107	144	118	312	369
Under 5 years	27	3	4	5	5	10
5 to 9 years	465	56	82	50	152	125
10 to 14 years	518	46	57	63	140	212
15 to 17 years	35	1	1	.....	12	21
18 years and over	5	1	.....	.....	3	1

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total attendants	3,250	275	384	436	1,036	1,119
Under 5 years	13	4	1	1	1	6
5 to 9 years	1,245	138	197	175	378	357
10 to 14 years	1,862	126	173	248	614	701
15 to 17 years	121	7	10	12	41	51
18 years and over	9	.....	3	.....	2	4
Total males	2,022	176	273	276	621	676
Under 5 years	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4
5 to 9 years	748	82	135	105	225	201
10 to 14 years	1,169	86	127	160	366	430
15 to 17 years	93	7	9	11	29	37
18 years and over	7	.....	2	.....	1	4
Total females	1,228	99	111	160	415	443
Under 5 years	8	3	1	1	1	2
5 to 9 years	497	56	62	70	153	156
10 to 14 years	693	40	46	88	248	271
15 to 17 years	28	.....	1	1	12	14
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total native white	2,146	194	232	268	709	743
Under 5 years	7	2	1	.....	.....	4
5 to 9 years	814	101	115	106	251	241
10 to 14 years	1,222	85	107	155	422	453
15 to 17 years	96	6	7	7	34	42
18 years and over	7	.....	2	.....	2	3
Native white males	1,343	120	158	175	432	458
Under 5 years	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3
5 to 9 years	485	56	77	65	151	136
10 to 14 years	775	57	74	103	255	286
15 to 17 years	74	6	6	7	25	30
18 years and over	5	.....	1	.....	1	3
Native white females	803	74	74	93	277	285
Under 5 years	3	1	1	.....	.....	1
5 to 9 years	329	45	38	41	100	105
10 to 14 years	447	28	33	52	167	167
15 to 17 years	22	.....	1	.....	9	12
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total foreign white	12	.....	5	1	3	3
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
10 to 14 years	8	.....	3	1	2	2
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	6	.....	3	1	2	.....
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14 years	4	.....	2	1	1	.....
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	6	.....	2	.....	1	3
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
10 to 14 years	4	.....	1	.....	1	2
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	1,092	81	147	167	324	373
Under 5 years	6	2	.....	1	1	2
5 to 9 years	428	37	80	69	127	115
10 to 14 years	632	41	63	92	190	246
15 to 17 years	24	1	3	5	6	9
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored males	673	56	112	100	187	218
Under 5 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5 to 9 years	262	26	57	40	74	65
10 to 14 years	390	29	51	56	110	144
15 to 17 years	18	1	3	4	3	7
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Colored females	419	25	35	67	137	155
Under 5 years	5	2	.....	1	1	1
5 to 9 years	166	11	23	29	53	50
10 to 14 years	242	12	12	36	80	102
15 to 17 years	6	.....	.....	1	3	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Total attendants	2,403	84	304	276	639	1,100
Under 5 years	14	3	5	1	2	3
5 to 9 years	934	48	159	133	253	341
10 to 14 years	1,324	33	125	122	358	686
15 to 17 years	103	.....	10	11	16	66
18 years and over	28	.....	5	9	10	4
Total males	1,402	50	173	173	395	611
Under 5 years	5	1	2	.....	1	1
5 to 9 years	532	28	91	81	146	186
10 to 14 years	768	21	67	80	226	374
15 to 17 years	75	.....	9	6	13	47
18 years and over	22	.....	4	6	9	3
Total females	1,001	34	131	103	244	489
Under 5 years	9	2	3	1	1	2
5 to 9 years	402	20	68	52	107	155
10 to 14 years	556	12	58	42	132	312
15 to 17 years	28	.....	1	5	3	19
18 years and over	6	.....	1	3	1	1
Total native white	1,431	46	184	165	358	678
Under 5 years	6	2	1	.....	2	1
5 to 9 years	530	23	91	73	137	206
10 to 14 years	811	21	81	78	204	427
15 to 17 years	61	.....	7	8	6	40
18 years and over	23	.....	4	6	9	4
Native white males	859	29	105	112	231	382
Under 5 years	4	1	1	.....	1	1
5 to 9 years	316	15	52	49	81	119
10 to 14 years	474	13	43	54	136	228
15 to 17 years	46	.....	6	4	5	31
18 years and over	19	.....	3	5	8	3
Native white females	572	17	79	53	127	296
Under 5 years	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years	214	8	39	24	56	87
10 to 14 years	337	8	38	24	68	199
15 to 17 years	15	.....	1	4	1	9
18 years and over	4	.....	1	1	1	1
Total foreign white	7	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
10 to 14 years	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white males	5				2	3
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	2				1	1
10 to 14 years	3				1	2
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over						
Foreign white females	2				1	1
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	1					1
10 to 14 years	1				1	
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over						
Total colored	965	38	120	111	278	418
Under 5 years	8	1	4	1		2
5 to 9 years	401	25	68	60	115	133
10 to 14 years	509	12	44	44	152	257
15 to 17 years	42		3	3	10	26
18 years and over	5		1	3	1	
Colored males	538	21	68	61	162	226
Under 5 years	1		1			
5 to 9 years	214	13	39	32	64	66
10 to 14 years	291	8	24	26	89	144
15 to 17 years	29		3	2	8	16
18 years and over	3		1	1	1	
Colored females	427	17	52	50	116	192
Under 5 years	7	1	3	1		2
5 to 9 years	187	12	29	28	51	67
10 to 14 years	218	4	20	18	63	113
15 to 17 years	13			1	2	10
18 years and over	2			2		

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Total attendants	4,304	342	685	503	996	1,778
Under 5 years	22	3	6	1	5	7
5 to 9 years	1,607	166	312	213	361	555
10 to 14 years	2,493	164	345	260	597	1,127
15 to 17 years	168	7	21	26	33	81
18 years and over	14	2	1	3		8
Total males	2,481	201	404	300	577	999
Under 5 years	13	1	5	1	3	3
5 to 9 years	874	90	174	113	199	298
10 to 14 years	1,465	101	212	164	349	639
15 to 17 years	120	7	12	21	26	54
18 years and over	9	2	1	1		5
Total females	1,823	141	281	203	419	779
Under 5 years	9	2	1		2	4
5 to 9 years	733	76	138	100	162	257
10 to 14 years	1,028	63	133	96	248	488
15 to 17 years	48		9	5	7	27
18 years and over	5			2		3
Total native white	3,128	256	506	359	711	1,296
Under 5 years	14	2	4		1	7
5 to 9 years	1,173	124	231	151	253	414
10 to 14 years	1,805	125	255	187	432	806
15 to 17 years	126	3	16	18	25	64
18 years and over	10	2		3		5

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white males	1,817	147	304	219	411	736
Under 5 years	7	.....	3	.....	1	3
5 to 9 years	645	65	135	85	140	220
10 to 14 years	1,070	77	158	119	250	466
15 to 17 years	89	3	8	14	20	44
18 years and over	6	2	.....	1	.....	3
Native white females	1,311	109	202	140	300	560
Under 5 years	7	2	1	.....	.....	4
5 to 9 years	528	59	96	66	113	194
10 to 14 years	735	48	97	68	182	340
15 to 17 years	37	.....	8	4	5	20
18 years and over	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total foreign white	32	2	3	4	10	13
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	12	1	2	1	4	4
10 to 14 years	19	1	1	3	5	9
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	22	2	3	2	6	9
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	9	1	2	.....	2	4
10 to 14 years	13	1	1	2	4	5
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	10	.....	.....	2	4	4
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
10 to 14 years	6	.....	.....	1	1	4
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	1,144	84	176	140	275	469
Under 5 years	8	1	2	1	4	.....
5 to 9 years	422	41	79	61	104	137
10 to 14 years	669	38	89	70	160	312
15 to 17 years	41	4	5	8	7	17
18 years and over	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Colored males	642	52	97	79	160	254
Under 5 years	6	1	2	1	2	.....
5 to 9 years	220	24	37	28	57	74
10 to 14 years	382	23	53	43	95	168
15 to 17 years	31	4	4	7	6	10
18 years and over	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Colored females	502	32	79	61	115	215
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 to 9 years	202	17	42	33	47	63
10 to 14 years	287	15	36	27	65	144
15 to 17 years	10	.....	1	1	1	7
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Total attendants	5,571	609	915	787	1,324	1,936
Under 5 years	23	6	4	6	2	5
5 to 9 years	2,158	285	436	338	451	648
10 to 14 years	3,120	287	434	408	807	1,184
15 to 17 years	203	19	14	26	59	85
18 years and over	67	12	27	9	5	14

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total males	3,246	329	551	481	776	1,109
Under 5 years	10	3		5	1	1
5 to 9 years	1,200	141	259	197	258	345
10 to 14 years	1,861	169	266	257	467	702
15 to 17 years	131	9	8	16	46	52
18 years and over	44	7	18	6	4	9
Total females	2,325	280	364	306	548	827
Under 5 years	13	3	4	1	1	4
5 to 9 years	958	144	177	141	193	303
10 to 14 years	1,259	118	168	151	340	482
15 to 17 years	72	10	6	10	13	33
18 years and over	23	5	9	3	1	5
Total native white	3,624	389	544	504	855	1,332
Under 5 years	19	6	2	6	2	3
5 to 9 years	1,418	196	252	207	302	461
10 to 14 years	1,983	162	253	261	512	795
15 to 17 years	146	14	14	21	36	61
18 years and over	58	11	23	9	3	12
Native white males	2,128	211	325	315	506	771
Under 5 years	10	3		5	1	1
5 to 9 years	777	95	145	115	177	245
10 to 14 years	1,202	98	155	176	296	477
15 to 17 years	99	8	8	13	30	40
18 years and over	40	7	17	6	2	8
Native white females	1,496	178	219	189	349	561
Under 5 years	9	3	2	1	1	2
5 to 9 years	641	101	107	92	125	216
10 to 14 years	781	64	98	85	216	318
15 to 17 years	47	6	6	8	6	21
18 years and over	18	4	6	3	1	4
Total foreign white	30	8	2	2	5	13
Under 5 years	8	4		2		2
5 to 9 years	20	4	1		5	10
10 to 14 years	1					1
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over	1		1			
Foreign white males	9	3	2		1	3
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	2	1				1
10 to 14 years	6	2	1		1	2
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over	1		1			
Foreign white females	21	5		2	4	10
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	6	3		2		1
10 to 14 years	14	2			4	8
15 to 17 years	1					1
18 years and over						
Total colored	1,917	212	369	281	464	589
Under 5 years	4		2			
5 to 9 years	732	85	184	129	149	185
10 to 14 years	1,117	121	180	147	290	379
15 to 17 years	56	5		5	23	23
18 years and over	8	1	3		2	2
Colored males	1,109	115	224	166	269	335
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	421	45	114	82	81	99
10 to 14 years	653	69	110	81	170	223
15 to 17 years	32	1		3	16	12
18 years and over	3				2	1

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored females	808	97	145	115	195	256
Under 5 years	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2
5 to 9 years	311	40	70	47	68	86
10 to 14 years	464	52	70	66	120	156
15 to 17 years	24	4	.....	2	7	11
18 years and over	5	1	3	.....	.....	1

CITY OF PONCE.

Total attendants	1,900	164	326	211	336	863
Under 5 years	14	2	3	3	2	4
5 to 9 years	789	78	146	100	132	333
10 to 14 years	1,027	75	169	103	190	490
15 to 17 years	61	8	6	4	12	31
18 years and over	9	1	2	1	.....	5
Total males	931	67	174	112	150	428
Under 5 years	6	1	.....	3	1	1
5 to 9 years	377	30	72	49	62	164
10 to 14 years	520	34	99	59	80	248
15 to 17 years	26	2	3	1	7	13
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total females	969	97	152	99	186	435
Under 5 years	8	1	3	.....	1	3
5 to 9 years	412	48	74	51	70	169
10 to 14 years	507	41	70	44	110	242
15 to 17 years	35	6	3	3	5	18
18 years and over	7	1	2	1	.....	3
Total native white	1,246	91	185	130	225	615
Under 5 years	11	2	1	3	2	3
5 to 9 years	535	49	87	63	93	243
10 to 14 years	647	34	91	60	121	341
15 to 17 years	46	5	6	3	9	23
18 years and over	7	1	.....	1	.....	5
Native white males	628	38	97	73	98	322
Under 5 years	6	1	.....	3	1	1
5 to 9 years	254	17	41	30	42	124
10 to 14 years	343	18	53	39	49	184
15 to 17 years	23	2	3	1	6	11
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Native white females	618	53	88	57	127	293
Under 5 years	5	1	1	.....	1	2
5 to 9 years	281	32	46	33	51	119
10 to 14 years	304	16	38	21	72	157
15 to 17 years	23	3	3	2	3	12
18 years and over	5	1	.....	1	.....	3
Total foreign white	24	8	1	2	5	8
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	7	4	.....	2	.....	1
10 to 14 years	17	4	1	.....	5	7
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	7	3	1	.....	1	2
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
10 to 14 years	5	2	1	.....	1	1
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white females	17	5	.....	2	4	6
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
10 to 14 years	12	2	.....	.....	4	6
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	630	65	140	79	106	240
Under 5 years	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
5 to 9 years	247	25	59	35	39	89
10 to 14 years	363	37	77	43	64	142
15 to 17 years	15	3	.....	1	3	8
18 years and over	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Colored males	296	26	76	39	51	104
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	121	12	31	19	20	39
10 to 14 years	172	14	45	20	30	63
15 to 17 years	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored females	334	39	64	40	55	136
Under 5 years	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
5 to 9 years	126	13	28	16	19	50
10 to 14 years	191	23	32	23	34	79
15 to 17 years	12	3	.....	1	2	6
18 years and over	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Total attendants	1,987	278	276	256	311	866
Under 5 years	79	15	9	15	14	26
5 to 9 years	949	133	156	125	167	368
10 to 14 years	890	126	104	107	127	426
15 to 17 years	62	3	7	8	1	43
18 years and over	7	1	.....	1	2	3
Total males	943	139	138	124	136	406
Under 5 years	33	9	4	6	3	11
5 to 9 years	471	71	79	61	72	188
10 to 14 years	400	58	50	50	58	184
15 to 17 years	35	1	5	7	1	21
18 years and over	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total females	1,044	139	138	132	175	460
Under 5 years	46	6	5	9	11	15
5 to 9 years	478	62	77	64	95	180
10 to 14 years	490	68	54	57	69	242
15 to 17 years	27	2	2	1	.....	22
18 years and over	3	1	.....	1	.....	1
Total native white	1,059	133	141	124	127	534
Under 5 years	45	9	4	8	7	17
5 to 9 years	495	67	80	62	64	232
10 to 14 years	458	55	51	45	53	254
15 to 17 years	56	2	6	8	1	29
18 years and over	5	.....	.....	1	2	2
Native white males	521	64	68	69	56	264
Under 5 years	20	5	.....	4	1	10
5 to 9 years	260	34	39	32	29	126
10 to 14 years	211	25	25	26	23	112
15 to 17 years	27	.....	4	7	1	15
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1

TABLE XX.—*School attendance, by months, with age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white females	528	59	73	55	71	270
Under 5 years	25	4	4	4	6	7
5 to 9 years	235	23	41	30	35	106
10 to 14 years	247	30	26	19	30	142
15 to 17 years	19	2	2	1	.....	14
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total foreign white	54	8	7	6	6	27
Under 5 years	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
5 to 9 years	22	4	1	2	5	10
10 to 14 years	27	3	5	2	.....	17
15 to 17 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	21	5	3	3	2	8
Under 5 years	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	8	3	.....	2	1	2
10 to 14 years	9	1	2	.....	.....	6
15 to 17 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	33	3	4	3	4	19
Under 5 years	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	14	1	1	.....	4	8
10 to 14 years	18	2	3	2	.....	11
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	884	147	128	126	178	305
Under 5 years	31	6	5	5	6	9
5 to 9 years	432	72	75	61	98	126
10 to 14 years	405	68	48	60	74	155
15 to 17 years	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
18 years and over	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Colored males	401	70	67	52	78	134
Under 5 years	11	4	4	1	1	1
5 to 9 years	203	34	40	27	42	60
10 to 14 years	180	32	23	24	35	66
15 to 17 years	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Colored females	483	77	61	74	100	171
Under 5 years	20	2	1	4	5	8
5 to 9 years	229	38	35	34	56	66
10 to 14 years	225	36	25	36	39	89
15 to 17 years	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
18 years and over	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

CITY OF ARECIBO.

TABLE XXI.—*Kind and capacity of educational institutions.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Number of schools.	Kind of schools.			Kind of pupils.		
		Public.	Private.	Religious.	Day.	Boarding.	Both.
Aguadilla	42	41	1		42		
Arecibo	79	64	15		78		1
Bayamon	85	75	9	1	81	1	3
Guayama	60	58	2		59		1
Humacao	57	55	2		57		
Mayaguez	[1]53	49	11	2	62		1
Ponce	81	70	11		80		1
Porto Rico	467	412	51	3	459	1	7

Department.	Capacity.		Number of teachers.		Number of pupils.			
					Free.		Pay.	
	Number of buildings.	Seating capacity.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguadilla	42	2,295	41	14	1,393	600	206	83
Arecibo	79	3,814	50	30	2,337	979	252	227
Bayamon	87	[2]5,908	68	74	2,989	2,283	286	237
Guayama	60	[3]3,597	51	18	2,505	906	175	92
Humacao	57	[4]3,830	38	23	1,771	1,050	119	26
Mayaguez	63	[4]4,135	54	41	1,966	1,206	294	124
Ponce	85	5,585	73	48	2,836	1,441	357	378
Porto Rico	473	29,164	375	248	15,797	8,465	1,689	1,167

[1] Kind of school not stated.
[2] Capacity of 4 schools not given
[3] Capacity of 2 schools not given.
[4] Capacity of 1 school not given.

TABLE XXII.—*Number of pupils by color and sex.*

Department.	Total pupils.	White.					Black.				
		Total.	Free.		Pay.		Total.	Free.		Pay	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguadilla	[1]2,282	1,856	1,146	459	179	72	169	99	62	7	1
Arecibo	[2]3,795	3,106	1,958	698	239	211	139	86	50	.....	3
Bayamon	[3]5,795	3,223	1,604	1,133	253	233	884	444	418	22	.....
Guayama	[2]3,578	2,226	1,451	587	132	56	346	258	58	25	5
Humacao	2,966	1,689	1,008	551	107	23	347	220	123	3	1
Mayaguez	[3]3,590	2,496	1,362	767	260	107	196	86	101	4	5
Ponce	5,012	3,278	1,833	873	269	303	346	183	134	29	.....
Porto Rico	27,018	17,874	10,362	5,068	1,439	1,005	2,427	1,376	946	90	15

Department.	Mixed.					Average attendance.
	Total.	Free.		Pay.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aguadilla	257	148	79	20	10	[4]1,417
Arecibo	550	293	231	13	13	[5]2,432
Bayamon	1,688	941	732	11	4	[6]2,963
Guayama	1,006	696	261	18	31	[7]2,192
Humacao	930	543	376	9	2	[8]1,796
Mayaguez	898	518	338	30	12	[9]2,276
Ponce	1,388	820	434	59	75	[10]2,387
Porto Rico	6,717	3,959	2,451	160	147	15,463

[1] Number of pupils in 6 schools not given.
[2] Number of pupils in 3 schools not given.
[3] Number of pupils in 1 school not given.
[4] Average attendance of 8 schools omitted.
[5] Average attendance of 6 schools omitted.
[6] Average attendance of 20 schools omitted.
[7] Average attendance of 9 schools omitted.
[8] Average attendance of 8 schools omitted.
[9] Average attendance of 15 schools omitted.
[10] Average attendance of 23 schools omitted.

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations.*

PORTO RICO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Department.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguadilla	99,645	23,196	1,687	1,948	145	5,668	67,001
Arecibo	162,308	36,577	2,899	3,284	221	8,458	110,869
Bayamon	160,046	26,264	4,614	5,523	638	15,783	107,224
Guayama	111,986	24,187	2,126	2,770	220	6,851	75,832
Humacao	88,501	19,495	1,986	1,796	198	5,340	59,686
Mayaguez	127,566	26,480	4,967	4,556	354	8,331	82,878
Ponce	203,191	42,562	5,797	6,638	418	14,388	133,388
Porto Rico	953,243	198,761	24,076	26,515	2,194	64,819	636,878

TOTAL MALES.

Aguadilla	49,224	22,902	1,302	1,307	125	2,299	21,289
Arecibo	80,901	36,331	2,602	2,567	192	3,528	35,681
Bayamon	78,229	26,092	4,544	4,373	538	7,919	34,763
Guayama	55,216	23,869	2,092	2,156	198	2,841	24,060
Humacao	43,984	19,344	1,914	1,484	172	1,801	19,269
Mayaguez	62,750	26,126	4,183	3,152	298	2,785	26,206
Ponce	101,957	42,229	5,710	5,087	360	6,242	42,329
Porto Rico	472,261	196,893	22,347	20,126	1,883	27,415	203,597

TOTAL FEMALES.

Aguadilla	50,421	294	385	641	20	3,369	45,712
Arecibo	81,407	246	297	717	29	4,930	75,188
Bayamon	81,817	172	70	1,150	100	7,864	72,461
Guayama	56,770	318	34	614	22	4,010	51,772
Humacao	44,517	151	72	312	26	3,539	40,417
Mayaguez	64,816	354	784	1,404	56	5,546	56,672
Ponce	101,234	333	87	1,551	58	8,146	91,059
Porto Rico	480,982	1,868	1,729	6,389	311	37,404	433,281

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguadilla	84,563	20,090	1,317	1,335	106	4,159	57,556
Arecibo	123,601	27,932	2,167	2,202	168	5,071	86,061
Bayamon	74,210	12,239	2,077	1,890	366	5,113	52,525
Guayama	56,041	12,238	1,257	1,249	166	2,423	38,708
Humacao	40,246	8,339	1,204	744	140	1,957	27,862
Mayaguez	80,564	16,888	3,435	2,568	251	3,809	53,613
Ponce	118,784	25,045	3,858	3,102	278	6,157	80,344
Porto Rico	578,009	122,771	15,315	13,090	1,475	28,689	396,669

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Aguadilla	41,776	19,841	952	857	91	1,779	18,256
Arecibo	61,254	27,740	1,901	1,653	145	2,146	27,669
Bayamon	35,901	12,145	2,054	1,328	300	3,171	16,903
Guayama	27,619	12,052	1,247	861	150	1,246	12,063
Humacao	19,846	8,275	1,182	560	122	802	8,905
Mayaguez	39,625	16,684	2,818	1,526	214	1,503	16,880
Ponce	59,282	24,858	3,827	2,290	245	2,913	25,149
Porto Rico	285,303	121,595	13,981	9,075	1,267	13,560	125,825

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Department.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional services.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguadilla	42,787	249	365	478	15	2,380	39,300
Arecibo	62,347	192	266	549	23	2,925	58,392
Bayamon	38,309	94	23	562	66	1,942	35,622
Guayama	28,422	186	10	388	16	1,177	26,645
Humacao	20,400	64	22	184	18	1,155	18,957
Mayaguez	40,939	204	617	1,042	37	2,306	36,733
Ponce	59,502	187	31	812	33	3,244	55,195
Porto Rico	292,706	1,176	1,334	4,015	208	15,129	270,844

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguadilla	735	175	181	33	25	142	179
Arecibo	1,458	401	329	76	40	246	366
Bayamon	4,018	188	1,636	333	201	534	1,126
Guayama	764	149	263	85	39	73	155
Humacao	559	71	198	38	33	56	163
Mayaguez	1,480	265	443	127	74	142	429
Ponce	2,403	340	745	234	101	406	577
Porto Rico	11,417	1,589	3,795	926	513	1,599	2,995

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Aguadilla	587	174	181	33	23	135	41
Arecibo	1,121	396	328	75	35	234	53
Bayamon	3,097	187	1,627	324	178	512	269
Guayama	653	149	263	83	34	71	53
Humacao	449	71	197	35	30	53	63
Mayaguez	1,099	263	438	123	57	118	100
Ponce	1,886	338	739	221	79	380	129
Porto Rico	8,892	1,578	3,773	894	436	1,503	708

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Aguadilla	148	1			2	7	138
Arecibo	337	5	1	1	5	12	313
Bayamon	921	1	9	9	23	22	857
Guayama	111			2	5	2	102
Humacao	110		1	3	3	3	100
Mayaguez	381	2	5	4	17	24	329
Ponce	517	2	6	13	22	26	448
Porto Rico	2,525	11	22	32	77	96	2,287

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Aguadilla	14,347	2,931	189	580	14	1,367	9,266
Arecibo	37,249	8,244	403	1,006	13	3,141	24,442
Bayamon	81,818	13,837	901	3,300	71	10,136	53,573
Guayama	55,181	11,800	606	1,436	15	4,355	36,969
Humacao	47,696	11,085	584	1,014	25	3,327	31,661
Mayaguez	45,522	9,327	1,089	1,861	29	4,380	28,836
Ponce	82,004	17,177	1,194	3,302	39	7,825	52,467
Porto Rico	363,817	74,401	4,966	12,499	206	34,531	237,214

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

COLORED MALES.

Department.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupations.
Aguadilla	6,861	2,887	169	417	11	385	2,992
Arecibo	18,526	8,195	373	839	12	1,148	7,959
Bayamon	39,231	13,760	863	2,721	60	4,236	17,591
Guayama	26,944	11,668	582	1,212	14	1,524	11,944
Humacao	23,689	10,998	535	889	20	946	10,301
Mayaguez	22,026	9,179	927	1,503	27	1,164	9,226
Ponce	40,789	17,033	1,144	2,576	36	2,949	17,051
Porto Rico	178,066	73,720	4,593	10,157	180	12,352	77,064

COLORED FEMALES.

Aguadilla	7,486	44	20	163	3	982	6,274
Arecibo	18,723	49	30	167	1	1,993	16,483
Bayamon	42,587	77	38	579	11	5,900	35,982
Guayama	28,237	132	24	224	1	2,831	25,025
Humacao	24,007	87	49	125	5	2,381	21,360
Mayaguez	23,496	148	162	358	2	3,216	19,610
Ponce	41,215	144	50	726	3	4,876	35,416
Porto Rico	185,751	681	373	2,342	26	22,179	160,150

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguada	10,581	3,078	198	98	14	191	7,002
Aguadilla	17,830	3,134	634	813	50	1,281	11,918
Isabela	14,888	3,778	152	302	18	992	9,646
Lares	20,883	4,729	226	256	34	1,491	14,147
Moca	12,410	2,833	50	71	6	451	8,999
Rincon	6,641	1,417	288	46	5	417	4,468
San Sebastian	16,412	4,227	139	362	18	845	10,821
The department	99,645	23,196	1,687	1,948	145	5,668	67,001

TOTAL MALES.

Aguada	5,228	2,907	54	85	12	42	2,128
Aguadilla	8,580	3,124	623	608	43	577	3,605
Isabela	7,146	3,767	138	131	14	127	2,969
Lares	10,483	4,718	226	203	31	817	4,488
Moca	6,244	2,818	50	64	5	279	3,028
Rincon	3,344	1,400	74	38	4	272	1,556
San Sebastian	8,199	4,168	137	178	16	185	3,515
The department	49,224	22,902	1,302	1,307	125	2,299	21,289

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupations.
Aguada	5,353	171	144	13	2	149	4,874
Aguadilla	9,250	10	11	205	7	704	8,313
Isabela	7,742	11	14	171	4	865	6,677
Lares	10,400	11	.....	53	3	674	9,659
Moca	6,166	15	.....	7	1	172	5,971
Rincon	3,297	17	214	8	1	145	2,912
San Sebastian	8,213	59	2	184	2	660	7,306
The department	50,421	294	385	641	20	3,369	45,712

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguada	8,849	2,633	184	66	13	83	5,870
Aguadilla	13,432	2,543	416	464	33	692	9,284
Isabela	12,892	3,255	136	226	16	764	8,495
Lares	18,252	4,128	165	194	22	1,194	12,549
Moca	10,941	2,548	42	60	3	386	7,902
Rincon	5,644	1,219	266	31	5	320	3,803
San Sebastian	14,553	3,764	108	294	14	720	9,653
The department	84,563	20,090	1,317	1,335	106	4,159	57,556

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Aguada	4,389	2,484	41	60	11	14	1,779
Aguadilla	6,473	2,534	410	357	29	368	2,775
Isabela	6,206	3,247	124	95	12	102	2,626
Lares	9,114	4,118	165	144	21	662	4,004
Moca	5,543	2,539	42	54	2	248	2,658
Rincon	2,825	1,205	64	23	4	215	1,314
San Sebastian	7,226	3,714	106	124	12	170	3,100
The department	41,776	19,841	952	857	91	1,779	18,256

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Aguada	4,460	149	143	6	2	69	4,091
Aguadilla	6,959	9	6	107	4	324	6,509
Isabela	6,686	8	12	131	4	662	5,869
Lares	9,138	10	.....	50	1	532	8,545
Moca	5,398	9	.....	6	1	138	5,244
Rincon	2,819	14	202	8	1	105	2,489
San Sebastian	7,327	50	2	170	2	550	6,553
The department	42,787	249	365	478	15	2,380	39,300

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguada	41	6	3	2	1	20	9
Aguadilla	219	16	91	17	12	21	62
Isabela	82	34	7	4	.....	9	28
Lares	277	74	53	8	10	79	53
Moca	17	5	2	.....	2	3	5
Rincon	17	5	6	.....	.....	5	1
San Sebastian	82	35	19	2	.....	5	21
The department	735	175	181	33	25	142	179

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguada	32	6	3	2	1	20	.....
Aguadilla	179	16	91	17	11	20	24
Isabela	54	34	7	4	.....	7	2
Lares	231	73	53	8	9	76	12
Moca	12	5	2	.....	2	2	1
Rincon	16	5	6	.....	.....	5	.....
San Sebastian	63	35	19	2	.....	5	2
The department	587	174	181	33	23	135	41

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Aguada	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Aguadilla	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	38
Isabela	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26
Lares	46	1	.....	.....	1	3	41
Moca	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Rincon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Sebastian	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
The department	148	1	.....	.....	2	7	138

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Aguada	1,691	439	11	30	.....	88	1,123
Aguadilla	4,179	575	127	332	5	568	2,572
Isabela	1,914	489	9	72	2	219	1,123
Lares	2,354	527	8	54	2	218	1,545
Moca	1,452	280	6	11	1	62	1,092
Rincon	980	193	16	15	.....	92	664
San Sebastian	1,777	428	12	66	4	120	1,147
The department	14,347	2,931	189	580	14	1,367	9,266

COLORED MALES.

Aguada	807	417	10	23	.....	8	349
Aguadilla	1,928	574	122	234	3	189	806
Isabela	886	486	7	32	2	18	341
Lares	1,138	527	8	51	1	79	472
Moca	689	274	6	10	1	29	369
Rincon	503	190	4	15	.....	52	242
San Sebastian	910	419	12	52	4	10	413
The department	6,861	2,887	169	417	11	385	2,992

COLORED FEMALES.

Aguada	884	22	1	7	.....	80	774
Aguadilla	2,251	1	5	98	2	379	1,766
Isabela	1,028	3	2	40	.....	201	782
Lares	1,216	.....	.....	3	1	139	1,073
Moca	763	6	.....	1	.....	33	723
Rincon	477	3	12	.....	.....	40	422
San Sebastian	867	9	.....	14	.....	110	734
The department	7,486	44	20	163	3	982	6,274

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Arecibo	36,910	7,596	1,017	1,180	75	2,193	24,849
Barceloneta	9,357	1,974	138	133	11	595	6,506
Camuy	10,887	2,605	99	128	16	618	7,421
Ciales	18,115	4,586	211	349	15	950	12,004
Hatillo	10,449	2,475	101	65	13	276	7,519
Manati	13,989	2,257	318	543	33	1,515	9,323
Morovis	11,309	2,431	147	94	11	236	8,390
Quebradillas	7,432	1,584	108	171	14	272	5,283
Utuado	43,860	11,069	760	621	33	1,803	29,574
The department	162,308	36,577	2,899	3,284	221	8,458	110,869

TOTAL MALES.

Arecibo	18,403	7,542	1,013	918	66	1,061	7,803
Barceloneta	4,724	1,970	136	115	8	326	2,169
Camuy	5,271	2,584	96	52	13	216	2,310
Ciales	9,074	4,546	209	212	13	200	3,894
Hatillo	5,164	2,435	98	62	11	79	2,479
Manati	6,864	2,229	310	454	29	735	3,107
Morovis	5,672	2,424	145	93	10	155	2,845
Quebradillas	3,579	1,580	100	130	11	124	1,634
Utuado	22,150	11,021	495	531	31	632	9,440
The department	80,901	36,331	2,602	2,567	192	3,528	35,681

TOTAL FEMALES.

Arecibo	18,507	54	4	262	9	1,132	17,046
Barceloneta	4,633	4	2	18	3	269	4,337
Camuy	5,616	21	3	76	3	402	5,111
Ciales	9,041	40	2	137	2	750	8,110
Hatillo	5,285	40	3	3	2	197	5,040
Manati	7,125	28	8	89	4	780	6,216
Morovis	5,637	7	2	1	1	81	5,545
Quebradillas	3,853	4	8	41	3	148	3,649
Utuado	21,710	48	265	90	2	1,171	20,134
The department	81,407	246	297	717	29	4,930	75,188

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Arecibo	25,453	5,322	705	723	53	1,069	17,581
Barceloneta	5,255	1,010	105	82	70	285	3,763
Camuy	9,747	2,330	92	113	11	501	6,700
Ciales	13,942	3,431	161	273	13	621	9,443
Hatillo	8,590	1,963	85	54	13	186	6,289
Manati	7,955	1,208	177	268	22	802	5,478
Morovis	9,197	1,972	116	73	10	165	6,861
Quebradillas	6,611	1,388	100	149	13	223	4,738
Utuado	36,851	9,308	626	467	23	1,219	25,208
The department	123,601	27,932	2,167	2,202	168	5,071	86,061

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Arecibo	12,681	5,278	702	544	48	560	5,549
Barceloneta	2,617	1,010	104	70	7	212	1,214
Camuy	4,724	2,313	89	40	10	158	2,114
Ciales	6,863	3,396	160	158	11	106	3,032
Hatillo	4,205	1,934	82	51	11	49	2,078
Manati	3,876	1,193	171	210	18	424	1,860
Morovis	4,578	1,967	114	72	9	106	2,310
Quebradillas	3,183	1,384	93	114	10	110	1,472
Utuado	18,527	9,265	386	394	21	421	8,040
The department	61,254	27,740	1,901	1,653	145	2,146	27,669

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Arecibo	12,772	44	3	179	5	509	12,032
Barceloneta	2,638	.....	1	12	3	73	2,549
Camuy	5,023	17	3	73	1	343	4,586
Ciales	7,079	35	1	115	2	515	6,411
Hatillo	4,385	29	3	3	2	137	4,211
Manati	4,079	15	6	58	4	378	3,618
Morovis	4,619	5	2	1	1	59	4,551
Quebradillas	3,428	4	7	35	3	113	3,266
Utuado	18,324	43	240	73	2	798	17,168
The department	62,347	192	266	549	23	2,925	58,392

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Arecibo	417	84	146	27	18	36	106
Barceloneta	66	13	11	4	1	11	26
Camuy	154	36	6	5	4	43	60
Ciales	148	53	34	6	1	33	21
Hatillo	131	47	6	2	.....	31	45
Manati	140	19	52	16	6	15	32
Morovis	39	12	12	2	1	4	8
Quebradillas	56	13	3	1	1	11	27
Utuado	307	124	59	13	8	62	41
The department	1,458	401	329	76	40	246	366

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Arecibo	323	84	145	27	15	36	16
Barceloneta	49	13	11	4	1	11	9
Camuy	90	35	6	4	2	42	1
Ciales	131	53	34	6	1	32	5
Hatillo	80	43	6	2	.....	26	3
Manati	112	19	52	16	6	13	6
Morovis	35	12	12	2	1	4	4
Quebradillas	30	13	3	1	1	11	1
Utuado	271	124	59	13	8	59	8
The department	1,121	396	328	75	35	234	53

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without grainful occupation.
Arecibo	94	.....	1	.....	3	.....	90
Barceloneta	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Camuy	64	1	.....	1	2	1	59
Ciales	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
Hatillo	51	4	.....	.....	.....	5	42
Manati	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26
Morovis	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Quebradillas	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Utuado	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	33
The department	337	5	1	1	5	12	313

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Arecibo	11,040	2,190	166	430	4	1,088	7,162
Barceloneta	4,036	951	22	47	.....	299	2,717
Camuy	986	239	1	10	1	74	661
Ciales	4,025	1,102	16	70	1	296	2,540
Hatillo	1,728	465	10	9	.....	59	1,185
Manati	5,894	1,030	89	259	5	698	3,813
Morovis	2,073	447	19	19	.....	67	1,521
Quebradillas	765	183	5	21	.....	38	518
Utuado	6,702	1,637	75	141	2	522	4,325
The department	37,249	8,244	403	1,006	13	3,141	24,442

COLORED MALES.

Arecibo	5,399	2,180	166	347	3	465	2,238
Barceloneta	2,058	947	21	41	.....	103	946
Camuy	457	236	1	8	1	16	195
Ciales	2,080	1,097	15	48	1	62	857
Hatillo	879	458	10	9	.....	4	398
Manati	2,876	1,017	87	228	5	298	1,241
Morovis	1,059	445	19	19	.....	45	531
Quebradillas	366	183	4	15	.....	3	161
Utuado	3,352	1,632	50	124	2	152	1,392
The department	18,526	8,195	373	839	12	1,148	7,959

COLORED FEMALES.

Arecibo	5,641	10	.....	83	1	623	4,924
Barceloneta	1,978	4	1	6	.....	196	1,771
Camuy	529	3	.....	2	.....	58	466
Ciales	1,945	5	1	22	.....	234	1,683
Hatillo	849	7	.....	.....	.....	55	787
Manati	3,018	13	2	31	.....	400	2,572
Morovis	1,014	2	.....	.....	.....	22	990
Quebradillas	399	.....	1	6	.....	35	357
Utuado	3,350	5	25	17	.....	370	2,933
The department	18,723	49	30	167	1	1,993	16,483

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Bayamon	19,940	3,627	470	615	46	1,273	13,909
Carolina	11,965	2,553	189	213	18	974	8,018
Corozal	11,508	2,686	50	66	12	344	8,350
Dorado	3,804	617	55	68	10	216	2,838
Loiza	12,522	2,589	122	153	10	797	8,851
Naranjito	8,101	2,045	35	44	13	352	5,612
Rio Grande	12,365	2,700	133	167	19	709	8,637
Rio Piedras	13,760	2,562	300	280	32	955	9,631
San Juan	32,048	198	2,710	3,304	428	7,387	18,021
Toa Alta	7,908	1,734	125	266	10	796	4,977
Toa Baja	4,030	764	93	79	10	259	2,825
Trujillo Alto	5,683	1,000	62	34	9	369	4,209
Vega Alta	6,107	1,254	83	69	5	301	4,395
Vega Baja	10,305	1,935	187	165	16	1,051	6,951
The department	160,046	26,264	4,614	5,523	638	15,783	107,224

TOTAL MALES.

Bayamon	9,722	3,615	464	518	39	533	4,553
Carolina	5,915	2,525	187	187	15	250	2,751
Corozal	5,574	2,661	50	58	10	192	2,603
Dorado	1,882	617	55	63	6	155	986
Loiza	6,287	2,579	122	90	7	463	3,026
Naranjito	4,026	2,033	35	37	11	143	1,767
Rio Grande	6,110	2,674	132	83	16	254	2,951
Rio Piedras	6,688	2,553	290	247	24	524	3,050
San Juan	15,100	195	2,667	2,659	370	4,045	5,164
Toa Alta	3,963	1,720	124	131	9	95	1,884
Toa Baja	2,038	764	92	74	7	206	895
Trujillo Alto	2,821	987	57	30	7	229	1,511
Vega Alta	3,011	1,236	83	62	4	212	1,414
Vega Baja	5,092	1,933	186	134	13	618	2,208
The department	78,229	26,092	4,544	4,373	538	7,919	34,763

TOTAL FEMALES.

Bayamon	10,218	12	6	97	7	740	9,356
Carolina	6,050	28	2	26	3	724	5,267
Corozal	5,934	25	.....	8	2	152	5,747
Dorado	1,922	.....	.....	5	4	61	1,852
Loiza	6,235	10	.....	63	3	334	5,825
Naranjito	4,075	12	.....	7	2	209	3,845
Rio Grande	6,255	26	1	84	3	455	5,686
Rio Piedras	7,072	9	10	33	8	431	6,581
San Juan	16,948	3	43	645	58	3,342	12,857
Toa Alta	3,945	14	1	135	1	701	3,093
Toa Baja	1,992	.....	1	5	3	53	1,930
Trujillo Alto	2,862	13	5	4	2	140	2,698
Vega Alta	3,096	18	.....	7	1	89	2,981
Vega Baja	5,213	2	1	31	3	433	4,743
The department	81,817	172	70	1,150	100	7,864	72,461

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Bayamon	9,866	1,783	224	260	29	479	7,091
Carolina	4,578	888	112	48	12	154	3,364
Corozal	7,286	1,647	26	46	8	234	5,325
Dorado	1,019	160	37	34	5	43	740
Loiza	5,487	1,017	62	57	9	306	4,036
Naranjito	6,308	1,566	25	26	12	230	4,449
Rio Grande	4,903	941	78	69	14	335	3,466
Rio Piedras	4,993	819	162	97	20	285	3,610
San Juan	12,391	66	985	883	216	1,816	8,425
Toa Alta	4,987	1,054	99	200	10	470	3,154
Toa Baja	912	153	47	30	7	26	649
Trujillo Alto	2,898	558	44	17	8	150	2,121
Vega Alta	2,527	465	46	20	3	120	1,873
Vega Baja	6,055	1,122	130	103	13	465	4,222
The department	74,210	12,239	2,077	1,890	366	5,113	52,525

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Bayamon	4,778	1,775	220	198	22	232	2,331
Carolina	2,310	881	112	44	9	92	1,172
Corozal	3,533	1,630	26	38	6	176	1,657
Dorado	500	160	37	31	2	35	235
Loiza	2,798	1,011	62	32	6	235	1,452
Naranjito	3,148	1,555	25	20	10	108	1,430
Rio Grande	2,387	922	78	27	12	227	1,121
Rio Piedras	2,388	818	159	81	17	192	1,121
San Juan	5,541	66	976	622	183	1,276	2,418
Toa Alta	2,451	1,048	98	95	9	71	1,130
Toa Baja	445	153	46	26	5	18	197
Trujillo Alto	1,459	550	40	14	6	109	740
Vega Alta	1,241	455	46	20	2	112	606
Vega Baja	2,922	1,121	129	80	11	288	1,293
The department	35,901	12,145	2,054	1,328	300	3,171	16,903

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Bayamon	5,088	8	4	62	7	247	4,760
Carolina	2,268	7	.....	4	3	62	2,192
Corozal	3,753	17	.....	8	2	58	3,668
Dorado	519	.....	.....	3	3	8	505
Loiza	2,689	6	.....	25	3	71	2,584
Naranjito	3,160	11	.....	6	2	122	3,019
Rio Grande	2,516	19	.....	42	2	108	2,345
Rio Piedras	2,605	1	3	16	3	93	2,489
San Juan	6,850	.....	9	261	33	540	6,007
Toa Alta	2,536	6	1	105	1	399	2,024
Toa Baja	467	.....	1	4	2	8	452
Trujillo Alto	1,439	8	4	3	2	41	1,381
Vega Alta	1,286	10	.....	.....	1	8	1,267
Vega Baja	3,133	1	1	23	2	177	2,929
The department	38,309	94	23	562	66	1,942	35,622

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Bayamon	330	30	113	24	12	34	117
Carolina	100	10	33	11	3	26	17
Corozal	56	19	14	3	2	9	9
Dorado	41	4	5	.....	4	7	21
Loiza	57	7	26	3	1	10	10
Naranjito	30	9	6	2	1	6	6
Rio Grande	71	15	25	4	2	12	13
Rio Piedras	231	24	99	24	7	24	53
San Juan	2,872	16	1,243	246	163	380	824
Toa Alta	29	17	6	3	.....	.....	3
Toa Baja	47	3	14	6	2	10	12
Trujillo Alto	35	7	10	2	.....	5	11
Vega Alta	19	2	7	1	2	3	4
Vega Baja	100	25	35	4	2	8	26
The department	4,018	188	1,636	333	201	534	1,126

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Bayamon	239	29	113	24	12	34	27
Carolina	84	10	33	11	3	25	2
Corozal	48	19	14	3	2	9	1
Dorado	26	4	5	.....	3	7	7
Loiza	50	7	26	3	1	10	3
Naranjito	25	9	6	2	1	6	1
Rio Grande	60	15	25	4	2	11	3
Rio Piedras	190	24	96	24	4	22	20
San Juan	2,190	16	1,237	238	146	362	191
Toa Alta	26	17	6	2	.....	.....	1
Toa Baja	37	3	14	6	1	10	3
Trujillo Alto	27	7	10	2	.....	5	3
Vega Alta	16	2	7	1	2	3	1
Vega Baja	79	25	35	4	1	8	6
The department	3,097	187	1,627	324	178	512	269

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Bayamon	91	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Carolina	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Corozal	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Dorado	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Loiza	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Naranjito	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rio Grande	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Rio Piedras	41	.....	3	.....	3	2	33
San Juan	682	.....	6	8	17	18	633
Toa Alta	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Toa Baja	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Trujillo Alto	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Vega Alta	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Vega Baja	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20
The department	921	1	9	9	23	22	857

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Bayamon	9,744	1,814	133	331	5	760	6,701
Carolina	7,287	1,655	44	154	3	794	4,637
Corozal	4,166	1,020	10	17	2	101	3,016
Dorado	2,744	453	13	34	1	166	2,077
Loiza	6,978	1,565	34	93	.....	481	4,805
Naranjito	1,763	470	4	16	.....	116	1,157
Rio Grande	7,391	1,744	30	94	3	362	5,158
Rio Piedras	8,536	1,719	39	159	5	646	5,968
San Juan	16,785	116	482	2,175	49	5,191	8,772
Toa Alta	2,892	663	20	63	.....	326	1,820
Toa Baja	3,071	608	32	43	1	223	2,164
Trujillo Alto	2,750	435	8	15	1	214	2,077
Vega Alta	3,561	787	30	48	.....	178	2,518
Vega Baja	4,150	788	22	58	1	578	2,703
The department	81,818	13,837	901	3,300	71	10,136	53,573

COLORED MALES.

Bayamon	4,705	1,811	131	296	5	267	2,195
Carolina	3,521	1,634	42	132	3	133	1,577
Corozal	1,993	1,012	10	17	2	7	945
Dorado	1,356	453	13	32	1	113	744
Loiza	3,439	1,561	34	55	.....	218	1,571
Naranjito	853	469	4	15	.....	29	336
Rio Grande	3,663	1,737	29	52	2	16	1,827
Rio Piedras	4,110	1,711	35	142	3	310	1,909
San Juan	7,369	113	454	1,799	41	2,407	2,555
Toa Alta	1,486	655	20	34	.....	24	753
Toa Baja	1,556	608	32	42	1	178	695
Trujillo Alto	1,335	430	7	14	1	115	768
Vega Alta	1,754	779	30	41	.....	97	807
Vega Baja	2,091	787	22	50	1	322	909
The department	39,231	13,760	863	2,721	60	4,236	17,591

COLORED FEMALES.

Bayamon	5,039	3	2	35	.....	493	4,506
Carolina	3,766	21	2	22	.....	661	3,060
Corozal	2,173	8	.....	.....	.....	94	2,071
Dorado	1,388	.....	.....	2	.....	53	1,333
Loiza	3,589	4	.....	38	.....	263	3,284
Naranjito	910	1	.....	1	.....	87	821
Rio Grande	3,728	7	1	42	1	346	3,331
Rio Piedras	4,426	8	4	17	2	336	4,059
San Juan	9,416	3	28	376	8	2,784	6,217
Toa Alta	1,406	8	.....	29	.....	302	1,067
Toa Baja	1,515	.....	.....	1	.....	45	1,469
Trujillo Alto	1,415	5	1	1	.....	99	1,309
Vega Alta	1,807	8	.....	7	.....	81	1,711
Vega Baja	2,059	1	.....	8	.....	256	1,794
The department	42,587	77	38	579	11	5,900	35,982

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

TOTAL POPULATION BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguas Buenas	7,977	1,593	182	120	13	524	5,545
Arroyo	4,867	793	231	291	14	274	3,264
Caguas	19,857	4,386	476	460	44	774	13,717
Cayey	14,442	2,870	257	439	26	1,272	9,578
Cidra	7,552	1,878	94	62	5	229	5,284
Comerio	8,249	1,828	102	111	13	492	5,703
Guayama	12,749	2,147	300	666	55	1,389	8,192
Gurabo	8,700	1,813	93	88	14	425	6,267
Juncos	8,429	2,388	142	200	14	398	5,287
Salinas	5,731	1,411	103	183	12	422	3,600
San Lorenzo	13,433	3,080	146	150	10	652	9,395
The department	111,986	24,187	2,126	2,770	220	6,851	75,832

TOTAL MALES.

Aguas Buenas	3,868	1,585	178	94	11	125	1,875
Arroyo	2,294	793	231	216	13	80	961
Caguas	9,840	4,350	471	410	40	274	4,295
Cayey	7,103	2,855	254	370	24	517	3,083
Cidra	3,775	1,876	94	61	5	114	1,625
Comerio	4,129	1,827	101	87	11	232	1,871
Guayama	6,146	2,137	293	497	48	711	2,460
Gurabo	4,391	1,777	91	83	13	243	2,184
Juncos	4,176	2,214	140	99	13	68	1,642
Salinas	2,964	1,394	97	107	11	117	1,238
San Lorenzo	6,530	3,061	142	132	9	360	2,826
The department	55,216	23,869	2,092	2,156	198	2,841	24,060

TOTAL FEMALES.

Aguas Buenas	4,109	8	4	26	2	399	3,670
Arroyo	2,573	.....	.....	75	1	194	2,303
Caguas	10,017	36	5	50	4	500	9,422
Cayey	7,339	15	3	69	2	755	6,495
Cidra	3,777	2	.....	1	.....	115	3,659
Comerio	4,120	1	1	24	2	260	3,832
Guayama	6,603	10	7	169	7	678	5,732
Gurabo	4,309	36	2	5	1	182	4,083
Juncos	4,253	174	2	101	1	330	3,645
Salinas	2,767	17	6	76	1	305	2,362
San Lorenzo	6,903	19	4	18	1	292	6,569
The department	56,770	318	34	614	22	4,010	51,772

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguas Buenas	3,325	645	86	60	12	163	2,359
Arroyo	1,286	207	90	52	9	50	878
Caguas	8,902	1,854	289	220	29	226	6,284
Cayey	9,142	1,921	171	215	18	520	6,297
Cidra	6,557	1,608	76	50	4	176	4,643
Comerio	5,140	1,150	68	61	12	240	3,609
Guayama	6,339	1,085	184	288	43	499	4,240
Gurabo	2,510	544	40	24	12	62	1,828
Juncos	5,579	1,545	98	137	13	210	3,576
Salinas	2,087	521	58	75	6	101	1,326
San Lorenzo	5,174	1,158	97	67	8	176	3,668
The department	56,041	12,238	1,257	1,249	166	2,423	38,708

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguas Buenas	1,602	644	84	45	10	59	760
Arroyo	608	207	90	30	8	24	249
Caguas	4,413	1,838	287	181	26	149	1,932
Cayey	4,455	1,913	169	165	17	196	1,995
Cidra	3,250	1,606	76	49	4	96	1,419
Comerio	2,561	1,150	67	45	11	140	1,148
Guayama	3,102	1,076	182	182	38	322	1,302
Gurabo	1,281	528	40	21	11	52	629
Juncos	2,754	1,422	97	57	12	39	1,127
Salinas	1,093	519	58	33	5	43	435
San Lorenzo	2,500	1,149	97	53	8	126	1,067
The department	27,619	12,052	1,247	861	150	1,246	12,063

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Aguas Buenas	1,723	1	2	15	2	104	1,599
Arroyo	678	.....	.....	22	1	26	629
Caguas	4,489	16	2	39	3	77	4,352
Cayey	4,687	8	2	50	1	324	4,302
Cidra	3,307	2	.....	1	.....	80	3,224
Comerio	2,579	.....	1	16	1	100	2,461
Guayama	3,237	9	2	106	5	177	2,938
Gurabo	1,229	16	.....	3	1	10	1,199
Juncos	2,825	123	1	80	1	171	2,449
Salinas	994	2	.....	42	1	58	891
San Lorenzo	2,674	9	.....	14	.....	50	2,601
The department	28,422	186	10	388	16	1,177	26,645

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Aguas Buenas	36	15	8	3	1	2	7
Arroyo	59	7	21	3	3	.....	25
Caguas	163	37	53	14	9	12	38
Cayey	116	22	35	23	7	17	12
Cidra	32	11	10	1	1	6	3
Comerio	27	8	10	2	1	4	2
Guayama	138	11	57	19	8	12	31
Gurabo	25	9	7	1	1	3	4
Juncos	53	13	26	7	.....	3	4
Salinas	59	8	16	8	6	8	13
San Lorenzo	56	8	20	4	2	6	16
The department	764	149	263	85	39	73	155

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Aguas Buenas	32	15	8	3	1	2	3
Arroyo	43	7	21	3	3	.....	9
Caguas	136	37	53	14	9	10	13
Cayey	104	22	35	22	6	17	2
Cidra	30	11	10	1	1	6	1
Comerio	24	8	10	2	.....	4	.....
Guayama	115	11	57	19	6	12	10
Gurabo	23	9	7	1	1	3	2
Juncos	50	13	26	6	.....	3	2
Salinas	50	8	16	8	6	8	4
San Lorenzo	46	8	20	4	1	6	7
The department	653	149	263	83	34	71	53

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguas Buenas	4						4
Arroyo	16						16
Caguas	27					2	25
Cayey	12			1	1		10
Cidra	2						2
Comerio	3				1		2
Guayama	23				2		21
Gurabo	2						2
Juncos	3			1			2
Salinas	9						9
San Lorenzo	10				1		9
The department	111			2	5	2	102

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

Aguas Buenas	4,616	933	88	57		359	3,179
Arroyo	3,522	579	120	236	2	224	2,361
Caguas	10,792	2,495	134	226	6	536	7,395
Cayey	5,184	927	51	201	1	735	3,269
Cidra	963	259	8	11		47	638
Comerio	3,082	670	24	48		248	2,092
Guayama	6,272	1,051	59	359	4	878	3,921
Gurabo	6,165	1,260	46	63	1	360	4,435
Juncos	2,797	830	18	56	1	185	1,707
Salinas	3,585	882	29	100		313	2,261
San Lorenzo	8,203	1,914	29	79		470	5,711
The department	55,181	11,800	606	1,436	15	4,355	36,969

COLORED MALES.

Aguas Buenas	2,234	926	86	46		64	1,112
Arroyo	1,643	579	120	183	2	56	703
Caguas	5,291	2,475	131	215	5	115	2,350
Cayey	2,544	920	50	183	1	304	1,086
Cidra	495	259	8	11		12	205
Comerio	1,544	669	24	40		88	723
Guayama	2,929	1,050	54	296	4	377	1,148
Gurabo	3,087	1,240	44	61	1	188	1,553
Juncos	1,372	779	17	36	1	26	513
Salinas	1,821	867	23	66		66	799
San Lorenzo	3,984	1,904	25	75		228	1,752
The department	26,944	11,668	582	1,212	14	1,524	11,944

COLORED FEMALES.

Aguas Buenas	2,382	7	2	11		295	2,067
Arroyo	1,879			53		168	1,658
Caguas	5,501	20	3	11	1	421	5,045
Cayey	2,640	7	1	18		431	2,183
Cidra	468					35	433
Comerio	1,538	1		8		160	1,369
Guayama	3,343	1	5	63		501	2,773
Gurabo	3,078	20	2	2		172	2,882
Juncos	1,425	51	1	20		159	1,194
Salinas	1,764	15	6	34		247	1,462
San Lorenzo	4,219	10	4	4		242	3,959
The department	28,237	132	24	224	1	2,831	25,025

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Fajardo	16,782	3,634	290	405	51	1,180	11,222
Humacao	14,313	2,973	364	400	46	572	9,958
Maunabo	6,221	1,232	86	107	11	377	4,408
Naguabo	10,873	2,417	343	142	14	671	7,286
Patillas	11,163	2,323	255	121	8	785	7,671
Piedras	8,602	1,958	174	103	10	429	5,928
Vieques	6,642	1,396	225	253	39	727	4,002
Yabucoa	13,905	3,562	249	265	19	599	9,211
The department	88,501	19,495	1,986	1,796	198	5,340	59,686

TOTAL MALES.

Fajardo	8,129	3,609	276	312	46	154	3,732
Humacao	7,099	2,951	358	378	39	207	3,166
Maunabo	3,106	1,217	85	97	9	214	1,484
Naguabo	5,388	2,416	328	115	14	140	2,375
Patillas	5,589	2,312	250	107	7	378	2,535
Piedras	4,283	1,956	173	72	9	113	1,960
Vieques	3,407	1,393	199	175	32	312	1,296
Yabucoa	6,983	3,490	245	228	16	283	2,721
The department	43,984	19,344	1,914	1,484	172	1,801	19,269

TOTAL FEMALES.

Fajardo	8,653	25	14	93	5	1,026	7,490
Humacao	7,214	22	6	22	7	365	6,792
Maunabo	3,115	15	1	10	2	163	2,924
Naguabo	5,485	1	15	27	.....	531	4,911
Patillas	5,574	11	5	14	1	407	5,136
Piedras	4,319	2	1	31	1	316	3,938
Vieques	3,235	3	26	78	7	415	2,706
Yabucoa	6,922	72	4	37	3	316	6,490
The department	44,517	151	72	312	26	3,539	40,417

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Fajardo	9,880	2,118	215	228	33	603	6,683
Humacao	5,964	1,080	215	164	35	164	4,306
Maunabo	1,717	327	69	32	9	70	1,210
Naguabo	6,585	1,416	212	70	9	316	4,562
Patillas	5,334	1,111	142	48	6	245	3,782
Piedras	3,881	862	88	51	10	159	2,711
Vieques	2,545	457	105	74	24	202	1,683
Yabucoa	4,340	968	158	77	14	198	2,925
The department	40,246	8,339	1,204	744	140	1,957	27,862

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Fajardo	4,793	2,100	210	163	31	95	2,194
Humacao	2,924	1,070	211	151	29	85	1,378
Maunabo	867	325	68	29	7	47	391
Naguabo	3,220	1,415	206	51	9	75	1,464
Patillas	2,692	1,104	141	38	5	143	1,261
Piedras	1,954	862	88	29	9	67	899
Vieques	1,252	454	102	37	20	125	514
Yabucoa	2,144	945	156	62	12	165	804
The department	19,846	8,275	1,182	560	122	802	8,905

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Fajardo	5,087	18	5	65	2	508	4,489
Humacao	3,040	10	4	13	6	79	2,928
Maunabo	850	2	1	3	2	23	819
Naguabo	3,365	1	6	19	.....	241	3,098
Patillas	2,642	7	1	10	1	102	2,521
Piedras	1,927	.....	.....	22	1	92	1,812
Vieques	1,293	3	3	37	4	77	1,169
Yabucoa	2,196	23	2	15	2	33	2,121
The department	20,400	64	22	184	18	1,155	18,957

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Fajardo	108	13	39	6	9	8	33
Humacao	146	10	64	13	8	10	41
Maunabo	20	6	7	1	2	3	1
Naguabo	45	15	12	.....	4	4	10
Patillas	33	6	15	1	.....	1	10
Piedras	23	6	6	2	.....	6	3
Vieques	138	8	38	10	7	22	53
Yabucoa	46	7	17	5	3	2	12
The department	559	71	198	38	33	56	163

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Fajardo	83	13	38	6	7	7	12
Humacao	125	10	64	13	7	10	21
Maunabo	19	6	7	1	2	3	.....
Naguabo	36	15	12	.....	4	3	2
Patillas	29	6	15	1	.....	1	6
Piedras	22	6	6	2	.....	6	2
Vieques	96	8	38	7	7	21	15
Yabucoa	39	7	17	5	3	2	5
The department	449	71	197	35	30	53	63

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Fajardo	25	.....	1	.....	2	1	21
Humacao	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20
Maunabo	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Naguabo	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Patillas	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Piedras	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vieques	42	.....	.....	3	.....	1	38
Yabucoa	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
The department	110	.....	1	3	3	3	100

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Fajardo	6,794	1,503	36	171	9	569	4,506
Humacao	8,203	1,883	85	223	3	398	5,611
Maunabo	4,484	899	10	74	.....	304	3,197
Naguabo	4,243	986	119	72	1	351	2,714
Patillas	5,796	1,206	98	72	2	539	3,879
Piedras	4,698	1,090	80	50	.....	264	3,214
Vieques	3,959	931	82	169	8	503	2,266
Yabucoa	9,519	2,587	74	183	2	399	6,274
The department	47,696	11,085	584	1,014	25	3,327	31,661

COLORED MALES.

Fajardo	3,253	1,496	28	143	8	52	1,526
Humacao	4,050	1,871	83	214	3	112	1,767
Maunabo	2,220	886	10	67	.....	164	1,093
Naguabo	2,132	986	110	64	1	62	909
Patillas	2,868	1,202	94	68	2	234	1,268
Piedras	2,307	1,088	79	41	.....	40	1,059
Vieques	2,059	931	59	131	5	166	767
Yabucoa	4,800	2,538	72	161	1	116	1,912
The department	23,689	10,998	535	889	20	946	10,301

COLORED FEMALES.

Fajardo	3,541	7	8	28	1	517	2,980
Humacao	4,153	12	2	9	.....	286	3,844
Maunabo	2,264	13	.....	7	.....	140	2,104
Naguabo	2,111	.....	9	8	.....	289	1,805
Patillas	2,928	4	4	4	.....	305	2,611
Piedras	2,391	2	1	9	.....	224	2,155
Vieques	1,900	.....	23	38	3	337	1,499
Yabucoa	4,719	49	2	22	1	283	4,362
The department	24,007	87	49	125	5	2,381	21,360

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Añasco	13,311	2,823	266	415	23	866	8,918
Cabo Rojo	16,154	3,494	1,277	1,047	36	770	9,530
Hormigueros	3,215	597	35	61	3	283	2,236
Lajas	8,789	2,242	119	67	9	254	6,098
Las Marias	11,279	2,835	111	92	15	564	7,662
Mariéao	8,312	2,193	109	127	10	360	5,513
Mayaguez	35,700	5,287	2,110	2,179	194	3,431	22,499
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*533*	*1,658*	*1,685*	*165*	*2,609*	*8,547*
Sabana Grande	10,560	2,465	241	147	13	153	7,241
San German	20,246	4,544	699	421	51	1,350	13,181
The department	127,566	26,480	4,967	4,556	354	8,331	82,878

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

TOTAL MALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Añasco	6,551	2,811	245	242	17	315	2,921
Cabo Rojo	8,015	3,470	597	376	31	145	3,396
Hormigueros	1,602	597	35	53	3	251	663
Lajas	4,382	2,225	119	66	8	99	1,865
Las Marias	5,692	2,817	108	83	12	168	2,504
Maricao	4,220	2,163	108	122	10	158	1,659
Mayaguez	17,049	5,176	2,080	1,711	162	99	6,925
City of Mayaguez	*6,765*	*459*	*1,625*	*1,304*	*138*	*808*	*2,431*
Sabana Grande	5,291	2,432	237	112	11	138	2,361
San German	9,948	4,435	654	387	44	516	3,912
The department	62,750	26,126	4,183	3,152	298	2,785	26,206

TOTAL FEMALES.

Añasco	6,760	12	21	173	6	551	5,997
Cabo Rojo	8,139	24	680	671	5	625	6,134
Hormigueros	1,613	.....	.....	8	.....	32	1,573
Lajas	4,407	17	.....	1	1	155	4,233
Las Marias	5,587	18	3	9	3	396	5,158
Maricao	4,092	30	1	5	.....	202	3,854
Mayaguez	18,651	111	30	468	32	2,436	15,574
City of Mayaguez	*8,422*	*74*	*23*	*381*	*27*	*1,801*	*6,116*
Sabana Grande	5,269	33	4	35	2	315	4,880
San German	10,298	109	45	34	7	834	9,269
The department	64,816	354	784	1,404	56	5,546	56,672

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Añasco	10,499	2,297	215	288	18	503	7,178
Cabo Rojo	12,864	2,716	1,056	866	29	468	7,729
Hormigueros	1,894	372	25	36	2	157	1,302
Lajas	6,709	1,662	105	51	8	163	4,720
Las Marias	8,771	2,183	82	60	12	392	6,042
Maricao	5,744	1,510	75	68	7	215	3,869
Mayaguez	22,176	3,525	1,382	1,010	122	1,482	14,655
City of Mayaguez	*8,334*	*283*	*1,020*	*738*	*97*	*1,067*	*5,129*
Sabana Grande	3,036	679	114	52	11	89	2,091
San German	8,871	1,944	381	137	42	340	6,027
The department	80,564	16,888	3,435	2,568	251	3,809	53,613

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Añasco	5,172	2,286	195	150	14	195	2,332
Cabo Rojo	6,348	2,697	487	279	25	114	2,746
Hormigueros	969	372	25	28	2	146	396
Lajas	3,348	1,648	105	50	7	72	1,466
Las Marias	4,388	2,170	81	53	9	125	1,950
Maricao	2,898	1,491	75	65	7	104	1,156
Mayaguez	10,719	3,460	1,371	736	103	514	4,535
City of Mayaguez	*3,773*	*243*	*1,012*	*524*	*82*	*448*	*1,464*
Sabana Grande	1,509	677	113	46	10	44	619
San German	4,274	1,883	366	119	37	189	1,680
The department	39,625	16,684	2,818	1,526	214	1,503	16,880

CITY OF AIBONITO.

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Añasco	5,327	11	20	138	4	308	4,846
Cabo Rojo	6,516	19	569	587	4	354	4,983
Hormigueros	925	.....	.....	8	.....	11	906
Lajas	3,361	14	.....	1	1	91	3,254
Las Marias	4,383	13	1	7	3	267	4,092
Maricao	2,846	19	.....	3	.....	111	2,713
Mayaguez	11,457	65	11	274	19	968	10,120
City of Mayaguez	*4,561*	*40*	*8*	*214*	*15*	*619*	*3,665*
Sabana Grande	1,527	2	1	6	1	45	1,472
San German	4,597	61	15	18	5	151	4,347
The department	40,939	204	617	1,042	37	2,306	36,733

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Añasco	56	13	19	5	5	6	8
Cabo Rojo	58	17	14	5	5	2	15
Hormigueros	23	6	3	.....	1	7	6
Lajas	33	20	1	3	1	2	6
Las Marias	106	36	17	4	3	18	28
Maricao	162	59	24	10	2	26	41
Mayaguez	897	63	336	87	49	74	288
City of Mayaguez	*754*	*18*	*308*	*76*	*47*	*56*	*249*
Sabana Grande	32	17	6	2	2	1	4
San German	113	34	23	11	6	6	33
The department	1,480	265	443	127	74	142	429

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Añasco	48	13	19	5	3	6	2
Cabo Rojo	45	17	14	4	4	2	4
Hormigueros	19	6	3	.....	1	7	2
Lajas	29	20	1	3	1	2	2
Las Marias	86	36	17	4	3	18	8
Maricao	127	57	24	10	2	26	8
Mayaguez	635	63	331	84	38	50	69
City of Mayaguez	*521*	*18*	*303*	*73*	*37*	*34*	*56*
Sabana Grande	28	17	6	2	1	1	1
San German	82	34	23	11	4	6	4
The department	1,099	263	438	123	57	118	100

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Añasco	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Cabo Rojo	13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11
Hormigueros	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lajas	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Las Marias	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Maricao	35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Mayaguez	262	.....	5	3	11	24	219
City of Mayaguez	*233*	.....	*5*	*3*	*10*	*22*	*193*
Sabana Grande	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
San German	31	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29
The department	381	2	5	4	17	24	329

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand Groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Añasco	2,756	513	32	122	.....	357	1,732
Cabo Rojo	3,232	761	207	176	2	300	1,786
Hormigueros	1,298	219	7	25	.....	119	928
Lajas	2,047	560	13	13	.....	89	1,372
Las Marias	2,402	616	12	28	.....	154	1,592
Maricao	2,406	624	10	49	1	119	1,603
Mayaguez	12,627	1,699	392	1,082	23	1,875	7,556
City of Mayaguez	*6,099*	*232*	*320*	*871*	*21*	*1,486*	*3,169*
Sabana Grande	7,492	1,769	121	93	.....	363	5,146
San German	11,262	2,566	295	273	3	1,004	7,121
The department	45,522	9,327	1,089	1,861	29	4,380	28,836

COLORED MALES.

Añasco	1,331	512	31	87	.....	114	587
Cabo Rojo	1,622	756	96	93	2	29	646
Hormigueros	614	219	7	25	.....	98	265
Lajas	1,005	557	13	13	.....	25	397
Las Marias	1,218	611	10	26	.....	25	546
Maricao	1,195	615	9	47	1	28	495
Mayaguez	5,695	1,653	378	891	21	431	2,321
City of Mayaguez	*2,471*	*198*	*310*	*707*	*19*	*326*	*911*
Sabana Grande	3,754	1,738	118	64	.....	93	1,741
San German	5,592	2,518	265	257	3	321	2,228
The department	22,026	9,179	927	1,503	27	1,164	9,226

COLORED FEMALES.

Añasco	1,425	1	1	35	.....	243	1,145
Cabo Rojo	1,610	5	111	83	.....	271	1,140
Hormigueros	684	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	663
Lajas	1,042	3	.....	.....	.....	64	975
Las Marias	1,184	5	2	2	.....	129	1,046
Maricao	1,211	9	1	2	.....	91	1,108
Mayaguez	6,932	46	14	191	2	1,444	5,235
City of Mayaguez	*3,628*	*34*	*10*	*164*	*2*	*1,160*	*2,258*
Sabana Grande	3,738	31	3	29	.....	270	3,405
San German	5,670	48	30	16	.....	683	4,893
The department	23,496	148	162	358	2	3,216	19,610

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

TOTAL POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Adjuntas	19,484	4,798	238	172	14	1,107	13,155
Aibonito	8,596	2,057	166	203	21	904	5,245
Barranquitas	8,103	2,102	52	71	11	359	5,508
Barros	14,845	3,889	89	159	14	566	10,128
Coamo	15,144	2,827	295	349	34	853	10,786
Guayanilla	9,540	2,299	139	170	16	368	6,548
Juana Diaz	27,896	6,926	514	492	22	748	19,194
Peñuelas	12,129	2,815	263	122	18	441	8,470
Ponce	55,477	7,953	3,320	4,134	210	6,939	32,921
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*523*	*2,731*	*3,581*	*183*	*5,898*	*15,036*
Santa Isabel	4,858	1,005	141	124	6	213	3,369
Yauco	27,119	5,891	580	642	52	1,890	18,064
The department	203,191	42,562	5,797	6,638	418	14,388	133,388

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

TOTAL MALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Adjuntas	9,872	4,773	237	147	12	551	4,152
Aibonito	4,489	2,054	164	137	19	384	1,731
Barranquitas	4,013	2,098	52	62	10	76	1,715
Barros	7,527	3,880	88	102	13	174	3,270
Coamo	7,584	2,824	293	264	31	377	3,795
Guayanilla	4,842	2,286	139	154	14	181	2,068
Juana Diaz	14,093	6,895	509	410	17	197	6,065
Peñuelas	6,152	2,649	261	109	14	155	2,964
Ponce	27,587	7,933	3,257	2,997	183	3,090	10,127
City of Ponce	*13,197*	*517*	*2,674*	*2,538*	*157*	*2,750*	*4,561*
Santa Isabel	2,494	1,005	135	123	4	132	1,095
Yauco	13,304	5,832	575	582	43	925	5,347
The department	101,957	42,229	5,710	5,087	360	6,242	42,329

TOTAL FEMALES.

Adjuntas	9,612	25	1	25	2	556	9,003
Aibonito	4,107	3	2	66	2	520	3,514
Barranquitas	4,090	4	.....	9	1	283	3,793
Barros	7,318	9	1	57	1	392	6,858
Coamo	7,560	3	2	85	3	476	6,991
Guayanilla	4,698	13	.....	16	2	187	4,480
Juana Diaz	13,803	31	5	82	5	551	13,129
Peñuelas	5,977	166	2	13	4	286	5,506
Ponce	27,890	20	63	1,137	27	3,849	22,794
City of Ponce	*14,755*	*6*	*57*	*1,043*	*26*	*3,148*	*10,475*
Santa Isabel	2,364	.....	6	1	2	81	2,274
Yauco	13,815	59	5	60	9	965	12,717
The department	101,234	333	87	1,551	58	8,146	91,059

NATIVE WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Adjuntas	15,261	3,601	183	132	5	783	10,557
Aibonito	5,780	1,442	109	123	15	401	3,690
Barranquitas	5,587	1,477	45	37	9	188	3,831
Barros	11,131	2,887	70	129	11	365	7,669
Coamo	7,216	1,464	182	107	21	278	5,164
Guayanilla	2,985	693	84	38	11	72	2,087
Juana Diaz	17,332	4,291	383	244	13	305	12,093
Peñuelas	7,022	1,634	190	67	13	192	4,926
Ponce	31,253	4,558	2,129	1,836	131	2,593	20,006
City of Ponce	*14,268*	*201*	*1,676*	*1,549*	*110*	*2,089*	*8,643*
Santa Isabel	1,606	316	89	49	6	41	1,105
Yauco	13,611	2,679	394	340	43	939	9,216
The department	118,784	25,045	3,858	3,102	278	6,157	80,344

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Adjuntas	7,584	3,586	182	107	3	379	3,327
Aibonito	2,945	1,440	107	71	14	121	1,192
Barranquitas	2,781	1,473	45	29	9	63	1,162
Barros	5,618	2,881	69	80	10	127	2,451
Coamo	3,634	1,463	182	76	20	116	1,777
Guayanilla	1,516	691	84	32	10	50	649
Juana Diaz	8,776	4,273	381	207	12	89	3,814
Peñuelas	3,532	1,529	190	59	10	83	1,661
Ponce	15,575	4,551	2,108	1,278	116	1,373	6,149
City of Ponce	*6,764*	*200*	*1,658*	*1,047*	*96*	*1,202*	*2,561*
Santa Isabel	797	316	88	48	4	19	322
Yauco	6,524	2,655	391	303	37	493	2,645
The department	59,282	24,858	3,827	2,290	245	2,913	25,149

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Adjuntas	7,677	15	1	25	2	404	7,230
Aibonito	2,835	2	2	52	1	280	2,498
Barranquitas	2,806	4	.....	8	.....	125	2,669
Barros	5,513	6	1	49	1	238	5,218
Coamo	3,582	1	.....	31	1	162	3,387
Guayanilla	1,469	2	.....	6	1	22	1,438
Juana Diaz	8,556	21	2	37	1	216	8,279
Peñuelas	3,490	105	.....	8	3	109	3,265
Ponce	15,678	7	21	558	15	1,220	13,857
City of Ponce	*7,504*	*1*	*18*	*502*	*14*	*887*	*6,082*
Santa Isabel	809	.....	1	1	2	22	783
Yauco	7,087	24	3	37	6	446	6,571
The department	59,502	187	31	812	33	3,244	55,195

FOREIGN WHITE, BOTH SEXES.

Adjuntas	251	81	45	7	7	82	29
Aibonito	94	18	40	11	4	13	8
Barranquitas	15	1	5	4	2	2	1
Barros	38	7	8	7	2	9	5
Coamo	67	13	24	3	8	5	14
Guayanilla	70	22	7	1	1	25	14
Juana Diaz	155	29	35	10	7	38	36
Peñuelas	55	22	8	3	5	8	9
Ponce	1,358	76	484	166	58	170	404
City of Ponce	*1,182*	*43*	*459*	*144*	*54*	*109*	*373*
Santa Isabel	32	4	14	4	.....	5	5
Yauco	268	67	75	18	7	49	52
The department	2,403	340	745	234	101	406	577

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Adjuntas	228	79	45	7	7	82	8
Aibonito	86	18	40	10	3	13	2
Barranquitas	14	1	5	4	1	2	1
Barros	29	7	8	3	2	8	1
Coamo	49	13	23	3	6	4	.....
Guayanilla	55	22	7	1	.....	25	.....
Juana Diaz	127	29	35	9	4	38	12
Peñuelas	46	22	8	3	4	8	1
Ponce	997	76	479	159	48	147	88
City of Ponce	*847*	*43*	*454*	*138*	*44*	*87*	*81*
Santa Isabel	27	4	14	4	.....	5	.....
Yauco	228	67	75	18	4	48	16
The department	1,886	338	739	221	79	380	129

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Adjuntas	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Aibonito	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6
Barranquitas	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Barros	9	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4
Coamo	18	.....	1	.....	2	1	14
Guayanilla	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Juana Diaz	28	.....	.....	1	3	.....	24
Peñuelas	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Ponce	361	.....	5	7	10	23	316
City of Ponce	*335*	.....	*5*	*6*	*10*	*22*	*292*
Santa Isabel	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Yauco	40	.....	.....	.....	3	1	36
The department	517	2	6	13	22	26	448

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

COLORED, BOTH SEXES.

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Adjuntas	3,972	1,116	10	33	2	242	2,569
Aibonito	2,722	597	17	69	2	490	1,547
Barranquitas	2,501	624	2	30	.....	169	1,676
Barros	3,676	995	11	23	1	192	2,454
Coamo	7,861	1,350	89	239	5	570	5,608
Guayanilla	6,485	1,584	48	131	4	271	4,447
Juana Diaz	10,409	2,603	96	238	2	405	7,065
Peñuelas	5,052	1,159	65	52	.....	241	3,535
Ponce	22,866	3,319	707	2,132	21	4,176	12,511
City of Ponce	*12,502*	*279*	*596*	*1,888*	*19*	*3,700*	*6,020*
Santa Isabel	3,220	685	38	71	.....	167	2,259
Yauco	13,240	3,145	111	284	2	902	8,796
The department	82,004	17,177	1,194	3,302	39	7,825	52,467

COLORED MALES.

Adjuntas	2,060	1,108	10	33	2	90	817
Aibonito	1,458	596	17	56	2	250	537
Barranquitas	1,218	624	2	29	.....	11	552
Barros	1,880	992	11	19	1	39	818
Coamo	3,901	1,348	88	185	5	257	2,018
Guayanilla	3,271	1,573	48	121	4	106	1,419
Juana Diaz	5,190	2,593	93	194	1	70	2,239
Peñuelas	2,574	1,098	63	47	.....	64	1,302
Ponce	11,015	3,306	670	1,560	19	1,570	3,890
City of Ponce	*5,586*	*274*	*562*	*1,353*	*17*	*1,461*	*1,919*
Santa Isabel	1,670	685	33	71	.....	108	773
Yauco	6,552	3,110	109	261	2	384	2,686
The department	40,789	17,033	1,144	2,576	36	2,949	17,051

COLORED FEMALES.

Adjuntas	1,912	8	.....	.....	.....	152	1,752
Aibonito	1,264	1	.....	13	.....	240	1,010
Barranquitas	1,283	.....	.....	1	.....	158	1,124
Barros	1,796	3	.....	4	.....	153	1,636
Coamo	3,960	2	1	54	.....	313	3,590
Guayanilla	3,214	11	.....	10	.....	165	3,028
Juana Diaz	5,219	10	3	44	1	335	4,826
Peñuelas	2,478	61	2	5	.....	177	2,233
Ponce	11,851	13	37	572	2	2,606	8,621
City of Ponce	*6,916*	*5*	*34*	*535*	*2*	*2,239*	*4,101*
Santa Isabel	1,550	.....	5	.....	.....	59	1,486
Yauco	6,688	35	2	23	.....	518	6,110
The department	41,215	144	50	726	3	4,876	35,416

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	953,243	198,761	24,076	26,515	2,194	64,819	636,878
Under 10 years	293,949	116	172	34	1	1,347	292,279
10 to 14 years	124,353	18,452	1,575	1,332	6	6,574	96,414
15 to 19 years	93,148	27,782	3,525	4,357	84	10,242	47,158
20 to 24 years	88,475	28,441	4,279	4,758	215	10,502	40,280
25 to 29 years	84,265	27,817	3,787	4,087	325	8,992	39,257
30 to 34 years	64,317	22,084	2,970	3,046	312	7,181	28,724
35 to 44 years	91,802	33,164	4,205	4,530	547	9,821	39,535
45 to 54 years	59,268	22,032	2,162	2,522	381	5,762	26,409
55 to 64 years	33,716	12,505	983	1,255	216	2,992	15,765
65 years and over	19,950	6,368	418	594	107	1,406	11,057
Total males	472,261	196,893	22,347	20,126	1,883	27,415	203,597
Under 10 years	149,694	91	131	20	.....	658	148,794
10 to 14 years	65,112	18,330	1,298	911	5	2,611	41,957
15 to 19 years	42,919	27,618	3,207	2,879	52	3,697	5,466
20 to 24 years	41,664	28,301	4,015	3,436	141	4,515	1,256
25 to 29 years	39,469	27,644	3,578	3,062	272	3,941	972
30 to 34 years	31,365	21,916	2,823	2,330	267	3,329	700
35 to 44 years	46,430	32,822	3,986	3,689	509	4,222	1,202
45 to 54 years	29,578	21,663	2,013	2,146	339	2,307	1,110
55 to 64 years	16,758	12,285	911	1,103	199	1,359	901
65 years and over	9,272	6,223	385	550	99	776	1,239
Total females	480,982	1,868	1,729	6,389	311	37,404	433,281
Under 10 years	144,255	25	41	14	1	689	143,485
10 to 14 years	59,241	122	277	421	1	3,963	54,457
15 to 19 years	50,229	164	318	1,478	32	6,545	41,692
20 to 24 years	46,811	140	264	1,322	74	5,987	39,024
25 to 29 years	44,796	173	209	1,025	53	5,051	38,285
30 to 34 years	32,952	168	147	716	45	3,852	28,024
35 to 44 years	45,372	342	219	841	38	5,599	38,333
45 to 54 years	29,690	369	149	376	42	3,455	25,299
55 to 64 years	16,958	220	72	152	17	1,633	14,864
65 years and over	10,678	145	33	44	8	630	9,818
Total native white	578,009	122,771	15,315	13,090	1,475	28,689	396,669
Under 10 years	179,939	64	54	24	.....	565	179,232
10 to 14 years	75,638	10,861	980	693	.....	3,129	59,975
15 to 19 years	56,800	16,739	2,477	2,222	63	4,906	30,393
20 to 24 years	53,983	17,770	2,940	2,382	140	4,893	25,858
25 to 29 years	50,909	17,431	2,488	2,015	202	4,032	24,741
30 to 34 years	39,317	13,993	1,877	1,495	209	3,306	18,437
35 to 44 years	55,047	20,906	2,436	2,207	384	4,066	25,048
45 to 54 years	34,724	13,482	1,243	1,178	257	2,164	16,400
55 to 64 years	19,907	7,634	564	596	146	1,089	9,878
65 years and over	11,745	3,891	256	278	74	539	6,707
Native white males	285,303	121,595	13,981	9,075	1,267	13,560	125,825
Under 10 years	91,634	49	35	11	.....	295	91,244
10 to 14 years	39,534	10,784	755	395	.....	1,378	26,222
15 to 19 years	25,862	16,636	2,209	1,275	38	1,995	3,709
20 to 24 years	25,214	17,685	2,725	1,564	94	2,276	870
25 to 29 years	23,726	17,316	2,314	1,380	166	1,925	625
30 to 34 years	19,155	13,892	1,768	1,070	178	1,781	466
35 to 44 years	27,790	20,695	2,270	1,676	358	2,019	772
45 to 54 years	17,252	13,255	1,155	959	233	982	668
55 to 64 years	9,753	7,490	515	499	134	567	548
65 years and over	5,383	3,793	235	246	66	342	701
Native white females	292,706	1,176	1,334	4,015	208	15,129	270,844
Under 10 years	88,305	15	19	13	.....	270	87,988
10 to 14 years	36,104	77	225	298	.....	1,751	33,753
15 to 19 years	30,938	103	268	947	25	2,911	26,684
20 to 24 years	28,769	85	215	818	46	2,617	24,988
25 to 29 years	27,183	115	174	635	36	2,107	24,116
30 to 34 years	20,162	101	109	425	31	1,525	17,971
35 to 44 years	27,257	211	166	531	26	2,047	24,276
45 to 54 years	17,472	227	88	219	24	1,182	15,732
55 to 64 years	10,154	144	49	97	12	522	9,330
65 years and over	6,362	98	21	32	8	197	6,006

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	11,417	1,589	3,795	926	513	1,599	2,995
Under 10 years	409	1	----	----	----	1	407
10 to 14 years	242	3	36	3	----	10	190
15 to 19 years	753	23	440	29	7	73	181
20 to 24 years	1,261	63	627	70	11	238	222
25 to 29 years	1,547	130	624	156	79	270	288
30 to 34 years	1,411	162	557	119	77	243	253
35 to 44 years	2,535	416	821	268	121	384	525
45 to 54 years	1,728	384	438	159	100	245	402
55 to 64 years	918	256	185	79	59	90	249
65 years and over	613	151	67	43	29	45	278
Foreign white males	8,892	1,578	3,773	894	436	1,503	708
Under 10 years	210	1	----	----	----	1	208
10 to 14 years	134	3	36	3	----	9	83
15 to 19 years	597	22	440	27	3	69	36
20 to 24 years	1,013	63	623	66	21	221	19
25 to 29 years	1,252	130	620	150	69	257	26
30 to 34 years	1,142	162	552	115	64	230	19
35 to 44 years	2,047	413	818	260	110	364	82
45 to 54 years	1,372	381	434	155	86	231	85
55 to 64 years	701	253	184	77	54	81	52
65 years and over	424	150	66	41	29	40	98
Foreign white females	2,525	11	22	32	77	96	2,287
Under 10 years	199	----	----	----	----	----	199
10 to 14 years	108	----	----	----	----	1	107
15 to 19 years	156	1	----	2	4	4	145
20 to 24 years	248	----	4	4	20	17	203
25 to 29 years	295	----	4	6	10	13	262
30 to 34 years	269	----	5	4	13	13	234
35 to 44 years	488	3	3	8	11	20	443
45 to 54 years	356	3	4	4	14	14	317
55 to 64 years	217	3	1	2	5	9	197
65 years and over	189	1	1	2	----	5	180
Total colored	363,817	74,401	4,966	12,499	206	34,531	237,214
Under 10 years	113,601	51	118	10	1	781	112,640
10 to 14 years	48,473	7,588	559	636	6	3,435	36,249
15 to 19 years	35,595	11,020	608	2,106	14	5,263	16,584
20 to 24 years	33,231	10,608	712	2,306	34	5,371	14,200
25 to 29 years	31,809	10,256	675	1,916	44	4,690	14,228
30 to 34 years	23,589	7,929	536	1,432	26	3,632	10,034
35 to 44 years	34,220	11,842	948	2,055	42	5,371	13,962
45 to 54 years	22,816	8,166	481	1,185	24	3,353	9,607
55 to 64 years	12,891	4,615	234	580	11	1,813	5,638
65 years and over	7,592	2,326	95	273	4	822	4,072
Colored males	178,066	73,720	4,593	10,157	180	12,352	77,064
Under 10 years	57,850	41	96	9	----	362	57,342
10 to 14 years	25,444	7,543	507	513	5	1,224	15,652
15 to 19 years	16,460	10,960	558	1,577	11	1,633	1,721
20 to 24 years	15,437	10,553	667	1,806	26	2,018	367
25 to 29 years	14,491	10,198	644	1,532	37	1,759	321
30 to 34 years	11,068	7,862	503	1,145	25	1,318	215
35 to 44 years	16,593	11,714	898	1,753	41	1,839	348
45 to 54 years	10,954	8,027	424	1,032	20	1,094	357
55 to 64 years	6,304	4,542	212	527	11	711	301
65 years and over	3,465	2,280	84	263	4	394	440
Colored females	185,751	681	373	2,342	26	22,179	160,150
Under 10 years	55,751	10	22	1	1	419	55,298
10 to 14 years	23,029	45	52	123	1	2,211	20,597
15 to 19 years	19,135	60	50	529	3	3,630	14,863
20 to 24 years	17,794	55	45	500	8	3,353	13,833
25 to 29 years	17,318	58	31	384	7	2,931	13,907
30 to 34 years	12,521	67	33	287	1	2,314	9,819
35 to 44 years	17,627	128	50	302	1	3,532	13,614
45 to 54 years	11,862	139	57	153	4	2,259	9,250
55 to 64 years	6,587	73	22	53	----	1,102	5,337
65 years and over	4,127	46	11	10	----	428	3,632

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	99,645	23,196	1,687	1,948	145	5,668	67,001
Under 10 years	31,338	9	3	3	.....	116	31,207
10 to 14 years	12,937	2,255	149	157	1	756	9,619
15 to 19 years	9,572	3,176	240	362	10	912	4,872
20 to 24 years	8,893	3,129	280	368	8	952	4,156
25 to 29 years	8,424	3,016	252	282	16	721	4,137
30 to 34 years	6,795	2,697	215	177	30	581	3,095
35 to 44 years	9,572	3,898	297	301	32	851	4,193
45 to 54 years	6,211	2,623	147	165	28	463	2,785
55 to 64 years	3,679	1,593	74	87	12	190	1,723
65 years and over	2,224	800	30	46	8	126	1,214
Total males	49,224	22,902	1,302	1,307	125	2,299	21,289
Under 10 years	16,025	7	.....	2	.....	55	15,961
10 to 14 years	6,733	2,247	75	70	1	341	3,999
15 to 19 years	4,419	3,163	159	173	8	268	648
20 to 24 years	4,136	3,115	218	237	6	416	144
25 to 29 years	3,786	2,995	205	198	12	285	91
30 to 34 years	3,309	2,671	180	123	25	255	55
35 to 44 years	4,846	3,838	252	240	29	384	103
45 to 54 years	3,096	2,549	122	139	26	175	85
55 to 64 years	1,823	1,542	63	79	10	61	68
65 years and over	1,051	775	28	46	8	59	135
Total females	50,421	294	385	641	20	3,369	45,712
Under 10 years	15,313	2	3	1	.....	61	15,246
10 to 14 years	6,204	8	74	87	.....	415	5,620
15 to 19 years	5,153	13	81	189	2	644	4,224
20 to 24 years	4,757	14	62	131	2	536	4,012
25 to 29 years	4,638	21	47	84	4	436	4,046
30 to 34 years	3,486	26	35	54	5	326	3,040
35 to 44 years	4,726	60	45	61	3	467	4,090
45 to 54 years	3,115	74	25	26	2	288	2,700
55 to 64 years	1,856	51	11	8	2	129	1,655
65 years and over	1,173	25	2	.....	.....	67	1,079
Total native white	84,563	20,090	1,317	1,335	106	4,159	57,556
Under 10 years	26,755	6	2	3	.....	97	26,647
10 to 14 years	10,939	1,926	128	111	.....	596	8,178
15 to 19 years	7,960	2,667	191	257	4	650	4,191
20 to 24 years	7,491	2,699	228	249	5	704	3,606
25 to 29 years	7,171	2,644	194	194	11	532	3,596
30 to 34 years	5,890	2,388	171	115	23	453	2,740
35 to 44 years	8,205	3,453	216	203	23	623	3,687
45 to 54 years	5,255	2,284	112	122	23	310	2,404
55 to 64 years	3,063	1,368	58	50	10	101	1,476
65 years and over	1,834	655	17	31	7	93	1,031
Native white males	41,776	19,841	952	857	91	1,779	18,256
Under 10 years	13,749	5	.....	2	.....	46	13,696
10 to 14 years	5,741	1,920	54	43	.....	288	3,436
15 to 19 years	3,646	2,659	112	117	4	193	561
20 to 24 years	3,459	2,686	170	150	4	325	124
25 to 29 years	3,205	2,629	148	131	7	212	78
30 to 34 years	2,859	2,366	137	82	19	208	47
35 to 44 years	4,144	3,402	175	158	21	301	87
45 to 54 years	2,622	2,217	90	99	21	124	71
55 to 64 years	1,510	1,323	51	44	8	31	53
65 years and over	841	634	15	31	7	51	103
Native white females	42,787	249	365	478	15	2,380	39,300
Under 10 years	13,006	1	2	1	.....	51	12,951
10 to 14 years	5,198	6	74	68	.....	308	4,742
15 to 19 years	4,314	8	79	140	.....	457	3,630
20 to 24 years	4,032	13	58	99	1	379	3,482
25 to 29 years	3,966	15	46	63	4	320	3,518
30 to 34 years	3,031	22	34	33	4	245	2,693
35 to 44 years	4,061	51	41	45	2	322	3,600
45 to 54 years	2,633	67	22	23	2	186	2,333
55 to 64 years	1,553	45	7	6	2	70	1,423
65 years and over	993	21	2	.....	.....	42	928

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	735	175	181	33	25	142	179
Under 10 years	26	1				1	24
10 to 14 years	8		1				7
15 to 19 years	44	3	26			7	8
20 to 24 years	87	7	25	1		33	21
25 to 29 years	115	24	34	4	4	23	26
30 to 34 years	77	19	21	6	5	17	9
35 to 44 years	165	44	44	9	8	35	25
45 to 54 years	99	33	19	5	5	17	20
55 to 64 years	67	26	6	6	2	7	20
65 years and over	47	18	5	2	1	2	19
Foreign white males	587	174	181	33	23	135	41
Under 10 years	15	1				1	13
10 to 14 years	3		1				2
15 to 19 years	36	3	26			7	
20 to 24 years	65	7	25	1		30	2
25 to 29 years	91	24	34	4	4	22	3
30 to 34 years	67	19	21	6	4	17	
35 to 44 years	142	44	44	9	7	34	4
45 to 54 years	83	33	19	5	5	16	5
55 to 64 years	49	25	6	6	2	6	4
65 years and over	36	18	5	2	1	2	8
Foreign white females	148	1			2	7	138
Under 10 years	11						11
10 to 14 years	5						5
15 to 19 years	8						8
20 to 24 years	22					3	19
25 to 29 years	24					1	23
30 to 34 years	10				1		9
35 to 44 years	23				1	1	21
45 to 54 years	16					1	15
55 to 64 years	18	1				1	16
65 years and over	11						11
Total colored	14,347	2,931	189	580	14	1,367	9,266
Under 10 years	4,557	2	1			18	4,536
10 to 14 years	1,990	329	20	46	1	160	1,434
15 to 19 years	1,568	506	23	105	6	255	673
20 to 24 years	1,315	423	27	118	3	215	529
25 to 29 years	1,138	348	24	84	1	166	515
30 to 34 years	828	290	23	56	2	111	346
35 to 44 years	1,202	401	37	89	1	193	481
45 to 54 years	857	306	16	38		136	361
55 to 64 years	549	199	10	31		82	227
65 years and over	343	127	8	13		31	164
Colored males	6,861	2,887	169	417	11	385	2,992
Under 10 years	2,261	1				8	2,252
10 to 14 years	989	327	20	27	1	53	561
15 to 19 years	737	501	21	56	4	68	87
20 to 24 years	612	422	23	86	2	61	18
25 to 29 years	490	342	23	63	1	51	10
30 to 34 years	383	286	22	35	2	30	8
35 to 44 years	560	392	33	73	1	49	12
45 to 54 years	391	299	13	35		35	9
55 to 64 years	264	194	6	29		24	11
65 years and over	174	123	8	13		6	24
Colored females	7,486	44	20	163	3	982	6,274
Under 10 years	2,296	1	1			10	2,284
10 to 14 years	1,001	2		19		107	873
15 to 19 years	831	5	2	49	2	187	586
20 to 24 years	703	1	4	32	1	154	511
25 to 29 years	648	6	1	21		115	505
30 to 34 years	445	4	1	21		81	338
35 to 44 years	642	9	4	16		144	469
45 to 54 years	466	7	3	3		101	352
55 to 64 years	285	5	4	2		58	216
65 years and over	169	4				25	140

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	162,308	36,577	2,899	3,284	221	8,458	110,869
Under 10 years	51,476	21	18	.....	.....	116	51,321
10 to 14 years	21,505	3,145	204	163	1	784	17,208
15 to 19 years	15,694	5,186	368	484	7	1,435	8,214
20 to 24 years	14,887	5,196	510	558	25	1,570	7,028
25 to 29 years	14,374	5,446	455	487	33	1,153	6,800
30 to 34 years	11,174	4,365	377	376	25	914	5,117
35 to 44 years	15,617	6,259	528	610	54	1,307	6,859
45 to 54 years	9,452	3,787	269	357	44	726	4,269
55 to 64 years	5,191	2,120	115	159	21	297	2,479
65 years and over	2,938	1,052	55	90	11	156	1,574
Total males	80,901	36,331	2,602	2,567	192	3,528	35,681
Under 10 years	26,191	17	17	.....	.....	63	26,094
10 to 14 years	11,298	3,117	155	76	1	274	7,675
15 to 19 years	7,030	5,165	335	310	5	435	780
20 to 24 years	6,995	5,182	467	409	16	730	191
25 to 29 years	6,927	5,423	403	390	31	503	177
30 to 34 years	5,575	4,348	345	316	22	417	127
35 to 44 years	8,067	6,212	490	520	50	592	203
45 to 54 years	4,802	3,738	246	319	37	304	158
55 to 64 years	2,609	2,095	99	141	20	127	127
65 years and over	1,407	1,034	45	86	10	83	149
Total females	81,407	246	297	717	29	4,930	75,188
Under 10 years	25,285	4	1	.....	.....	53	25,227
10 to 14 years	10,207	28	49	87	.....	510	9,533
15 to 19 years	8,664	21	33	174	2	1,000	7,434
20 to 24 years	7,892	14	43	149	9	840	6,837
25 to 29 years	7,447	23	52	97	2	650	6,623
30 to 34 years	5,599	17	32	60	3	497	4,990
35 to 44 years	7,550	47	38	90	4	715	6,656
45 to 54 years	4,650	49	23	38	7	422	4,111
55 to 64 years	2,582	25	16	18	1	170	2,352
65 years and over	1,531	18	10	4	1	73	1,425
Total native white	123,601	27,932	2,167	2,202	168	5,071	86,061
Under 10 years	39,930	19	10	.....	.....	83	39,818
10 to 14 years	16,439	2,389	159	119	.....	520	13,252
15 to 19 years	11,871	3,920	311	319	5	927	6,389
20 to 24 years	11,361	4,073	384	368	19	994	5,523
25 to 29 years	10,798	4,128	345	327	22	690	5,286
30 to 34 years	8,520	3,369	283	257	18	521	4,072
35 to 44 years	11,729	4,796	363	419	42	734	5,375
45 to 54 years	6,972	2,906	193	230	36	361	3,246
55 to 64 years	3,828	1,562	76	105	17	169	1,899
65 years and over	2,153	770	43	58	9	72	1,201
Native white males	61,254	27,740	1,901	1,653	145	2,146	27,669
Under 10 years	20,333	17	9	.....	.....	43	20,264
10 to 14 years	8,627	2,363	119	48	.....	187	5,910
15 to 19 years	5,284	3,904	279	185	3	287	626
20 to 24 years	5,283	4,060	344	261	14	449	155
25 to 29 years	5,122	4,110	299	251	20	296	146
30 to 34 years	4,209	3,354	256	207	15	270	107
35 to 44 years	5,981	4,761	327	350	38	353	152
45 to 54 years	3,532	2,872	174	203	31	142	110
55 to 64 years	1,897	1,544	60	93	16	84	100
65 years and over	986	755	34	55	8	35	99
Native white females	62,347	192	266	549	23	2,925	58,392
Under 10 years	19,597	2	1	.....	.....	40	19,554
10 to 14 years	7,812	26	40	71	.....	333	7,342
15 to 19 years	6,587	16	32	134	2	640	5,763
20 to 24 years	6,078	13	40	107	5	545	5,368
25 to 29 years	5,676	18	46	76	2	394	5,140
30 to 34 years	4,311	15	27	50	3	251	3,965
35 to 44 years	5,748	35	36	69	4	381	5,223
45 to 54 years	3,440	34	19	27	5	219	3,136
55 to 64 years	1,931	18	16	12	1	85	1,799
65 years and over	1,167	15	9	3	1	37	1,102

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	1,458	401	329	76	40	246	366
Under 10 years	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
10 to 14 years	17	2	1	.....	.....	2	12
15 to 19 years	74	3	26	3	.....	16	26
20 to 24 years	177	17	72	7	4	52	25
25 to 29 years	179	33	58	9	8	30	41
30 to 34 years	147	38	48	8	4	30	19
35 to 44 years	339	98	73	18	11	57	82
45 to 54 years	251	99	27	19	7	34	65
55 to 64 years	131	65	20	4	4	12	26
65 years and over	112	46	4	8	2	13	39
Foreign white males	1,121	396	328	75	35	234	53
Under 10 years	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
10 to 14 years	9	2	1	.....	.....	2	4
15 to 19 years	48	3	26	3	.....	16	.....
20 to 24 years	146	17	72	6	1	49	1
25 to 29 years	141	33	58	9	8	30	3
30 to 34 years	125	38	48	8	4	27	.....
35 to 44 years	269	97	73	18	11	56	14
45 to 54 years	186	98	27	19	5	33	4
55 to 64 years	104	63	20	4	4	11	2
65 years and over	76	45	3	8	2	10	8
Foreign white females	337	5	1	1	5	12	313
Under 10 years	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
10 to 14 years	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
15 to 19 years	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
20 to 24 years	31	.....	.....	1	3	3	24
25 to 29 years	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	38
30 to 34 years	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19
35 to 44 years	70	1	.....	.....	2	1	68
45 to 54 years	65	1	.....	.....	.....	1	61
55 to 64 years	27	2	.....	.....	.....	3	24
65 years and over	36	1	1	.....	.....	.....	31
Total colored	37,249	8,244	403	1,006	13	3,141	24,442
Under 10 years	11,515	2	8	.....	.....	33	11,472
10 to 14 years	5,049	754	44	44	1	262	3,944
15 to 19 years	3,749	1,263	31	162	2	492	1,799
20 to 24 years	3,319	1,106	54	183	2	524	1,480
25 to 29 years	3,397	1,285	52	151	3	433	1,475
30 to 34 years	2,507	958	46	111	3	363	1,026
35 to 44 years	3,549	1,365	92	173	1	516	1,402
45 to 54 years	2,229	782	49	108	1	331	958
55 to 64 years	1,232	493	19	50	.....	116	554
65 years and over	673	236	8	21	.....	71	337
Colored males	18,526	8,195	373	839	12	1,148	7,959
Under 10 years	5,841	.....	8	.....	.....	20	5,813
10 to 14 years	2,662	752	35	28	1	85	1,761
15 to 19 years	1,698	1,258	30	122	2	132	154
20 to 21 years	1,566	1,105	51	142	1	232	35
25 to 29 years	1,664	1,280	46	136	3	177	28
30 to 34 years	1,241	956	41	101	3	120	20
35 to 44 years	1,817	1,354	90	152	1	183	37
45 to 54 years	1,084	768	45	97	1	129	44
55 to 64 years	608	488	19	44	.....	32	25
65 years and over	345	234	8	23	.....	38	42
Colored females	18,723	49	30	167	1	1,993	16,483
Under 10 years	5,674	2	.....	.....	.....	13	5,659
10 to 14 years	2,387	2	9	16	.....	177	2,183
15 to 19 years	2,051	5	1	40	.....	360	1,645
20 to 24 years	1,783	1	3	41	1	292	1,445
25 to 29 years	1,733	5	6	21	.....	256	1,445
30 to 34 years	1,266	2	5	10	.....	243	1,006
35 to 44 years	1,732	11	2	21	.....	333	1,365
45 to 54 years	1,145	14	4	11	.....	202	914
55 to 64 years	624	5	.....	6	.....	84	529
65 years and over	328	2	.....	1	.....	33	292

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	160,046	26,264	4,614	5,523	638	15,783	107,224
Under 10 years	49,133	24	4	5	1	318	48,781
10 to 14 years	20,632	2,684	154	286	3	1,601	15,904
15 to 19 years	15,800	3,810	723	880	25	2,218	8,144
20 to 24 years	14,930	3,685	841	957	65	2,640	6,742
25 to 29 years	14,370	3,638	755	910	105	2,287	6,675
30 to 34 years	10,588	2,644	611	660	97	1,816	4,760
35 to 44 years	15,332	4,257	875	953	160	2,368	6,719
45 to 54 years	9,749	2,898	401	494	108	1,393	4,455
55 to 64 years	5,908	1,710	179	264	51	809	2,895
65 years and over	3,604	914	71	114	23	333	2,149
Total males	78,229	26,092	4,544	4,373	538	7,919	34,763
Under 10 years	24,772	17	4	5	.....	158	24,588
10 to 14 years	10,744	2,673	152	225	2	720	6,972
15 to 19 years	7,418	3,801	722	648	14	940	1,293
20 to 24 years	6,964	3,679	829	726	42	1,378	310
25 to 29 years	6,673	3,622	747	730	88	1,241	245
30 to 34 years	5,003	2,627	602	510	79	1,008	177
35 to 44 years	7,543	4,231	860	776	146	1,208	322
45 to 54 years	4,749	2,870	389	429	98	658	305
55 to 64 years	2,795	1,686	174	221	48	417	249
65 years and over	1,568	886	65	103	21	191	302
Total females	81,817	172	70	1,150	100	7,864	72,461
Under 10 years	24,361	7	.....	.....	1	160	24,193
10 to 14 years	9,888	11	2	61	1	881	8,932
15 to 19 years	8,382	9	1	232	11	1,278	6,851
20 to 24 years	7,966	6	12	231	23	1,262	6,432
25 to 29 years	7,697	16	8	180	17	1,046	6,430
30 to 34 years	5,585	17	9	150	18	808	4,583
35 to 44 years	7,789	26	15	177	14	1,160	6,397
45 to 54 years	5,000	28	12	65	10	735	4,150
55 to 64 years	3,113	24	5	43	3	392	2,646
65 years and over	2,036	28	6	11	2	142	1,847
Total native white	74,210	12,239	2,077	1,890	366	5,113	52,525
Under 10 years	23,430	11	1	.....	.....	94	23,324
10 to 14 years	9,800	1,192	90	92	.....	566	7,860
15 to 19 years	7,419	1,636	362	328	20	792	4,281
20 to 24 years	6,898	1,754	427	368	39	923	3,407
25 to 29 years	6,497	1,759	356	298	51	764	3,269
30 to 34 years	4,795	1,245	255	224	56	620	2,395
35 to 44 years	6,779	2,024	341	301	86	742	3,285
45 to 54 years	4,263	1,367	151	143	62	331	2,209
55 to 64 years	2,709	856	67	96	35	172	1,483
65 years and over	1,620	415	27	40	17	109	1,012
Native white males	35,901	12,145	2,054	1,328	300	3,171	16,903
Under 10 years	11,857	5	1	.....	.....	48	11,803
10 to 14 years	5,074	1,187	89	61	.....	307	3,430
15 to 19 years	3,391	1,632	362	214	10	448	725
20 to 24 years	3,160	1,731	422	240	24	576	167
25 to 29 years	2,966	1,754	353	219	42	490	108
30 to 34 years	2,204	1,236	250	150	44	428	96
35 to 44 years	3,289	2,013	337	217	77	482	163
45 to 54 years	2,026	1,352	148	119	56	198	153
55 to 64 years	1,254	839	66	76	32	110	131
65 years and over	680	396	26	32	15	84	127
Native white females	38,309	94	23	562	66	1,942	35,622
Under 10 years	11,573	6	.....	.....	.....	46	11,521
10 to 14 years	4,726	5	1	31	.....	259	4,430
15 to 19 years	4,028	4	.....	114	10	344	3,556
20 to 24 years	3,738	3	5	128	15	347	3,240
25 to 29 years	3,531	5	3	79	9	274	3,161
30 to 34 years	2,591	9	5	74	12	192	2,299
35 to 44 years	3,490	11	4	84	9	260	3,122
45 to 54 years	2,237	15	3	24	6	133	2,056
55 to 64 years	1,455	17	1	20	3	62	1,352
65 years and over	940	19	1	8	2	25	885

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	4,018	188	1,636	333	201	534	1,126
Under 10 years	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
10 to 14 years	111	.....	27	3	.....	5	76
15 to 19 years	368	4	254	13	3	14	80
20 to 24 years	487	12	284	26	11	69	85
25 to 29 years	579	14	262	70	36	98	99
30 to 34 years	542	21	250	47	34	91	99
35 to 44 years	888	59	334	95	58	137	205
45 to 54 years	489	34	150	49	37	80	139
55 to 64 years	241	35	55	21	16	31	83
65 years and over	136	9	20	9	6	9	83
Foreign white males	3,097	187	1,627	324	178	512	269
Under 10 years	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
10 to 14 years	64	.....	27	3	.....	4	30
15 to 19 years	307	4	254	12	2	14	21
20 to 24 years	400	12	280	25	8	66	9
25 to 29 years	477	14	260	69	31	95	8
30 to 34 years	443	21	250	47	28	88	9
35 to 44 years	691	59	333	91	53	131	24
45 to 54 years	369	33	149	48	34	75	30
55 to 64 years	178	35	54	20	16	30	23
65 years and over	85	9	20	9	6	9	32
Foreign white females	921	1	9	9	23	22	857
Under 10 years	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
10 to 14 years	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46
15 to 19 years	61	.....	.....	1	1	.....	59
20 to 24 years	87	.....	4	1	3	3	76
25 to 29 years	102	.....	2	1	5	3	91
30 to 34 years	99	.....	.....	.....	6	3	90
35 to 44 years	197	.....	1	4	5	6	181
45 to 54 years	120	1	1	1	3	5	109
55 to 64 years	63	.....	1	1	.....	1	60
65 years and over	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Total colored	81,818	13,837	901	3,300	71	10,136	53,573
Under 10 years	25,526	13	3	5	1	224	25,280
10 to 14 years	10,721	1,492	37	191	3	1,030	7,968
15 to 19 years	8,013	2,170	107	539	2	1,412	3,783
20 to 24 years	7,545	1,939	130	563	15	1,648	3,250
25 to 29 years	7,294	1,865	137	542	18	1,425	3,307
30 to 34 years	5,251	1,378	106	389	7	1,105	2,266
35 to 44 years	7,665	2,174	200	557	16	1,489	3,229
45 to 54 years	4,997	1,497	100	302	9	982	2,107
55 to 64 years	2,958	819	57	147	.....	606	1,329
65 years and over	1,848	490	24	65	.....	215	1,054
Colored males	39,231	13,760	863	2,721	60	4,236	17,591
Under 10 years	12,832	12	3	5	.....	110	12,702
10 to 14 years	5,606	1,486	36	161	2	409	3,512
15 to 19 years	3,720	2,165	106	422	2	478	547
20 to 24 years	3,404	1,936	127	461	10	736	134
25 to 29 years	3,230	1,854	134	442	15	656	129
30 to 34 years	2,356	1,370	102	313	7	492	72
35 to 44 years	3,563	2,159	190	468	16	595	135
45 to 54 years	2,354	1,485	92	262	8	385	122
55 to 64 years	1,363	812	54	125	.....	277	95
65 years and over	803	481	19	62	.....	98	143
Colored females	42,587	77	38	579	11	5,900	35,982
Under 10 years	12,694	1	.....	.....	1	114	12,578
10 to 14 years	5,115	6	1	30	1	621	4,456
15 to 19 years	4,293	5	1	117	.....	934	3,236
20 to 24 years	4,141	3	3	102	5	912	3,116
25 to 29 years	4,064	11	3	100	3	769	3,178
30 to 34 years	2,895	8	4	76	.....	613	2,194
35 to 44 years	4,102	15	10	89	.....	894	3,094
45 to 54 years	2,643	12	8	40	1	597	1,985
55 to 64 years	1,595	7	3	22	.....	329	1,234
65 years and over	1,045	9	5	3	.....	117	911

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	111,986	24,187	2,126	2,770	220	6,851	75,832
Under 10 years	36,236	5	14	2	.....	165	36,050
10 to 14 years	14,780	2,563	144	167	.....	715	11,191
15 to 19 years	10,663	3,295	344	496	6	1,119	5,403
20 to 24 years	10,063	3,367	388	497	19	1,058	4,734
25 to 29 years	9,764	3,322	328	386	40	1,026	4,662
30 to 34 years	7,364	2,697	242	317	25	738	3,345
35 to 44 years	10,357	3,937	359	454	60	1,085	4,462
45 to 54 years	6,677	2,721	183	224	38	516	2,995
55 to 64 years	3,879	1,546	93	150	17	306	1,767
65 years and over	2,203	734	31	77	15	123	1,223
Total males	55,216	23,869	2,092	2,156	198	2,841	24,060
Under 10 years	18,451	2	12	2	.....	76	18,359
10 to 14 years	7,765	2,545	141	131	.....	294	4,654
15 to 19 years	4,834	3,260	342	353	4	396	479
20 to 24 years	4,631	3,331	384	359	12	457	88
25 to 29 years	4,430	3,285	326	292	36	430	61
30 to 34 years	3,558	2,659	239	246	23	331	60
35 to 44 years	5,231	3,891	352	384	56	448	100
45 to 54 years	3,332	2,659	175	186	36	191	85
55 to 64 years	1,966	1,518	91	137	17	132	71
65 years and over	1,018	719	30	66	14	86	103
Total females	56,770	318	34	614	22	4,010	51,772
Under 10 years	17,785	3	2	.....	.....	89	17,691
10 to 14 years	7,015	18	3	36	.....	421	6,537
15 to 19 years	5,829	35	2	143	2	723	4,924
20 to 24 years	5,432	36	4	138	7	601	4,646
25 to 29 years	5,334	37	2	94	4	596	4,601
30 to 34 years	3,806	38	3	71	2	407	3,285
35 to 44 years	5,126	46	7	70	4	637	4,362
45 to 54 years	3,345	62	8	38	2	325	2,910
55 to 64 years	1,913	28	2	13	.....	174	1,696
65 years and over	1,185	15	1	11	1	37	1,120
Total native white	56,041	12,238	1,257	1,249	166	2,423	38,708
Under 10 years	17,793	3	4	.....	.....	40	17,746
10 to 14 years	7,393	1,187	73	79	.....	244	5,810
15 to 19 years	5,426	1,567	234	245	5	473	2,902
20 to 24 years	5,147	1,706	254	223	14	402	2,548
25 to 29 years	4,915	1,729	207	181	33	364	2,401
30 to 34 years	3,703	1,331	136	146	21	317	1,752
35 to 44 years	5,227	2,078	192	201	44	340	2,372
45 to 54 years	3,331	1,413	91	85	27	139	1,576
55 to 64 years	1,967	805	43	58	11	79	971
65 years and over	1,139	419	23	31	11	25	630
Native white males	27,619	12,052	1,247	861	150	1,246	12,063
Under 10 years	9,039	2	3	.....	.....	21	9,013
10 to 14 years	3,876	1,178	72	54	.....	118	2,454
15 to 19 years	2,449	1,544	233	154	3	23	289
20 to 24 years	2,342	1,685	252	147	9	210	39
25 to 29 years	2,277	1,701	206	118	29	187	36
30 to 34 years	1,794	1,312	136	101	20	194	31
35 to 44 years	2,667	2,049	190	153	41	172	62
45 to 54 years	1,673	1,380	90	62	27	66	48
55 to 64 years	964	792	43	50	11	31	37
65 years and over	538	409	22	22	10	21	54
Native white females	28,422	186	10	388	16	1,177	26,645
Under 10 years	8,754	1	1	.....	.....	19	8,733
10 to 14 years	3,517	9	1	25	.....	126	3,356
15 to 19 years	2,977	23	1	91	2	247	2,613
20 to 24 years	2,805	21	2	76	5	192	2,509
25 to 29 years	2,638	28	1	63	4	177	2,365
30 to 34 years	1,909	19	.....	45	1	123	1,721
35 to 44 years	2,560	29	2	48	3	168	2,310
45 to 54 years	1,658	33	1	23	.....	73	1,528
55 to 64 years	1,003	13	.....	8	.....	48	934
65 years and over	601	10	1	9	1	4	576

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	764	149	263	85	39	73	155
Under 10 years	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
10 to 14 years	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
15 to 19 years	43	2	32	1	.....	1	7
20 to 24 years	71	6	43	3	3	8	8
25 to 29 years	88	5	42	10	6	9	16
30 to 34 years	75	12	34	7	2	6	14
35 to 44 years	194	42	60	34	11	20	27
45 to 54 years	123	42	30	13	9	17	12
55 to 64 years	77	27	18	9	4	7	12
65 years and over	58	12	3	8	4	5	26
Foreign white males	653	149	263	83	34	71	53
Under 10 years	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
10 to 14 years	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
15 to 19 years	38	2	32	1	.....	1	2
20 to 24 years	62	6	43	3	1	7	2
25 to 29 years	73	5	42	9	6	9	2
30 to 34 years	64	12	34	7	1	6	4
35 to 44 years	174	42	60	34	10	20	8
45 to 54 years	114	42	30	13	8	17	4
55 to 64 years	66	27	18	9	4	6	2
65 years and over	43	12	3	7	4	5	12
Foreign white females	111	.....	.....	2	5	2	102
Under 10 years	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
10 to 14 years	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
15 to 19 years	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
20 to 24 years	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6
25 to 29 years	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14
30 to 34 years	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
35 to 44 years	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19
45 to 54 years	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
55 to 64 years	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
65 years and over	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Total colored	55,181	11,800	606	1,436	15	4,355	36,969
Under 10 years	18,419	2	10	2	.....	125	18,280
10 to 14 years	7,376	1,375	70	88	.....	471	5,372
15 to 19 years	5,194	1,726	78	250	1	645	2,494
20 to 24 years	4,845	1,655	91	271	2	648	2,178
25 to 29 years	4,761	1,588	79	195	1	653	2,245
30 to 34 years	3,586	1,354	72	164	2	415	1,579
35 to 44 years	4,936	1,817	107	219	5	725	2,063
45 to 54 years	3,223	1,266	62	126	2	360	1,407
55 to 64 years	1,835	714	32	83	2	220	784
65 years and over	1,006	303	5	38	.....	93	567
Colored males	26,944	11,668	582	1,212	14	1,524	11,944
Under 10 years	9,399	.....	9	2	.....	55	9,333
10 to 14 years	3,883	1,366	68	77	.....	176	2,196
15 to 19 years	2,347	1,714	77	198	1	169	188
20 to 24 years	2,227	1,640	89	209	2	240	47
25 to 29 years	2,080	1,579	78	165	1	234	23
30 to 34 years	1,700	1,335	69	138	2	131	25
35 to 44 years	2,390	1,800	102	197	5	256	30
45 to 54 years	1,545	1,237	55	111	1	108	33
55 to 64 years	936	699	30	78	2	95	32
65 years and over	437	298	5	37	.....	60	37
Colored females	28,237	132	24	224	1	2,831	25,025
Under 10 years	9,020	2	1	.....	.....	70	8,947
10 to 14 years	3,493	9	2	11	.....	295	3,176
15 to 19 years	2,847	12	1	52	.....	476	2,306
20 to 24 years	2,618	15	2	62	.....	408	2,131
25 to 29 years	2,681	9	1	30	.....	419	2,222
30 to 34 years	1,886	19	3	26	.....	284	1,554
35 to 44 years	2,546	17	5	22	.....	469	2,033
45 to 54 years	1,678	29	7	15	1	252	1,374
55 to 64 years	899	15	2	5	.....	125	752
65 years and over	569	5	.....	1	.....	33	530

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	88,501	19,495	1,986	1,796	198	5,340	59,686
Under 10 years	27,962	9	38	1	.....	135	27,779
10 to 14 years	11,769	1,940	327	54	.....	580	8,868
15 to 19 years	8,298	2,645	248	258	7	885	4,255
20 to 24 years	7,664	2,624	282	301	23	806	3,628
25 to 29 years	7,463	2,648	262	268	22	710	3,553
30 to 34 years	5,664	2,123	169	200	18	571	2,583
35 to 44 years	8,390	3,246	300	332	52	735	3,725
45 to 54 years	5,865	2,219	210	230	37	535	2,634
55 to 64 years	3,371	1,346	94	98	27	270	1,536
65 years and over	2,055	695	56	54	12	113	1,125
Total males	43,984	19,344	1,914	1,484	172	1,801	19,269
Under 10 years	14,367	6	35	.....	.....	71	14,255
10 to 14 years	6,235	1,929	319	41	.....	175	3,771
15 to 19 years	3,876	2,633	246	222	2	293	480
20 to 24 years	3,538	2,617	277	242	17	288	97
25 to 29 years	3,433	2,637	254	214	19	219	90
30 to 34 years	2,687	2,113	160	152	14	190	58
35 to 44 years	4,172	3,214	286	279	48	220	125
45 to 54 years	2,955	2,186	196	199	33	207	134
55 to 64 years	1,736	1,328	87	87	27	98	109
65 years and over	985	681	54	48	12	40	150
Total females	44,517	151	72	312	26	3,539	40,417
Under 10 years	13,595	3	3	1	.....	64	13,524
10 to 14 years	5,534	11	8	13	.....	405	5,097
15 to 19 years	4,422	12	2	36	5	592	3,775
20 to 24 years	4,126	7	5	59	6	518	3,531
25 to 29 years	4,030	11	8	54	3	491	3,463
30 to 34 years	2,977	10	9	48	4	381	2,525
35 to 44 years	4,218	32	14	53	4	515	3,600
45 to 54 years	2,910	33	14	31	4	328	2,500
55 to 64 years	1,635	18	7	11	.....	172	1,427
65 years and over	1,070	14	2	6	.....	73	975
Total native white	40,246	8,339	1,204	744	140	1,957	27,862
Under 10 years	12,570	4	7	1	.....	46	12,512
10 to 14 years	5,346	785	161	25	.....	198	4,177
15 to 19 years	3,825	1,098	173	108	6	333	2,107
20 to 24 years	3,549	1,135	201	121	17	285	1,790
25 to 29 years	3,430	1,151	176	114	16	297	1,676
30 to 34 years	2,635	929	108	93	14	217	1,274
35 to 44 years	3,865	1,458	175	147	39	265	1,781
45 to 54 years	2,574	933	115	79	26	175	1,246
55 to 64 years	1,525	570	55	34	18	94	754
65 years and over	927	276	33	22	4	47	545
Native white males	19,846	8,275	1,182	560	122	802	8,905
Under 10 years	6,448	2	6	.....	.....	26	6,414
10 to 14 years	2,818	776	159	19	.....	63	1,801
15 to 19 years	1,750	1,092	173	85	2	130	268
20 to 24 years	1,611	1,133	198	89	11	120	60
25 to 29 years	1,590	1,147	174	83	13	122	51
30 to 34 years	1,227	925	104	64	12	86	36
35 to 44 years	1,946	1,447	170	111	37	103	78
45 to 54 years	1,268	919	114	65	25	77	68
55 to 64 years	772	563	53	26	18	50	62
65 years and over	416	271	31	18	4	25	67
Native white females	20,400	64	22	184	18	1,155	18,957
Under 10 years	6,122	2	1	1	.....	20	6,098
10 to 14 years	2,528	9	2	6	.....	135	2,376
15 to 19 years	2,075	6	.....	23	4	203	1,839
20 to 24 years	1,938	2	3	32	6	165	1,730
25 to 29 years	1,840	4	2	31	3	175	1,625
30 to 34 years	1,408	4	4	29	2	131	1,238
35 to 44 years	1,919	11	5	36	2	162	1,703
45 to 54 years	1,306	14	1	14	1	98	1,178
55 to 64 years	753	7	2	8	.....	44	692
65 years and over	511	5	2	4	.....	22	478

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	559	71	198	38	33	56	163
Under 10 years	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10 to 14 years	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
15 to 19 years	23	3	10	.....	.....	2	8
20 to 24 years	48	3	26	2	3	4	10
25 to 29 years	59	2	30	1	3	8	15
30 to 34 years	45	4	24	3	1	2	11
35 to 44 years	128	16	48	13	8	16	27
45 to 54 years	126	28	38	10	7	18	25
55 to 64 years	57	11	13	7	6	3	17
65 years and over	46	4	9	2	5	3	23
Foreign white males	449	71	197	35	30	53	63
Under 10 years	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
10 to 14 years	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
15 to 19 years	15	3	10	.....	.....	1	1
20 to 24 years	40	3	26	2	3	4	2
25 to 29 years	47	2	30	1	3	8	3
30 to 34 years	34	4	23	3	.....	2	2
35 to 44 years	108	16	48	13	7	14	10
45 to 54 years	112	28	38	8	6	18	14
55 to 64 years	40	11	13	6	6	3	1
65 years and over	34	4	9	2	5	3	11
Foreign white females	110	.....	1	3	3	3	100
Under 10 years	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10 to 14 years	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
15 to 19 years	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
20 to 24 years	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
25 to 29 years	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
30 to 34 years	11	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9
35 to 44 years	20	.....	.....	.....	1	2	17
45 to 54 years	14	.....	.....	2	1	.....	11
55 to 64 years	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16
65 years and over	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Total colored	47,696	11,085	584	1,014	25	3,327	31,661
Under 10 years	15,373	5	31	.....	.....	89	15,248
10 to 14 years	6,415	1,155	166	29	.....	382	4,683
15 to 19 years	4,450	1,544	65	150	1	550	2,140
20 to 24 years	4,067	1,486	55	178	3	517	1,828
25 to 29 years	3,974	1,495	56	153	3	405	1,862
30 to 34 years	2,984	1,190	37	104	3	352	1,298
35 to 44 years	4,397	1,772	77	172	5	454	1,917
45 to 54 years	3,165	1,258	57	141	4	342	1,363
55 to 64 years	1,789	765	26	57	3	173	765
65 years and over	1,082	415	14	30	3	63	557
Colored males	23,689	10,998	535	889	20	946	10,301
Under 10 years	7,905	4	29	.....	.....	45	7,827
10 to 14 years	3,412	1,153	160	22	.....	112	1,965
15 to 19 years	2,111	1,538	63	137	.....	162	211
20 to 24 years	1,887	1,481	53	151	3	164	35
25 to 29 years	1,796	1,488	50	130	3	89	36
30 to 34 years	1,426	1,184	33	85	2	102	20
35 to 44 years	2,118	1,751	68	155	4	103	37
45 to 54 years	1,575	1,239	44	126	2	112	52
55 to 64 years	924	754	21	55	3	45	46
65 years and over	535	406	14	28	3	12	72
Colored females	24,007	87	49	125	5	2,381	21,360
Under 10 years	7,468	1	2	.....	.....	44	7,421
10 to 14 years	3,003	2	6	7	.....	270	2,718
15 to 19 years	2,339	6	2	13	1	388	1,929
20 to 24 years	2,180	5	2	27	.....	353	1,793
25 to 29 years	2,178	7	6	25	.....	316	1,826
30 to 34 years	1,558	6	4	19	1	250	1,278
35 to 44 years	2,279	21	9	17	1	351	1,880
45 to 54 years	1,590	19	13	15	2	230	1,311
55 to 64 years	865	11	5	2	.....	128	719
65 years and over	547	9	.....	2	.....	51	485

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	127,566	26,480	4,967	4,556	354	8,331	82,878
Under 10 years	36,514	37	92	17	.....	225	36,143
10 to 14 years	16,288	1,705	428	226	1	719	13,209
15 to 19 years	13,106	3,809	787	851	14	1,375	6,270
20 to 24 years	12,146	3,918	896	883	29	1,195	5,225
25 to 29 years	11,078	3,513	718	637	54	1,085	5,071
30 to 34 years	9,001	3,074	566	513	48	913	3,887
35 to 44 years	13,029	4,708	783	725	82	1,332	5,399
45 to 54 years	8,493	3,045	432	397	57	854	3,708
55 to 64 years	4,928	1,726	186	212	48	430	2,326
65 years and over	2,983	945	79	95	21	203	1,640
Total males	62,750	26,126	4,183	3,152	298	2,785	26,206
Under 10 years	18,581	34	61	6	.....	93	18,387
10 to 14 years	8,490	1,678	290	131	1	196	6,194
15 to 19 years	6,003	3,752	593	480	10	379	789
20 to 24 years	5,744	3,884	769	577	20	334	160
25 to 29 years	5,071	3,482	633	418	42	400	96
30 to 34 years	4,405	3,042	517	382	41	350	73
35 to 44 years	6,571	4,650	702	559	76	480	104
45 to 54 years	4,153	2,990	383	318	48	287	127
55 to 64 years	2,352	1,694	163	190	41	161	103
65 years and over	1,380	920	72	91	19	105	173
Total females	64,816	354	784	1,404	56	5,546	56,672
Under 10 years	17,933	3	31	11	.....	132	17,756
10 to 14 years	7,798	27	138	95	.....	523	7,015
15 to 19 years	7,103	57	194	371	4	996	5,481
20 to 24 years	6,402	34	127	306	9	861	5,065
25 to 29 years	6,007	31	85	219	12	685	4,975
30 to 34 years	4,596	32	49	131	7	563	3,814
35 to 44 years	6,458	58	81	166	6	852	5,295
45 to 54 years	4,340	55	49	79	9	567	3,581
55 to 64 years	2,576	32	23	22	7	269	2,223
65 years and over	1,603	25	7	4	2	98	1,467
Total native white	80,564	16,888	3,435	2,568	251	3,809	53,613
Under 10 years	23,149	15	28	17	.....	71	23,018
10 to 14 years	10,257	989	249	153	.....	323	8,543
15 to 19 years	8,335	2,417	588	498	11	650	4,171
20 to 24 years	7,736	2,558	660	484	16	551	3,467
25 to 29 years	7,108	2,269	521	376	39	533	3,370
30 to 34 years	5,760	1,998	399	279	37	468	2,579
35 to 44 years	8,209	3,053	519	398	66	580	3,593
45 to 54 years	5,221	1,920	289	213	36	376	2,387
55 to 64 years	2,976	1,065	126	106	33	175	1,471
65 years and over	1,813	604	56	44	13	82	1,014
Native white males	39,625	16,684	2,818	1,526	214	1,503	16,880
Under 10 years	11,754	13	14	6	.....	35	11,686
10 to 14 years	5,318	974	143	76	.....	89	4,036
15 to 19 years	3,825	2,379	434	224	8	212	568
20 to 24 years	3,670	2,537	560	273	11	166	123
25 to 29 years	3,236	2,245	449	205	30	241	66
30 to 34 years	2,820	1,981	363	184	32	211	49
35 to 44 years	4,136	3,021	448	275	62	250	80
45 to 54 years	2,586	1,895	251	153	32	166	89
55 to 64 years	1,425	1,049	106	90	28	81	71
65 years and over	855	590	50	40	11	52	112
Native white females	40,939	204	617	1,042	37	2,306	36,733
Under 10 years	11,395	2	14	11	.....	36	11,332
10 to 14 years	4,939	15	106	77	.....	234	4,507
15 to 19 years	4,510	38	154	274	3	438	3,603
20 to 24 years	4,066	21	100	211	5	385	3,344
25 to 29 years	3,872	24	72	171	9	292	3,304
30 to 34 years	2,940	17	36	95	5	257	2,530
35 to 44 years	4,073	32	71	123	4	330	3,513
45 to 54 years	2,635	25	38	60	4	210	2,298
55 to 64 years	1,551	16	20	16	5	94	1,400
65 years and over	958	14	6	4	2	30	902

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	1,480	265	443	127	74	142	429
Under 10 years	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
10 to 14 years	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
15 to 19 years	82	4	39	5	2	9	23
20 to 24 years	129	4	74	8	9	13	21
25 to 29 years	185	25	67	21	7	31	34
30 to 34 years	188	29	66	15	9	24	45
35 to 44 years	309	61	104	32	12	32	68
45 to 54 years	250	70	57	24	18	20	61
55 to 64 years	138	40	27	15	10	10	36
65 years and over	100	32	9	7	7	3	42
Foreign white males	1,099	263	438	123	57	118	100
Under 10 years	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
10 to 14 years	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
15 to 19 years	60	3	39	4	1	7	6
20 to 24 years	101	4	74	8	5	10	.....
25 to 29 years	147	25	66	21	6	26	3
30 to 34 years	134	29	63	13	7	20	2
35 to 44 years	238	60	103	31	10	27	7
45 to 54 years	190	70	57	24	13	17	9
55 to 64 years	102	40	27	15	8	8	4
65 years and over	71	32	9	7	7	3	13
Foreign white females	381	2	5	4	17	24	329
Under 10 years	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
10 to 14 years	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15 to 19 years	22	1	.....	1	1	2	17
20 to 24 years	28	.....	.....	.....	4	3	21
25 to 29 years	38	.....	1	.....	1	5	31
30 to 34 years	54	.....	3	2	2	4	43
35 to 44 years	71	1	1	1	2	5	61
45 to 54 years	60	.....	.....	.....	5	3	52
55 to 64 years	36	.....	.....	.....	2	2	32
65 years and over	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Total colored	45,522	9,327	1,089	1,861	29	4,380	28,836
Under 10 years	13,299	22	64	.....	.....	154	13,059
10 to 14 years	5,998	716	179	73	1	396	4,633
15 to 19 years	4,689	1,388	160	348	1	716	2,076
20 to 24 years	4,281	1,356	162	391	4	631	1,737
25 to 29 years	3,785	1,219	130	240	8	521	1,667
30 to 34 years	3,053	1,047	101	219	2	421	1,263
35 to 44 years	4,511	1,594	160	295	4	720	1,738
45 to 54 years	3,022	1,055	86	160	3	458	1,260
55 to 64 years	1,814	621	33	91	5	245	819
65 years and over	1,070	309	14	44	1	118	584
Colored males	22,026	9,179	927	1,503	27	1,164	9,226
Under 10 years	6,790	21	47	.....	.....	58	6,664
10 to 14 years	3,153	704	147	55	1	107	2,139
15 to 19 years	2,118	1,370	120	252	1	160	215
20 to 24 years	1,973	1,343	135	296	4	158	37
25 to 29 years	1,688	1,212	118	192	6	133	27
30 to 34 years	1,451	1,032	91	185	2	119	22
35 to 44 years	2,197	1,569	151	253	4	203	17
45 to 54 years	1,377	1,025	75	141	3	104	29
55 to 64 years	825	605	30	85	5	72	28
65 years and over	454	298	13	44	1	50	48
Colored females	23,496	148	162	358	2	3,216	19,610
Under 10 years	6,509	1	17	.....	.....	96	6,395
10 to 14 years	2,845	12	32	18	.....	289	2,494
15 to 19 years	2,571	18	40	96	.....	556	1,861
20 to 24 years	2,308	13	27	95	.....	473	1,700
25 to 29 years	2,097	7	12	48	2	388	1,640
30 to 34 years	1,602	15	10	34	.....	302	1,241
35 to 44 years	2,314	25	9	42	.....	517	1,721
45 to 54 years	1,645	30	11	19	.....	354	1,231
55 to 64 years	989	16	3	6	.....	173	791
65 years and over	616	11	1	.....	.....	68	536

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	203,191	42,562	5,797	6,638	418	14,388	133,388
Under 10 years	61,290	11	3	6	.....	272	60,998
10 to 14 years	26,442	4,160	169	279	.....	1,419	20,415
15 to 19 years	20,015	5,861	815	1,026	15	2,298	10,000
20 to 24 years	19,892	6,522	1,082	1,194	46	2,281	8,767
25 to 29 years	18,792	6,234	1,017	1,117	55	2,010	8,359
30 to 34 years	13,731	4,484	790	803	69	1,648	5,937
35 to 44 years	19,505	6,859	1,063	1,155	107	2,143	8,178
45 to 54 years	12,821	4,739	520	655	69	1,275	5,563
55 to 64 years	6,760	2,464	242	285	40	690	3,039
65 years and over	3,943	1,228	96	118	17	352	2,132
Total males	101,957	42,229	5,710	5,087	360	6,242	42,329
Under 10 years	31,307	8	2	5	.....	142	31,150
10 to 14 years	13,847	4,141	166	237	.....	611	8,692
15 to 19 years	9,339	5,844	810	693	9	986	997
20 to 24 years	9,656	6,493	1,071	886	28	912	266
25 to 29 years	9,149	6,200	1,010	820	44	863	212
30 to 34 years	6,828	4,456	780	601	63	778	150
35 to 44 years	10,000	6,786	1,044	931	104	890	245
45 to 54 years	6,491	4,671	502	556	61	485	216
55 to 64 years	3,477	2,422	234	248	36	363	174
65 years and over	1,863	1,208	91	110	15	212	227
Total females	101,234	333	87	1,551	58	8,146	91,059
Under 10 years	29,983	3	1	1	.....	130	29,848
10 to 14 years	12,595	19	3	42	.....	808	11,723
15 to 19 years	10,676	17	5	333	6	1,312	9,003
20 to 24 years	10,236	29	11	308	18	1,369	8,501
25 to 29 years	9,643	34	7	297	11	1,147	8,147
30 to 34 years	6,903	28	10	202	6	870	5,787
35 to 44 years	9,505	73	19	224	3	1,253	7,933
45 to 54 years	6,330	68	18	99	8	790	5,347
55 to 64 years	3,283	42	8	37	4	327	2,865
65 years and over	2,080	20	5	8	2	140	1,905
Total native white	118,784	25,045	3,858	3,102	278	6,157	80,344
Under 10 years	36,312	6	2	3	.....	134	36,167
10 to 14 years	15,464	2,393	120	114	.....	682	12,155
15 to 19 years	11,964	3,434	618	467	12	1,081	6,352
20 to 24 years	11,801	3,865	786	569	30	1,034	5,517
25 to 29 years	10,990	3,751	689	525	30	852	5,143
30 to 34 years	8,014	2,733	525	381	40	710	3,625
35 to 44 years	11,033	4,044	630	538	84	782	4,955
45 to 54 years	7,108	2,659	292	306	47	472	3,332
55 to 64 years	3,839	1,408	139	147	22	299	1,824
65 years and over	2,259	752	57	52	13	111	1,274
Native white males	59,282	24,858	3,827	2,290	245	2,913	25,149
Under 10 years	18,454	5	2	3	.....	76	18,368
10 to 14 years	8,080	2,386	119	94	.....	326	5,155
15 to 19 years	5,517	3,426	616	296	8	499	672
20 to 24 years	5,689	3,853	779	404	21	430	202
25 to 29 years	5,330	3,730	685	373	25	377	140
30 to 34 years	4,042	2,718	522	282	36	384	100
35 to 44 years	5,627	4,002	623	412	82	358	150
45 to 54 years	3,545	2,620	288	258	41	209	129
55 to 64 years	1,931	1,380	136	120	21	180	94
65 years and over	1,067	738	57	48	11	74	139
Native white females	59,502	187	31	812	33	3,244	55,195
Under 10 years	17,858	1	.....	.....	.....	58	17,799
10 to 14 years	7,384	7	1	20	.....	356	7,000
15 to 19 years	6,447	8	2	171	4	582	5,680
20 to 24 years	6,112	12	7	165	9	604	5,315
25 to 29 years	5,660	21	4	152	5	475	5,003
30 to 34 years	3,972	15	3	99	4	326	3,525
35 to 44 years	5,406	42	7	126	2	424	4,805
45 to 54 years	3,563	39	4	48	6	263	3,203
55 to 64 years	1,908	28	3	27	1	119	1,730
65 years and over	1,192	14	.....	4	2	37	1,135

CITY OF GUAYAMA.

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	2,403	340	745	234	101	406	577
Under 10 years	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
10 to 14 years	54	.....	6	.....	.....	3	45
15 to 19 years	119	4	53	7	2	24	29
20 to 24 years	262	14	103	23	11	59	52
25 to 29 years	342	27	131	41	15	71	57
30 to 34 years	337	39	114	33	22	73	56
35 to 44 years	512	96	158	67	13	87	91
45 to 54 years	390	78	117	39	17	59	80
55 to 64 years	207	52	46	17	17	20	55
65 years and over	114	30	17	7	4	10	46
Foreign white males	1,886	338	739	221	79	380	129
Under 10 years	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
10 to 14 years	28	.....	6	.....	.....	3	19
15 to 19 years	93	4	53	7	.....	23	6
20 to 24 years	199	14	103	21	3	55	3
25 to 29 years	276	27	130	37	11	67	4
30 to 34 years	275	39	113	31	20	70	2
35 to 44 years	425	95	157	64	12	82	15
45 to 54 years	318	77	114	38	15	55	19
55 to 64 years	162	52	46	17	14	17	16
65 years and over	79	30	17	6	4	8	14
Foreign white females	517	2	6	13	22	26	31
Under 10 years	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
10 to 14 years	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
15 to 19 years	26	.....	.....	.....	2	1	49
20 to 24 years	63	.....	.....	2	8	4	53
25 to 29 years	66	.....	1	4	4	4	54
30 to 34 years	62	.....	1	2	2	3	76
35 to 44 years	87	1	1	3	1	5	61
45 to 54 years	72	1	3	1	2	4	39
55 to 64 years	45	.....	.....	.....	3	3	32
65 years and over	35	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
Total colored	82,004	17,177	1,194	3,302	39	7,825	52,467
Under 10 years	24,912	5	1	3	.....	138	24,765
10 to 14 years	10,924	1,767	43	165	.....	734	8,215
15 to 19 years	7,932	2,423	144	552	1	1,193	3,619
20 to 24 years	7,829	2,643	193	602	5	1,188	3,198
25 to 29 years	7,460	2,456	197	551	10	1,087	3,159
30 to 34 years	5,380	1,712	151	389	7	865	2,256
35 to 44 years	7,960	2,719	275	550	10	1,274	3,132
45 to 54 years	5,323	2,002	111	310	5	744	2,151
55 to 64 years	2,714	1,004	57	121	1	371	1,160
65 years and over	1,570	446	22	59	.....	231	812
Colored males	40,789	17,033	1,144	2,576	36	2,949	17,051
Under 10 years	12,822	3	.....	2	.....	66	12,751
10 to 14 years	5,739	1,755	41	143	.....	282	3,518
15 to 19 years	3,729	2,414	141	390	1	464	319
20 to 24 years	3,768	2,626	189	461	4	427	61
25 to 29 years	3,543	2,443	195	410	8	419	68
30 to 34 years	2,511	1,699	145	288	7	324	48
35 to 44 years	3,948	2,689	264	455	10	450	80
45 to 54 years	2,628	1,974	100	260	5	221	68
55 to 64 years	1,384	990	52	111	1	166	64
65 years and over	717	440	17	56	.....	130	74
Colored females	41,215	144	50	726	3	4,876	35,416
Under 10 years	12,090	2	1	1	.....	72	12,014
10 to 14 years	5,185	12	2	22	.....	452	4,697
15 to 19 years	4,203	9	3	162	.....	729	3,300
20 to 24 years	4,061	17	4	141	1	761	3,137
25 to 29 years	3,917	13	2	141	2	668	3,091
30 to 34 years	2,869	13	6	101	.....	541	2,208
35 to 44 years	4,012	30	11	95	.....	824	3,052
45 to 54 years	2,695	28	11	50	.....	523	2,083
55 to 64 years	1,330	14	5	10	.....	205	1,096
65 years and over	853	6	5	3	.....	101	738

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	27,952	523	2,731	3,581	183	5,898	15,036
Under 10 years	5,974	.....	2	3	.....	37	5,932
10 to 14 years	3,122	17	71	171	.....	358	2,505
15 to 19 years	3,172	66	388	621	7	845	1,245
20 to 24 years	3,423	80	493	657	20	1,026	1,147
25 to 29 years	3,136	97	466	636	28	907	1,003
30 to 34 years	2,317	51	387	453	33	678	715
35 to 44 years	3,194	93	496	575	45	984	1,001
45 to 54 years	1,995	67	266	297	28	612	725
55 to 64 years	1,094	40	132	129	19	320	454
65 years and over	525	12	30	40	3	131	309
Total males	13,197	517	2,674	2,538	157	2,750	4,561
Under 10 years	3,014	.....	2	3	.....	17	2,992
10 to 14 years	1,533	17	70	140	.....	175	1,131
15 to 19 years	1,428	66	385	411	3	425	138
20 to 24 years	1,595	79	486	463	10	514	43
25 to 29 years	1,518	93	462	428	23	469	43
30 to 34 years	1,089	51	381	314	32	282	29
35 to 44 years	1,511	93	484	414	43	422	55
45 to 54 years	863	66	252	225	25	241	54
55 to 64 years	470	40	124	104	18	137	47
65 years and over	176	12	28	36	3	68	29
Total females	14,755	6	57	1,043	26	3,148	10,475
Under 10 years	2,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2,940
10 to 14 years	1,589	.....	1	31	.....	183	1,374
15 to 19 years	1,744	.....	3	210	4	420	1,107
20 to 24 years	1,828	1	7	194	10	512	1,104
25 to 29 years	1,618	4	4	207	5	438	960
30 to 34 years	1,228	.....	6	139	1	396	686
35 to 44 years	1,683	.....	12	161	2	562	946
45 to 54 years	1,132	1	14	72	3	371	671
55 to 64 years	624	.....	8	25	1	183	407
65 years and over	349	.....	2	4	.....	63	280
Total native white	14,268	201	1,676	1,549	110	2,089	8,643
Under 10 years	3,301	.....	2	2	.....	13	3,284
10 to 14 years	1,689	2	47	65	.....	149	1,426
15 to 19 years	1,697	27	298	264	6	315	787
20 to 24 years	1,757	34	338	287	11	382	705
25 to 29 years	1,526	32	288	278	13	336	579
30 to 34 years	1,107	21	229	193	17	231	416
35 to 44 years	1,535	37	259	252	35	336	616
45 to 54 years	915	26	134	130	18	196	411
55 to 64 years	513	17	65	61	8	103	259
65 years and over	228	5	16	17	2	28	160
Native white males	6,764	200	1,658	1,047	96	1,202	2,561
Under 10 years	1,665	.....	2	2	.....	6	1,655
10 to 14 years	850	2	47	55	.....	87	659
15 to 19 years	783	27	297	178	3	193	85
20 to 24 years	825	34	333	190	5	234	29
25 to 29 years	734	32	286	177	12	203	24
30 to 34 years	530	21	228	128	17	118	18
35 to 44 years	699	37	256	162	34	179	31
45 to 54 years	402	25	131	98	15	110	23
55 to 64 years	205	17	62	42	8	51	25
65 years and over	71	5	16	15	2	21	12
Native white females	7,504	1	18	502	14	887	6,082
Under 10 years	1,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,629
10 to 14 years	839	.....	.....	10	.....	62	767
15 to 19 years	914	.....	1	86	3	122	702
20 to 24 years	932	.....	5	97	6	148	676
25 to 29 years	792	.....	2	101	1	133	555
30 to 34 years	577	.....	1	65	.....	113	398
35 to 44 years	836	.....	3	90	1	157	585
45 to 54 years	513	1	3	32	3	86	388
55 to 64 years	308	.....	3	19	.....	52	234
65 years and over	157	.....	.....	2	.....	7	148

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PONCE—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	1,182	43	459	144	54	109	373
Under 10 years	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
10 to 14 years	37	.....	5	.....	.....	1	31
15 to 19 years	62	1	27	7	1	6	20
20 to 24 years	130	1	61	16	6	13	33
25 to 29 years	169	6	76	25	9	17	36
30 to 34 years	161	4	71	19	13	18	36
35 to 44 years	251	11	107	39	6	29	59
45 to 54 years	172	10	71	23	8	13	47
55 to 64 years	106	9	34	11	10	8	34
65 years and over	43	1	7	4	1	4	26
Foreign white males	847	43	454	138	44	87	81
Under 10 years	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
10 to 14 years	19	.....	5	.....	.....	1	13
15 to 19 years	45	1	27	7	.....	5	5
20 to 24 years	91	1	61	15	2	10	2
25 to 29 years	128	6	75	25	7	14	1
30 to 34 years	120	4	70	19	12	15	.....
35 to 44 years	189	11	106	36	5	24	7
45 to 54 years	132	10	69	22	8	11	12
55 to 64 years	78	9	34	11	9	5	10
65 years and over	23	1	7	3	1	2	9
Foreign white females	335	.....	5	6	10	22	292
Under 10 years	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
10 to 14 years	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
15 to 19 years	17	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15
20 to 24 years	39	.....	.....	1	4	3	31
25 to 29 years	41	.....	1	.....	2	3	35
30 to 34 years	41	.....	1	.....	1	3	36
35 to 44 years	62	.....	1	3	1	5	52
45 to 54 years	40	.....	2	1	.....	2	35
55 to 64 years	28	.....	.....	.....	1	3	24
65 years and over	20	.....	.....	1	.....	2	17
Total colored	12,502	279	596	1,888	19	3,700	6,020
Under 10 years	2,622	.....	.....	1	.....	24	2,597
10 to 14 years	1,396	15	19	106	.....	208	1,048
15 to 19 years	1,413	38	63	350	.....	524	438
20 to 24 years	1,536	45	94	354	3	631	409
25 to 29 years	1,441	59	102	332	6	554	388
30 to 34 years	1,049	26	87	241	3	429	263
35 to 44 years	1,408	45	130	284	4	619	326
45 to 54 years	908	31	61	144	2	403	267
55 to 64 years	475	14	33	57	1	209	161
65 years and over	254	6	7	19	.....	99	123
Colored males	5,586	274	562	1,353	17	1,461	1,919
Under 10 years	1,327	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1,315
10 to 14 years	664	15	18	85	.....	87	459
15 to 19 years	600	38	61	226	.....	227	48
20 to 24 years	679	44	92	258	3	270	12
25 to 29 years	656	55	101	226	4	252	18
30 to 34 years	439	26	83	167	3	149	11
35 to 44 years	623	45	122	216	4	219	17
45 to 54 years	329	31	52	105	2	120	19
55 to 64 years	187	14	28	51	1	81	12
65 years and over	82	6	5	18	.....	45	8
Colored females	6,916	5	34	535	2	2,239	4,101
Under 10 years	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,282
10 to 14 years	732	.....	1	21	.....	121	589
15 to 19 years	813	.....	2	124	.....	297	390
20 to 24 years	857	1	2	96	.....	361	397
25 to 29 years	785	4	1	106	2	302	370
30 to 34 years	610	.....	4	74	.....	280	252
35 to 44 years	785	.....	8	68	.....	400	309
45 to 54 years	579	.....	9	39	.....	283	248
55 to 64 years	288	.....	5	6	.....	128	149
65 years and over	172	.....	2	1	.....	54	115

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	32,048	198	2,710	3,304	428	7,387	18,021
Under 10 years	6,610	.....	2	2	.....	100	6,506
10 to 14 years	3,481	5	72	193	1	537	2,673
15 to 19 years	3,859	20	446	582	15	1,113	1,683
20 to 24 years	4,041	34	527	601	42	1,388	1,449
25 to 29 years	3,567	39	447	576	73	1,141	1,291
30 to 34 years	2,569	27	359	393	67	863	860
35 to 44 years	3,698	32	495	523	115	1,091	1,442
45 to 54 years	2,198	21	231	254	71	651	970
55 to 64 years	1,308	15	97	134	32	374	656
65 years and over	717	5	34	46	12	129	491
Total males	15,100	195	2,667	2,659	370	4,045	5,164
Under 10 years	3,214	.....	2	2	.....	34	3,176
10 to 14 years	1,712	5	72	173	1	248	1,213
15 to 19 years	1,813	20	445	449	9	590	300
20 to 24 years	1,971	33	518	479	24	855	62
25 to 29 years	1,754	39	443	478	63	695	36
30 to 34 years	1,275	26	358	304	56	488	43
35 to 44 years	1,708	32	483	417	109	586	81
45 to 54 years	929	21	222	214	65	310	97
55 to 64 years	504	15	96	105	32	177	79
65 years and over	220	4	28	38	11	62	77
Total females	16,948	3	43	645	58	3,342	12,857
Under 10 years	3,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	3,330
10 to 14 years	1,769	.....	.....	20	.....	289	1,460
15 to 19 years	2,046	.....	1	133	6	523	1,383
20 to 24 years	2,070	1	9	122	18	533	1,387
25 to 29 years	1,813	.....	4	98	10	446	1,255
30 to 34 years	1,294	1	1	89	11	375	817
35 to 44 years	1,990	.....	12	106	6	505	1,361
45 to 54 years	1,269	.....	9	40	6	341	873
55 to 64 years	804	.....	1	29	.....	197	577
65 years and over	497	1	6	8	1	67	414
Total native white	12,391	66	985	883	216	1,816	8,425
Under 10 years	2,879	.....	1	.....	.....	19	2,859
10 to 14 years	1,522	2	35	50	.....	126	1,309
15 to 19 years	1,566	8	186	181	11	311	869
20 to 24 years	1,523	13	224	185	24	389	688
25 to 29 years	1,260	9	172	146	28	293	612
30 to 34 years	898	10	105	101	33	237	412
35 to 44 years	1,272	12	149	121	55	252	683
45 to 54 years	737	6	74	54	36	104	463
55 to 64 years	471	5	29	33	20	61	323
65 years and over	263	1	10	12	9	24	207
Native white males	5,541	66	976	622	183	1,276	2,418
Under 10 years	1,418	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1,410
10 to 14 years	724	2	35	44	.....	61	582
15 to 19 years	725	8	186	130	6	212	183
20 to 24 years	713	13	221	126	13	305	35
25 to 29 years	551	9	170	111	25	214	22
30 to 34 years	413	10	105	67	27	176	28
35 to 44 years	500	12	147	77	51	173	40
45 to 54 years	268	6	73	39	33	69	48
55 to 64 years	164	5	29	21	20	44	45
65 years and over	65	1	9	7	8	15	25
Native white females	6,850	.....	9	261	33	540	6,007
Under 10 years	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,449
10 to 14 years	798	.....	.....	6	.....	65	727
15 to 19 years	841	.....	.....	51	5	99	686
20 to 24 years	810	.....	3	59	11	84	653
25 to 29 years	709	.....	2	35	3	79	590
30 to 34 years	485	.....	.....	34	6	61	384
35 to 44 years	772	.....	2	44	4	79	643
45 to 54 years	469	.....	1	15	3	35	415
55 to 64 years	307	.....	.....	12	.....	17	278
65 years and over	198	.....	1	5	1	9	182

TABLE XXIV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SAN JUAN—Continued.

Age period.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	2,872	16	1,243	246	163	380	824
Under 10 years	124	----	----	----	----	----	124
10 to 14 years	85	----	21	3	----	4	57
15 to 19 years	277	----	194	12	3	10	58
20 to 24 years	373	----	221	22	8	52	70
25 to 29 years	430	1	200	55	29	71	74
30 to 34 years	407	2	200	34	30	63	78
35 to 44 years	619	7	245	67	49	94	157
45 to 54 years	328	1	110	36	29	59	93
55 to 64 years	148	5	39	13	12	21	58
65 years and over	81	----	13	4	3	6	55
Foreign white males	2,190	16	1,237	238	146	362	191
Under 10 years	61	----	----	----	----	----	61
10 to 14 years	51	----	21	3	----	3	24
15 to 19 years	235	----	194	12	2	10	17
20 to 24 years	300	----	218	21	5	49	7
25 to 29 years	352	1	199	54	25	69	4
30 to 34 years	328	2	200	34	25	62	5
35 to 44 years	462	7	244	63	47	88	13
45 to 54 years	247	1	109	35	27	54	21
55 to 64 years	106	5	39	12	12	21	17
65 years and over	48	----	13	4	3	6	22
Foreign white females	682	----	6	8	17	18	633
Under 10 years	63	----	----	----	----	----	63
10 to 14 years	34	----	----	----	----	1	33
15 to 19 years	42	----	----	----	1	----	41
20 to 24 years	73	----	3	1	3	3	63
25 to 29 years	78	----	1	1	4	2	70
30 to 34 years	79	----	----	----	5	1	73
35 to 44 years	157	----	1	4	2	6	144
45 to 54 years	81	----	1	1	2	5	72
55 to 64 years	42	----	----	1	----	----	41
65 years and over	33	----	----	----	----	----	33
Total colored	16,785	116	482	2,175	49	5,191	8,772
Under 10 years	3,607	----	1	2	----	81	3,523
10 to 14 years	1,874	3	16	140	1	407	1,307
15 to 19 years	2,016	12	66	389	1	792	756
20 to 24 years	2,145	21	82	394	10	947	691
25 to 29 years	1,877	29	75	375	16	777	605
30 to 34 years	1,264	15	54	258	4	563	370
35 to 44 years	1,807	13	101	335	11	745	602
45 to 54 years	1,133	14	47	164	6	488	414
55 to 64 years	689	5	29	88	----	292	275
65 years and over	373	4	11	30	----	99	229
Colored males	7,369	113	454	1,799	41	2,407	2,555
Under 10 years	1,735	----	1	2	----	27	1,705
10 to 14 years	937	3	16	126	1	184	607
15 to 19 years	853	12	65	307	1	368	100
20 to 24 years	958	20	79	332	6	501	20
25 to 29 years	851	29	74	313	13	412	10
30 to 34 years	534	14	53	203	4	250	10
35 to 44 years	746	13	92	277	11	325	28
45 to 54 years	414	14	40	140	5	187	28
55 to 64 years	234	5	28	72	----	112	17
65 years and over	107	3	6	27	----	41	30
Colored females	9,416	3	28	376	8	2,784	6,217
Under 10 years	1,872	----	----	----	----	54	1,818
10 to 14 years	937	----	----	14	----	223	700
15 to 19 years	1,163	----	1	82	----	424	656
20 to 24 years	1,187	1	3	62	4	446	671
25 to 29 years	1,026	----	1	62	3	365	595
30 to 34 years	730	1	1	55	----	313	360
35 to 44 years	1,061	----	9	58	----	420	574
45 to 54 years	719	----	7	24	1	301	386
55 to 64 years	455	----	1	16	----	180	258
65 years and over	266	1	5	3	----	58	199

TABLE XXV.—*Occupations in detail by departments.*

PORTO RICO.

Occupation.	Total.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Bayamon.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.
Actors	49	.....	1	38	3	1	3	3
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	233	455	695	125	344	869	1,296
Apprentices	342	.....	10	80	25	22	112	93
Architects and draftsmen	36	.....	3	21	.....	.....	8	4
Artists	23	.....	1	4	1	4	6	7
Bakers	2,350	206	269	376	269	170	431	629
Barbers and hairdressers	731	18	81	153	76	41	142	193
Blacksmiths	841	30	43	295	68	61	126	218
Bookbinders	22	.....	1	12	1	1	1	6
Bookkeepers	165	11	9	29	16	21	42	37
Brickmakers	48	.....	8	6	7	3	1	23
Builders and contractors	11	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	3
Butchers	137	10	19	23	16	14	16	39
Cabinetmakers	195	8	20	16	4	5	81	61
Carpenters	5,125	333	672	1,130	513	450	697	1,330
Charcoal burners	121	5	27	49	6	1	6	27
Clergymen	124	8	14	56	10	13	16	17
Clerks and copyists	1,100	69	136	258	167	68	221	181
Commercial travelers	26	.....	1	10	2	1	2	10
Confectioners	75	1	9	22	6	5	15	17
Coopers	492	16	93	57	46	62	52	166
Dairymen	68	24	.....	20	7	2	8	7
Dentists	42	3	3	15	7	5	4	5
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	23	66	258	237	82	237	489
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5,785	631	669	1,098	590	287	1,017	1,493
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115	2	9	48	10	7	14	25
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45	.....	4	24	1	2	9	5
Fishermen	455	87	16	125	34	69	53	71
Foremen and overseers	57	2	8	15	9	1	10	12
Gardeners and florists	56	1	6	5	.....	3	18	23
Gold and silver workers	170	11	18	42	15	14	33	37
Gunsmiths	21	.....	1	9	.....	3	5	3
Harnessmakers	194	8	14	22	31	10	27	82
Hat and cap makers	348	1	5	.....	.....	1	341	.....
Hostlers	30	.....	7	11	2	2	4	4
Hucksters and peddlers	706	68	79	111	72	52	113	211
Janitors and sextons	38	4	5	10	3	3	8	5
Journalists	49	3	2	20	2	.....	10	12
Laborers	215,742	24,946	39,151	31,763	25,858	20,431	27,286	46,307
Launderers	17,087	1,353	2,571	3,546	1,965	1,594	2,131	3,927
Lawyers	206	10	17	64	22	20	35	38
Literary and scientific persons	44	1	4	23	1	1	9	5
Livery-stable keepers	25	.....	1	6	8	.....	2	8
Machinists	179	10	18	55	7	12	26	51
Masons	1,335	43	115	390	110	97	208	372
Mechanics	191	1	30	69	9	7	19	56
Merchants	8,713	895	1,001	1,593	750	518	2,025	1,931
Messengers and office boys	1,145	20	158	35	153	366	404	9
Miners and quarrymen	48	.....	.....	2	1	.....	41	4
Musicians	184	17	11	47	12	13	42	42
Nurses	127	9	20	41	15	7	16	19
Officials, Government	287	12	32	73	39	40	42	49
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1
Operatives, cigar factories	3,743	284	698	693	600	223	501	744
Painters	663	23	57	227	40	41	81	194
Photographers	30	2	2	11	2	2	6	5
Physicians and surgeons	219	17	22	64	22	13	34	47
Planters	305	.....	29	44	165	21	19	27
Policemen and watchmen	955	47	217	164	108	90	137	192
Potters	85	1	8	10	5	16	23	22
Printers, lithographers, etc.	352	11	11	179	17	2	49	83
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	92	7	18	17	9	2	18	21
Sailors and boatmen	1,595	118	231	374	88	182	271	331
Salesmen and saleswomen	4,590	245	461	1,130	483	329	711	1,231
Servants	25,946	2,214	2,881	5,795	2,641	2,451	4,550	5,414
Shirtmakers	188	16	22	43	3	10	14	80
Shoemakers	1,708	160	189	277	234	142	336	370
Soldiers	369	11	27	207	4	2	12	106
Steam-railway employees	54	1	9	26	.....	1	7	10
Stewards and housekeepers	1,413	103	227	121	118	98	199	547
Stock raisers	253	9	31	11	31	23	66	82
Stonecutters	15	.....	3	3	4	.....	1	4
Straw workers	50	3	24	3	1	15	3	1
Street-railway employees	14	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	3

TABLE XXV.—*Occupations in detail by departments*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Bayamon.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.
Sugar makers	80	9	15	14	5	19	6	12
Tailors	1,048	87	106	179	97	76	193	310
Tanners	24	.....	4	1	.....	.....	7	12
Teachers	809	72	102	173	90	80	129	163
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	.....	5	21	8	10	8	17
Tinners	135	16	13	30	15	7	24	30
Watch and clock makers	54	2	8	10	5	3	14	12
Wood choppers	34	3	17	.....	.....	1	11	2

TABLE XXVI.—*Occupations in detail by sex, race, and nativity.*

PORTO RICO.

Occupations.	Total.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actors	13	36	3	33	2	2	8	1
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	.....	2,688	.....	484	.....	845	.....
Apprentices	342	.....	114	.....	1	.....	227	.....
Architects and draftsmen	36	.....	18	.....	12	.....	6	.....
Artists	23	.....	11	.....	4	.....	8	.....
Bakers	2,337	13	1,250	8	52	.....	1,035	5
Barbers and hairdressers	734	.....	381	.....	26	.....	327	.....
Blacksmiths	841	.....	220	.....	80	.....	541	.....
Bookbinders	22	.....	13	.....	3	.....	6	.....
Bookkeepers	165	.....	120	.....	31	.....	14	.....
Brickmakers	48	.....	28	.....	1	.....	19	.....
Builders and contractors	11	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Butchers	137	.....	51	.....	2	.....	84	.....
Cabinetmakers	195	.....	87	.....	13	.....	95	.....
Carpenters	5,125	.....	2,335	.....	113	.....	2,647	.....
Charcoal burners	121	.....	45	.....	1	.....	75	.....
Clergymen	124	.....	44	.....	78	.....	2	.....
Clerks and copyists	1,100	.....	921	.....	104	.....	75	.....
Commercial travelers	26	.....	16	.....	9	.....	1	.....
Confectioners	75	.....	37	.....	12	.....	26	.....
Coopers	492	.....	122	.....	2	.....	368	.....
Dairymen	68	.....	34	.....	1	.....	33	.....
Dentists	42	.....	31	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	.....	485	.....	131	.....	776	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	.....	5,785	.....	3,579	.....	32	.....	2,174
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115	.....	53	.....	56	.....	6	.....
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45	.....	18	.....	8	.....	19	.....
Fishermen	455	.....	215	.....	6	.....	234	.....
Foremen and overseers	57	.....	35	.....	15	.....	7	.....
Gardeners and florists	56	.....	15	.....	25	.....	16	.....
Gold and silver workers	170	.....	87	.....	9	.....	74	.....
Gunsmiths	21	.....	17	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Harnessmakers	194	.....	83	.....	21	.....	90	.....
Hat and cap makers	11	337	11	290	.....	.....	.....	47
Hostlers	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	565	141	305	28	23	2	237	111
Janitors and sextons	38	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Journalists	49	.....	34	.....	9	.....	6	.....
Laborers	211,832	3,910	128,819	2,423	2,354	16	80,659	1,471
Launderers	232	16,855	101	6,687	.....	13	131	10,155
Lawyers	206	.....	156	.....	49	.....	1	.....
Literary and scientific persons	44	.....	23	.....	13	.....	8	.....
Livery-stable keepers	25	.....	14	.....	9	.....	2	.....
Machinists	179	.....	10	.....	35	.....	104	.....
Masons	1,335	.....	266	.....	47	.....	1,022	.....
Mechanics	191	.....	90	.....	61	.....	40	.....
Merchants	7,557	1,156	4,821	991	1,811	12	925	153
Messengers and office boys	1,145	.....	527	.....	2	.....	616	.....
Miners and quarrymen	48	.....	13	.....	2	.....	33	.....
Musicians	169	15	85	10	23	2	61	3
Nurses	63	64	37	26	14	6	12	32
Officials, Government	287	.....	218	.....	51	.....	18	.....
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	8,683	60	2,340	36	54	.....	1,289	24
Painters	663	.....	236	.....	21	.....	406	.....

TABLE XXVI.—*Occupations in detail by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Photographers	30		16		12		2	
Physicians and surgeons	219		137		72		10	
Planters	149	156	89	109	23	1	37	46
Policemen and watchmen	955		782		48		125	
Potters	85		45		7		33	
Printers, lithographers, etc.	352		204		17		131	
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	77	15	44	4	18	2	15	9
Sailors and boatmen	1,595		695		168		732	
Salesmen and saleswomen	4,565	25	3,273	19	920	1	372	5
Servants	7,493	18,453	3,428	7,248	122	68	3,943	11,137
Shirtmakers	188		96		7		85	
Shoemakers	1,685	23	636	12	110		939	11
Soldiers	369		180		36		153	
Steam-railway employees	54		28		16		10	
Stewards and housekeepers	1,401	12	844	6	380	2	177	4
Stock raisers	253		109		15		129	
Stonecutters	15		2		12		1	
Straw workers		50		32		2		16
Street-railway employees	14		9		3		2	
Sugar makers	80		37		7		36	
Tailors	1,048		353		46		649	
Tanners	24		5		3		16	
Teachers	563	246	455	162	65	66	43	18
Telegraph and telephone operators	69		34		35			
Tinners	135		42		36		57	
Watch and clock makers	54		26		23		5	
Wood choppers	34		23		1		10	

TABLE XXVII.—*Occupations in detail by sex and age.*

PORTO RICO.

MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Actors	13			5	4	2	2	
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	47	236	503	1,262	975	858	136
Apprentices	342	173	159	8	2			
Architects and draftsmen	36		2	2	13	6	11	2
Artists	23		1	3	8	7	3	1
Bakers	2,337	52	314	509	767	429	241	25
Barbers and hairdressers	734							
Blacksmiths	841	65	194	148	222	121	82	9
Bookbinders	22		5	3	7	2	4	1
Bookkeepers	165		6	22	43	48	43	3
Brickmakers	48		3	6	11	13	14	1
Builders and contractors	11				3	2	6	
Butchers	137	2	3	22	37	28	39	6
Cabinetmakers	195	9	25	33	63	28	33	4
Carpenters	5,125	124	486	738	1,469	1,068	1,036	204
Charcoal burners	121	12	13	19	32	18	19	8
Clergymen	124		2	3	31	28	44	16
Clerks and copyists	1,100	11	153	234	338	192	148	25
Commercial travelers	26	1	1	4	12	4	4	
Confectioners	75	1	6	7	18	23	19	1
Coopers	492	15	44	44	109	122	137	21
Dairymen	68	25	10	8	11	11	3	
Dentists	42	2		2	14	16	6	2
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	37	116	270	496	328	140	10
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115		1	8	40	26	36	4
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45		3	6	20	8	8	
Fishermen	455	22	39	48	107	109	115	15
Foremen and overseers	57		1	5	18	16	15	2
Gardeners and florists	56	1	3	1	9	12	23	7
Gold and silver workers	170	6	30	26	33	32	38	5
Gunsmiths	21		2	4	3	6	4	2
Harnessmakers	194	6	31	35	38	34	46	4
Hat and cap makers	11	5	2	1		1	2	
Hostlers	30		7	6	6	6	5	

TABLE XXVII.—*Occupations in detail by sex and age*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Hucksters and peddlers	565	68	83	83	164	90	68	9
Janitors and sextons	38	1	3	3	14	9	6	2
Journalists	49	.....	.....	3	26	13	7	.....
Laborers	211,832	18,642	29,085	30,824	54,245	35,658	36,534	6,844
Launderers	232	20	44	45	72	36	13	2
Lawyers	206	.....	4	11	64	46	65	16
Literary and scientific persons	44	.....	3	2	16	14	9	.....
Livery-stable keepers	25	.....	1	4	7	5	8	.....
Machinists	179	3	11	22	60	42	37	4
Masons	1,335	42	182	209	332	226	278	66
Mechanics	191	1	14	24	65	44	36	7
Merchants	7,557	124	692	1,217	2,570	1,686	1,141	127
Messengers and office boys	1,145	861	174	39	31	22	14	4
Miners and quarrymen	48	.....	13	10	14	4	6	1
Musicians	169	3	16	25	51	40	29	5
Nurses	63	.....	1	6	19	20	15	2
Officials, Government	287	.....	8	27	80	76	88	8
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	.....	1	.....	6	2	1	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	3,683	180	581	752	935	627	524	84
Painters	663	5	51	115	208	162	114	8
Photographers	30	.....	1	5	11	10	3	.....
Physicians and surgeons	219	.....	2	4	57	81	69	6
Planters	149	2	3	17	27	40	52	8
Policemen and watchmen	955	.....	13	176	487	196	81	2
Potters	85	4	10	19	17	16	16	3
Printers, lithographers, etc	352	14	94	76	110	40	18	.....
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	77	2	1	4	26	20	22	2
Sailors and boatmen	1,595	25	124	201	456	374	355	60
Salesmen	4,565	312	1,599	1,393	936	213	106	6
Servants	7,493	2,850	1,772	1,055	960	405	376	75
Shirtmakers	188	4	19	47	74	35	9	.....
Shoemakers	1,685	147	348	273	386	246	237	48
Soldiers	369	.....	57	186	93	18	13	2
Steam-railway employees	54	.....	5	11	16	13	9	.....
Stewards	1,401	13	87	237	468	333	240	23
Stock raisers	253	71	49	26	42	38	23	4
Stonecutters	15	.....	.....	2	3	6	4	.....
Street-railway employees	14	.....	2	4	4	3	1	.....
Sugar makers	80	.....	5	14	17	18	22	4
Tailors	1,048	53	219	217	236	169	134	20
Tanners	24	.....	1	2	8	5	7	1
Teachers	563	.....	16	47	138	155	170	37
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	.....	6	17	35	8	3	.....
Tinners	135	8	18	25	35	27	20	2
Watch and clock makers	54	.....	4	10	14	16	8	2
Wood choppers	34	3	5	2	11	7	5	1

FEMALES.

Actresses	36	.....	5	5	13	5	7	1
Bakers	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5,785	342	1,325	1,195	1,616	781	484	42
Hat and cap makers	337	70	82	64	69	38	14	.....
Housekeepers	12	.....	.....	1	7	1	2	1
Hucksters	141	2	2	8	27	43	46	13
Laborers	3,910	477	480	411	819	645	883	195
Laundresses	16,855	559	2,493	2,990	4,893	3,113	2,617	190
Merchants	1,156	206	270	197	223	132	119	9
Musicians	15	.....	3	3	7	.....	1	1
Nurses	64	1	.....	3	11	13	30	6
Operatives, cigar factories	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planters	156	5	24	29	45	25	24	4
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	15	.....	.....	.....	6	6	3	.....
Saleswomen	25	4	4	13	2	.....	2	.....
Servants	18,453	3,797	3,709	2,715	3,528	2,157	2,158	389
Shoemakers	23	2	7	5	3	2	4	.....
Straw workers	50	9	6	9	14	6	5	1
Teachers	246	.....	23	65	74	29	49	6

TABLE XXVIII.—*Occupations in detail by sex, literacy, and superior education.*

PORTO RICO.

MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
Actors	13	6	.....	7	.....	13
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	1,216	107	2,694	115	3,902
Apprentices	342	134	45	163	.....	342
Architects and draftsmen	36	.....	.....	36	14	22
Artists	23	1	.....	22	5	18
Bakers	2,337	1,284	91	962	6	2,331
Barbers and hairdressers	734	132	23	579	6	728
Blacksmiths	841	201	37	603	8	833
Bookbinders	22	.....	1	21	1	21
Bookkeepers	165	.....	.....	165	61	104
Brickmakers	48	34	2	12	.....	48
Builders and contractors	11	.....	.....	11	2	9
Butchers	137	99	4	34	.....	137
Cabinetmakers	195	22	6	167	3	192
Carpenters	5,125	1,788	179	3,158	24	5,101
Charcoal burners	121	105	3	13	.....	121
Clergymen	124	.....	.....	124	97	27
Clerks and copyists	1,100	.....	.....	1,100	128	972
Commercial travelers	26	2	.....	24	2	24
Confectioners	75	21	4	50	.....	75
Coopers	492	243	27	222	.....	492
Dairymen	68	57	2	9	1	67
Dentists	42	2	.....	40	26	16
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	959	48	385	2	1,390
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115	2	.....	113	90	25
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45	24	1	20	1	44
Fishermen	455	317	26	112	2	453
Foremen and overseers	57	8	1	48	6	51
Gardeners and florists	56	36	.....	20	.....	56
Gold and silver workers	170	13	6	151	3	167
Gunsmiths	21	3	.....	18	.....	21
Harnessmakers	194	41	7	146	2	192
Hat and cap makers	11	10	.....	1	.....	11
Hostlers	30	27	.....	3	.....	30
Hucksters and peddlers	565	396	15	154	1	564
Janitors and sextons	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Journalists	49	.....	.....	49	24	25
Laborers	211,832	181,102	2,320	28,410	856	210,976
Launderers	232	133	14	85	.....	232
Lawyers	206	.....	.....	206	168	38
Literary and scientific persons	44	.....	.....	44	22	22
Livery-stable keepers	25	2	.....	23	4	21
Machinists	179	63	8	108	7	172
Masons	1,335	502	80	753	4	1,331
Mechanics	191	29	1	161	24	167
Merchants	7,557	1,205	83	6,269	565	6,992
Messengers and office boys	1,145	1,053	14	78	.....	1,145
Miners and quarrymen	48	36	1	11	.....	48
Musicians	169	17	2	150	19	150
Nurses	63	5	2	56	22	41
Officials, Government	287	9	.....	278	83	204
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Operatives, cigar factories	3,683	1,306	157	2,220	20	3,663
Painters	663	256	38	369	7	656
Photographers	30	1	1	28	5	25
Physicians and surgeons	219	.....	.....	219	203	16
Planters	149	63	3	83	20	129
Policemen and watchmen	955	48	2	905	38	917
Potters	85	56	2	27	1	84
Printers, lithographers, etc	352	.....	.....	352	14	338
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	77	24	3	50	1	76
Sailors and boatmen	1,595	950	68	577	10	1,585
Salesmen	4,565	260	47	4,258	150	4,415
Servants	7,493	6,314	236	943	8	7,485
Shirtmakers	188	43	7	138	1	187
Shoemakers	1,685	515	102	1,068	13	1,672
Soldiers	369	28	.....	341	21	348
Steam-railway employees	54	11	1	42	14	50
Stewards	1,401	295	11	1,095	51	1,350
Stock raisers	253	208	5	40	1	252
Stonecutters	15	6	.....	9	.....	15
Street-railway employees	14	3	.....	11	.....	14
Sugar makers	80	28	1	51	3	77
Tailors	1,048	103	28	917	21	1,027
Tanners	24	13	2	9	.....	24

TABLE XXVIII.—*Occupations in detail by sex, literacy, etc.*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
Teachers	563	----	----	563	299	264
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	----	----	69	32	37
Tinners	135	49	7	79	----	135
Watch and clock makers	54	2	----	52	1	53
Wood choppers	34	33	----	1	1	33

FEMALES.

Actresses	36	----	----	36	20	16
Bakers	13	7	----	6	----	13
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5,785	2,379	434	2,972	27	5,758
Hat and cap makers	337	266	22	49	----	337
Housekeepers	12	4	----	8	----	12
Hucksters and peddlers	141	101	11	29	----	141
Laborers	3,910	3,606	47	257	10	3,900
Laundresses	16,855	15,071	626	1,158	4	16,851
Merchants	1,156	961	48	147	2	1,154
Musicians	15	----	----	15	3	12
Nurses	64	36	7	21	7	57
Operatives, cigar factories	60	38	7	15	----	60
Planters	156	148	----	8	----	156
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	15	8	1	6	----	15
Saleswomen	25	4	2	19	1	24
Servants	18,453	15,727	925	1,801	5	18,448
Shoemakers	23	6	1	16	----	23
Straw workers	50	41	1	8	1	49
Teachers	246	----	----	246	169	77

TABLE XXIX.—*Occupations in detail by sex and conjugal condition.*

PORTO RICO.

MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.
Actors	13	8	2	3	----
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	1,460	1,656	662	239
Apprentices	342	340	----	2	----
Architects and draftsmen	36	11	19	2	4
Artists	23	9	10	4	----
Bakers	2,337	1,161	536	589	51
Barbers and hairdressers	734	398	200	109	27
Blacksmiths	841	518	174	133	16
Bookbinders	22	13	7	2	----
Bookkeepers	165	65	83	12	5
Brickmakers	48	13	17	15	3
Builders and contractors	11	----	10	1	----
Butchers	137	36	42	53	6
Cabinetmakers	195	98	54	35	8
Carpenters	5,125	2,040	1,747	1,066	272
Charcoal burners	121	63	22	33	3
Clergymen	124	100	14	6	4
Clerks and copyists	1,100	592	400	71	37
Commercial travelers	26	15	9	1	1
Confectioners	75	26	29	19	1
Coopers	492	200	149	126	17
Dairymen	68	48	11	8	1
Dentists	42	8	32	----	2
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	659	294	416	23
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115	44	60	7	4
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45	16	11	17	1
Fishermen	455	194	115	117	29
Foremen and overseers	57	11	35	8	3
Gardeners and florists	56	23	17	7	9
Gold and silver workers	170	92	49	21	8

TABLE XXIX.—*Occupations in detail by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.
Gunsmiths	21	7	11	1	2
Harnessmakers	194	98	52	39	5
Hat and cap makers	11	9	2	...	...
Hostlers	30	19	4	5	2
Hucksters and peddlers	565	362	90	97	16
Janitors and sextons	38	15	23	...	...
Journalists	49	20	25	3	1
Laborers	211,832	107,604	61,473	33,666	9,089
Launderers	232	160	25	36	11
Lawyers	206	56	127	10	13
Literary and scientific persons	44	18	18	5	3
Livery-stable keepers	25	7	14	2	2
Machinists	179	64	54	50	11
Masons	1,335	632	339	308	56
Mechanics	191	78	73	30	10
Merchants	7,557	3,513	3,010	750	284
Messengers and office boys	1,145	1,105	20	15	5
Miners and quarrymen	48	36	10	1	1
Musicians	169	71	58	26	14
Nurses	63	21	33	5	4
Officials, Government	287	75	178	18	16
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	2	6	...	2
Operatives, cigar factories	3,683	1,963	935	618	167
Painters	663	286	166	189	22
Photographers	30	15	12	3	...
Physicians and surgeons	219	45	152	9	13
Planters	149	36	80	26	7
Policemen and watchmen	955	393	438	91	33
Potters	85	40	23	19	3
Printers, lithographers, etc	352	234	78	36	4
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	77	22	38	16	1
Sailors and boatmen	1,595	587	523	430	55
Salesmen	4,565	4,076	296	147	46
Servants	7,493	6,977	214	175	127
Shirtmakers	188	99	52	34	3
Shoemakers	1,685	946	403	274	62
Soldiers	369	327	33	5	4
Steam-railway employees	54	21	27	5	1
Stewards	1,401	689	416	219	77
Stock raisers	253	175	39	32	7
Stonecutters	15	4	9	2	...
Street-railway employees	14	8	4	1	1
Sugar makers	80	31	28	17	4
Tailors	1,048	629	244	138	37
Tanners	24	8	5	9	2
Teachers	563	155	342	23	43
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	43	23	1	2
Tinners	135	63	41	30	1
Watch and clock makers	54	26	20	3	5
Wood choppers	34	17	8	7	2

FEMALES.

Actresses	36	25	7	...	4
Bakers	13	9	1	2	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5,785	4,099	663	445	578
Hat and cap makers	337	238	36	44	19
Housekeepers	12	2	1	7	2
Hucksters and peddlers	141	83	20	18	20
Laborers	3,910	2,041	523	414	932
Laundresses	16,855	10,416	1,624	2,953	1,862
Merchants	1,156	780	167	89	120
Musicians	15	12	2	...	1
Nurses	64	24	15	1	24
Operatives, cigar factories	60	38	9	8	5
Planters	156	88	21	25	22
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	15	2	5	2	6
Saleswomen	25	24	1	...	...
Servants	18,453	14,473	964	1,790	1,226
Shoemakers	23	19	1	...	3
Straw workers	50	28	12	5	5
Teachers	246	145	66	2	33

TABLE XXX.—*Occupations in detail by sex and place of birth.*

PORTO RICO.

MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Porto Rico.	Other West Indies.	Spanish America.	United States.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other countries.
Actors	13	11	1			1		
Agents (real estate, insurance, etc.)	4,017	3,502	20	7	16	369	10	93
Apprentices	342	341				1		
Architects and draftsmen	36	24	2		4	3		3
Artists	23	18	1			2	1	1
Bakers	2,337	2,277	4	1		46	3	6
Barbers and hairdressers	734	707			2	24	1	
Blacksmiths	841	730	13	1	15	49	10	23
Bookbinders	22	19	1			2		
Bookkeepers	165	133	2		9	16		5
Brickmakers	48	47				1		
Builders and contractors	11	5				5		1
Butchers	137	132	2		1	1		1
Cabinetmakers	195	179	2	2		8	1	3
Carpenters	5,125	4,903	38	7	13	103	33	28
Charcoal burners	121	120					1	
Clergymen	124	45	1		13	63	1	1
Clerks and copyists	1,100	990	10	1	40	52	3	4
Commercial travelers	26	17			3	3	1	2
Confectioners	75	63				11		1
Coopers	492	466	11	2			4	9
Dairymen	68	67				1		
Dentists	42	34	3	1	1	1		2
Draymen and hackmen	1,392	1,197	10	1	129	35	15	5
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	115	55	5		21	5	16	13
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	45	36	1			5	2	1
Fishermen	455	447	1			4	1	2
Foremen and overseers	57	41		1	1	11	1	2
Gardeners and florists	56	27		1		21		7
Gold and silver workers	170	161				6		3
Gunsmiths	21	18				2		1
Harnessmakers	194	166	5	1	2	13	5	2
Hat and cap makers	11	11						
Hostlers	30	30						
Hucksters and peddlers	565	536	1	3	1	9	1	14
Janitors and sextons	38	38						
Journalists	49	39	1	1	3	2	2	1
Laborers	211,832	208,867	341	49	131	1,772	194	178
Launderers	232	230	1					1
Lawyers	206	159	7		17	22	1	
Literary and scientific persons	44	25	4		5	3	4	3
Livery-stable keepers	25	16				6		3
Machinists	179	135	6		9	15	7	7
Masons	1,335	1,256	16		1	24	6	32
Mechanics	191	119	8		5	29	12	18
Merchants	7,557	5,720	34	12	61	1,443	67	220
Messengers and office boys	1,145	1,143				2		
Miners and quarrymen	48	46			1	1		
Musicians	169	145	2	1	1	18		2
Nurses	63	49			1	13		
Officials, Government	287	236	2	2	28	14	3	2
Officials of manufacturing companies	10	5			2	3		
Operatives, cigar factories	3,683	3,620	15	4	3	36		5
Painters	663	633	5	3	3	12	1	6
Photographers	30	18	1		1	6		1
Physicians and surgeons	219	144	10	2	20	32	6	5
Planters	149	125	2		1	14	4	3
Policemen and watchmen	955	905	5	1	13	27	1	3
Potters	85	78	1		3	3		
Printers, lithographers, etc	352	330	2	1		9	8	2
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	77	54		1	1	14		7
Sailors and boatmen	1,595	1,370	26	3	9	101	39	14
Salesmen	1,565	3,632	19	5	13	824	8	64
Servants	7,493	7,285	27	3	21	88	21	48
Shirtmakers	188	179		2	1	5		1
Shoemakers	1,685	1,563	7	1	1	95	3	15
Soldiers	369	332	2	1	13	11	6	4
Steam-railway employees	54	38			2	11	1	2
Stewards	1,401	1,015	8	2	6	269	8	93
Stock raisers	253	238			1	8		6
Stonecutters	15	3				11		1
Street-railway employees	14	11			3			
Sugar makers	80	70	4			4	1	1

TABLE XXX.—*Occupations in detail by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

PORTO RICO—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Porto Rico.	Other West Indies.	Spanish America.	United States.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other countries.
Tailors	1,048	977	15	2	.....	35	8	11
Tanners	24	21	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Teachers	563	495	9	.....	14	34	5	6
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	34	2	.....	26	3	3	1
Tinners	135	95	3	1	.....	4	.....	32
Watch and clock makers	54	31	.....	.....	1	11	4	7
Wood choppers	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES.

Actresses	36	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bakers	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5,785	5,721	17	9	.....	14	10	14
Hat and cap makers	337	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers	12	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	141	88	17	.....	.....	.....	8	28
Laborers	3,910	3,887	4	.....	1	11	2	2
Laundresses	16,855	16,708	44	3	.....	6	35	59
Merchants	1,156	1,142	1	.....	.....	6	4	3
Musicians	15	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nurses	64	58	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planters	156	155	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Restaurant and boarding-house keepers	15	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saleswomen	25	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Servants	18,453	18,153	80	20	1	45	53	98
Shoemakers	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw workers	50	47	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Teachers	246	177	4	1	44	13	1	3

TABLE XXXI.—*Size of families.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Aguadilla	99,645	18,309	5.4	532	1,725	2,597	2,826	2,681	2,377	1,858	1,287	903	623	845	49	6
Arecibo	162,308	30,501	5.3	960	3,353	4,653	4,680	4,314	3,702	2,797	2,150	1,491	928	1,386	70	17
Bayamon	160,046	29,544	5.4	1,400	3,193	4,116	4,363	4,073	3,468	2,737	2,051	1,504	989	1,524	103	23
Guayama	111,986	21,353	5.2	857	2,430	3,164	3,284	3,043	2,526	2,012	1,377	975	671	947	63	4
Humacao	88,501	16,965	5.2	771	1,891	2,519	2,568	2,443	2,038	1,492	1,158	835	498	698	44	10
Mayaguez	127,566	26,558	4.8	1,714	3,624	4,322	4,274	3,677	2,914	2,100	1,435	1,002	608	839	43	6
Ponce	203,191	38,364	5.3	1,620	4,284	5,662	5,757	5,442	4,473	3,593	2,680	1,868	1,203	1,630	124	28
Porto Rico	953,243	181,594	5.2	7,854	20,500	27,033	27,752	25,673	21,498	16,589	12,138	8,578	5,520	7,869	496	94

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Aguada	10,581	2,084	5.1	76	234	312	321	320	289	222	118	79	54	55	4	.....
Aguadilla	17,830	3,418	5.2	153	379	484	556	485	418	313	229	146	103	147	4	1
Isabela	14,888	2,574	5.8	51	201	331	390	366	328	282	207	146	98	159	14	1
Lares	20,883	3,765	5.5	69	346	551	569	562	502	363	252	208	140	190	11	2
Moca	12,410	2,331	5.3	75	224	350	355	336	316	212	183	111	82	83	4	.....
Rincon	6,611	1,133	5.9	23	73	141	157	167	150	138	100	61	50	72	1	.....
San Sebastian	16,412	3,004	5.5	85	268	428	478	445	374	328	198	152	96	139	11	2
The department	99,645	18,309	5.4	532	1,725	2,597	2,826	2,681	2,377	1,858	1,287	903	623	845	49	6

TABLE XXXI.—*Size of families*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Arecibo	36,910	7,070	5.2	290	807	1,131	1,123	961	818	606	468	319	219	297	22	9
Barceloneta	9,357	1,743	5.4	47	191	268	283	237	206	160	137	86	44	81	3	.....
Camuy	10,887	2,052	5.3	93	229	285	315	285	229	204	152	92	59	104	5	.....
Ciales	18,115	3,236	5.6	59	312	457	452	507	391	345	233	179	123	172	4	2
Hatillo	10,449	1,820	5.7	53	159	246	250	241	215	198	134	111	87	121	5	.....
Manati	13,989	2,894	4.8	145	406	519	413	408	325	233	169	121	58	90	5	2
Morovis	11,309	1,984	5.7	44	167	261	299	299	255	182	159	122	61	128	6	1
Quebradillas	7,432	1,427	5.2	45	185	205	233	176	170	137	110	69	43	54	.....	.....
Utuado	43,860	8,275	5.3	184	897	1,281	1,312	1,200	1,093	732	588	392	234	339	20	3
The department	162,308	30,501	5.3	960	3,353	4,653	4,680	4,314	3,702	2,797	2,150	1,491	928	1,386	70	17

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	19,940	3,762	5.3	165	399	550	553	543	446	360	253	177	123	187	6	.....
Carolina	11,965	2,176	5.5	108	213	271	317	289	279	209	158	116	91	119	5	1
Corozal	11,508	1,981	5.8	45	170	239	263	294	256	200	181	125	76	127	5	.....
Dorado	3,804	730	5.2	30	74	107	134	106	101	55	41	23	13	40	6	.....
Loiza	12,522	2,236	5.6	91	198	285	313	305	289	241	[illegible]	132	77	133	2	1
Naranjito	8,101	1,384	5.9	31	131	153	196	188	167	151		81	63	92	4	.....
Rio Grande	12,365	2,218	5.6	108	195	297	310	302	257	220		146	82	116	11	1
Rio Piedras	13,760	2,560	5.3	127	289	312	389	365	305	234		127	77	142	11	1
San Juan	32,048	6,281	5.1	482	893	1,062	942	815	629	440	[illegible]	235	163	240	36	18
Toa Alta	7,908	1,373	5.8	35	120	177	206	182	162	139	112	87	55	93	4	1
Toa Baja	4,030	758	5.3	37	89	113	105	106	84	63	42	41	39	37	2	.....
Trujillo Alto	5,683	982	5.8	24	86	112	153	138	110	117	73	62	40	63	4	.....
Vega Alta	6,107	1,184	5.2	55	128	176	198	165	133	106	81	60	36	43	3	.....
Vega Baja	10,305	1,919	5.4	62	208	262	284	275	250	202	134	92	54	92	4	.....
The department	160,046	29,544	5.4	1,400	3,193	4,116	4,363	4,073	3,468	2,737	2,051	1,504	989	1,524	103	23

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Aguas Buenas	7,977	1,416	5.6	31	118	177	224	229	168	160	100	83	44	75	7	.....
Arroyo	4,867	1,057	4.6	54	167	206	169	145	96	89	49	30	22	28	2	.....
Caguas	19,857	3,818	5.2	169	449	570	578	562	454	348	203	186	122	165	11	1
Cayey	14,442	2,667	5.4	70	269	375	422	382	352	279	188	110	88	119	12	1
Cidra	7,552	1,527	4.9	59	182	235	291	225	186	110	105	45	39	47	3	.....
Comerio	8,249	1,433	5.8	28	136	187	200	193	183	151	113	92	57	86	7	.....
Guayama	12,749	2,764	4.6	145	417	547	431	375	281	218	135	88	61	61	4	1
Gurabo	8,700	1,590	5.5	112	159	182	221	199	192	169	106	87	55	103	5	.....
Juncos	8,429	1,506	5.6	40	140	190	222	227	194	159	113	76	55	86	4	.....
Salinas	5,731	1,094	5.2	54	116	161	153	159	128	104	83	50	38	47	1	.....
San Lorenzo	13,433	2,481	5.4	95	277	334	373	347	292	225	182	128	90	130	7	1
The department	111,986	21,353	5.2	857	2,430	3,164	3,284	3,043	2,526	2,012	1,377	975	671	947	63	4

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	16,782	3,273	5.1	202	372	480	462	478	364	295	229	153	96	137	5	.....
Humacao	14,313	2,827	5.1	101	381	445	458	400	318	225	182	143	64	101	7	2
Maunabo	6,221	1,261	4.9	75	161	179	199	191	141	110	76	66	26	34	3	.....
Naguabo	10,873	1,911	5.7	52	171	234	279	296	248	180	144	105	79	114	8	1
Patillas	11,163	2,147	5.2	77	209	352	339	317	268	196	152	95	72	64	4	2
Piedras	8,602	1,561	5.5	25	151	220	243	226	223	142	114	80	50	82	5	.....
Vieques	6,642	1,412	4.7	159	201	223	191	166	141	102	76	61	30	54	7	1
Yabucoa	13,905	2,573	5.4	80	245	386	397	369	335	242	185	132	81	112	5	4
The department	88,501	16,965	5.2	771	1,891	2,519	2,568	2,443	2,038	1,492	1,158	835	498	698	44	10

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	13,311	2,647	5.0	115	316	391	437	368	338	266	171	107	59	76	2	1
Cabo Rojo	16,154	3,400	4.8	216	493	555	552	455	378	242	167	149	74	116	3	.....
Hormigueros	3,221	699	4.6	59	93	115	109	97	73	59	41	25	12	16	.....	.....
Lajas	8,789	1,561	5.6	61	134	164	235	242	206	163	118	90	60	83	5	.....
Las Marias	11,279	2,367	4.8	153	305	413	387	323	256	195	126	90	50	61	7	1
Maricao	8,312	1,841	4.5	98	303	340	321	263	172	124	69	71	33	47	.....	.....
Mayaguez	35,694	7,900	4.5	750	1,271	1,351	1,205	1,019	772	536	362	224	162	226	19	3
City of Mayaguez	*15,187*	*3,647*	*4.2*	*462*	*711*	*667*	*539*	*431*	*293*	*180*	*127*	*81*	*58*	*88*	7	3
Sabana Grande	10,560	2,038	5.2	72	186	314	335	328	268	190	131	91	54	67	2	.....
San German	20,246	4,105	4.9	190	523	679	693	582	451	325	250	155	104	147	5	1
The department	127,566	26,558	4.8	1,714	3,624	4,322	4,274	3,677	2,914	2,100	1,435	1,002	608	839	43	6

TABLE XXXI.—*Size of families*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Adjuntas	19,484	3,623	5.4	90	359	507	613	557	443	382	276	170	124	138	11	3
Aibonito	8,596	1,370	6.3	25	95	157	175	214	159	165	105	85	77	99	11	3
Barranquitas	8,103	1,441	5.6	22	146	192	215	197	194	137	125	86	52	72	2	1
Barros	14,845	2,476	6.0	39	185	273	330	372	343	277	220	154	101	168	12	2
Coamo	15,144	2,746	5.5	97	251	377	406	387	343	275	207	154	101	139	9	.....
Guayanilla	9,540	1,754	5.4	69	166	228	264	264	226	165	132	92	63	81	4	.....
Juana Diaz	27,896	5,187	5.4	165	540	747	767	758	624	540	375	259	181	220	9	2
Peñuelas	12,129	2,310	5.2	72	271	365	358	301	271	216	151	156	60	84	5	.....
Ponce	55,477	11,213	4.9	797	1,515	1,835	1,677	1,466	1,186	914	647	429	267	418	47	15
City of Ponce	*27,952*	*5,893*	*4.7*	*552*	*927*	*996*	*868*	*718*	*533*	*434*	*306*	*197*	*117*	*208*	*26*	*11*
Santa Isabel	4,858	916	5.3	46	92	149	136	122	84	84	78	56	29	35	4	1
Yauco	27,119	5,328	5.1	198	664	832	816	804	600	488	364	227	148	176	10	1
The department	203,191	38,364	5.2	1,620	4,284	5,662	5,757	5,442	4,473	3,593	2,680	1,868	1,203	1,630	124	28

TABLE XXXII.—*Source of water supply.*

Department.	Total number of dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Aguadilla	17,786	12,583	23	695	4,456	29
Arecibo	26,504	9,776	24	1,394	15,252	58
Bayamon	23,839	9,474	391	3,455	10,403	116
Guayama	18,928	4,665	1,011	241	12,955	56
Humacao	15,456	3,253	637	990	10,520	56
Mayaguez	22,171	9,741	2,476	894	8,914	146
Ponce	33,621	5,601	4,831	227	22,848	114
Porto Rico	158,305	55,093	9,393	7,896	85,348	575

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Aguada	2,025	1,503	5	9	511	2
Aguadilla	3,097	1,970	.....	113	1,004	5
Isabela	2,542	1,933	.....	394	211	4
Lares	3,747	2,828	18	92	801	8
Moca	2,298	2,052	.....	30	215	1
Rincon	1,127	740	.....	1	385	1
San Sebastian	2,950	1,557	.....	56	1,329	8
The department	17,786	12,583	23	695	4,456	29

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	5,667	2,887	.....	233	2,532	15
Barceloneta	1,524	1,170	1	95	256	2
Camuy	1,953	830	.....	315	806	2
Ciales	2,856	869	1	41	1,941	4
Hatillo	1,740	1,053	.....	80	597	10
Manati	2,424	1,124	20	280	995	5
Morovis	1,765	510	1	4	1,244	6
Quebradillas	1,236	745	.....	322	167	2
Utuado	7,339	588	1	24	6,714	12
The department	26,504	9,776	24	1,394	15,252	58

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	3,347	1,192	1	643	1,478	33
Carolina	2,055	843	1	60	1,145	6
Corozal	1,839	798	.....	.....	1,039	2
Dorado	697	513	.....	123	60	1
Loiza	2,104	932	3	27	1,139	3
Naranjito	1,251	563	.....	.....	688	.....
Rio Grande	2,089	472	3	53	1,558	3
Rio Piedras	2,196	442	12	177	1,643	22
San Juan	2,519	373	370	1,600	151	25
Toa Alta	1,324	809	.....	4	504	7
Toa Baja	701	412	.....	249	36	4
Trujillo Alto	923	454	.....	52	415	2
Vega Alta	1,076	809	.....	77	190	.....
Vega Baja	1,718	862	1	390	457	8
The department	23,839	9,474	391	3,455	10,403	116

TABLE XXXII.—*Source of water supply*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Aguas Buenas	1,306	637	.....	10	655	4
Arroyo	783	339	.....	3	437	4
Caguas	3,406	428	.....	169	2,803	6
Cayey	2,359	383	1	12	1,957	6
Cidra	1,326	2	.....	.....	1,316	8
Comerio	1,236	660	.....	1	673	2
Guayama	2,290	270	1,010	29	967	14
Gurabo	1,405	502	.....	.....	901	2
Juncos	1,417	498	.....	1	916	2
Salinas	995	440	.....	15	537	3
San Lorenzo	2,305	506	.....	1	1,793	5
The department	18,928	4,665	1,011	241	12,955	56

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	3,012	340	.....	115	2,542	15
Humacao	2,307	552	.....	239	1,509	7
Maunabo	1,157	9	.....	29	1,115	4
Naguabo	1,875	650	303	167	750	5
Patillas	2,058	259	332	2	1,455	10
Piedras	1,488	317	.....	1	1,166	4
Vieques	1,273	834	.....	430	8	1
Yabucoa	2,286	292	2	7	1,975	10
The department	15,456	3,253	637	990	10,520	56

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	2,411	1,366	.....	237	802	6
Cabo Rojo	2,886	2,338	.....	256	272	20
Hormigueros	594	336	.....	32	221	5
Lajas	1,473	1,075	.....	59	333	6
Las Marias	2,070	462	29	6	1,569	4
Maricao	1,570	432	41	14	1,079	4
Mayaguez	5,736	1,361	2,404	83	1,798	90
City of Mayaguez	*2,107*	*1*	*1,998*	*16*	*9*	*83*
Sabana Grande	1,861	531	.....	71	1,252	7
San German	3,570	1,840	2	136	1,588	4
The department	22,171	9,741	2,476	894	8,914	146

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	3,416	603	57	1	2,743	12
Aibonito	1,328	139	.....	.....	1,186	3
Barranquitas	1,261	254	.....	1	1,004	2
Barros	2,292	325	1	.....	1,963	3
Coamo	2,362	51	.....	3	2,304	4
Guayanilla	1,622	259	9	7	1,342	5
Juana Diaz	4,399	636	267	20	3,466	10
Peñuelas	2,044	578	.....	2	1,460	4
Ponce	9,413	859	4,436	70	3,985	63
City of Ponce	*4,629*	*180*	*4,286*	*27*	*93*	*43*
Santa Isabel	807	398	.....	10	399	.....
Yauco	4,677	1,499	61	113	2,996	8
The department	33,621	5,601	4,831	227	22,848	114

CITY OF FAJARDO.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Disposal of garbage.*

Department.	Total number of dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Aguadilla	17,786	1,676	15,050	1,029	31
Arecibo	26,504	2,491	23,087	859	67
Bayamon	23,839	3,213	16,311	3,675	640
Guayama	18,928	3,748	12,747	2,367	66
Humacao	15,456	2,373	8,537	4,458	88
Mayaguez	22,171	2,189	17,746	2,132	104
Ponce	33,621	4,504	18,869	10,117	131
Porto Rico	158,305	20,194	112,347	24,637	1,127

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Aguada	2,025	.....	1,533	491	1
Aguadilla	3,097	792	2,269	31	5
Isabela	2,542	168	2,233	136	5
Lares	3,747	185	3,400	153	9
Moca	2,298	215	1,980	100	3
Rincon	1,127	.....	1,021	106	.....
San Sebastian	2,950	316	2,614	12	8
The department	17,786	1,676	15,050	1,029	31

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	5,667	867	4,471	314	15
Barceloneta	1,524	.....	1,411	111	2
Camuy	1,953	78	1,828	44	3
Ciales	2,856	198	2,546	107	5
Hatillo	1,740	1	1,720	7	12
Manati	2,424	785	1,399	233	7
Morovis	1,765	.....	1,755	4	6
Quebradillas	1,236	152	1,080	2	2
Utuado	7,339	410	6,877	37	15
The department	26,504	2,491	23,087	859	67

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	3,347	411	2,668	246	22
Carolina	2,055	401	1,578	66	10
Corozal	1,839	.....	1,511	261	67
Dorado	697	.....	546	151	.....
Loiza	2,104	.....	1,470	370	264
Naranjito	1,251	.....	1,207	44	.....
Rio Grande	2,089	232	1,397	388	72
Rio Piedras	2,196	185	1,724	275	12
San Juan	2,519	1,452	471	590	6
Toa Alta	1,324	187	538	597	2
Toa Baja	701	.....	341	356	4
Trujillo Alto	923	19	710	23	171
Vega Alta	1,076	.....	886	190	.....
Vega Baja	1,718	326	1,264	118	10
The department	23,839	3,213	16,311	3,675	640

TABLE XXXIII.—*Disposal of garbage*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Aguas Buenas	1,306	207	1,092	3	4
Arroyo	783	.....	481	298	4
Caguas	3,406	895	2,297	208	6
Cayey	2,359	468	1,196	689	6
Cidra	1,326	219	1,098	1	8
Comerio	1,336	201	1,078	44	13
Guayama	2,290	801	1,037	439	13
Gurabo	1,405	233	1,168	2	2
Juncos	1,417	377	675	363	2
Salinas	995	142	540	310	3
San Lorenzo	2,305	205	2,085	10	5
The department	18,928	3,748	12,747	2,367	66

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	3,012	681	1,497	819	15
Humacao	2,307	463	1,663	176	5
Maunabo	1,157	200	454	499	4
Naguabo	1,875	296	370	1,175	34
Patillas	2,058	340	1,028	676	14
Piedras	1,488	.....	1,041	443	4
Vieques	1,273	262	631	379	1
Yabucoa	2,286	131	1,853	291	11
The department	15,456	2,373	8,537	3,458	88

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	2,411	350	1,629	427	5
Cabo Rojo	2,886	21	2,235	610	20
Hormigueros	594	.....	582	7	5
Lajas	1,473	.....	1,280	186	7
Las Marias	2,070	30	1,806	231	3
Maricao	1,570	102	1,451	8	9
Mayaguez	5,736	1,375	3,947	369	45
City of Mayaguez	*2,107*	*1,374*	*612*	*106*	*15*
Sabana Grande	1,861	.....	1,854	1	6
San German	3,570	311	2,962	293	4
The department	22,171	2,189	17,746	2,132	104

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	3,416	208	2,838	357	13
Aibonito	1,328	.....	607	718	3
Barranquitas	1,261	.....	1,078	177	6
Barros	2,292	15	2,074	200	3
Coamo	2,362	415	1,014	929	4
Guayanilla	1,622	.....	1,247	370	5
Juana Diaz	4,399	311	2,839	1,238	11
Peñuelas	2,044	.....	914	1,124	6
Ponce	9,413	3,127	2,660	3,559	67
City of Ponce	*4,629*	*3,123*	*294*	*1,170*	*42*
Santa Isabel	807	.....	234	573	.....
Yauco	4,677	428	3,364	872	13
The department	33,621	4,504	18,869	10,117	131

TABLE XXXIV.—*Disposal of excreta.*

Department.	Total number of dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Aguadilla	17,786	3,042	27	14,682	35
Arecibo	26,504	4,488	39	21,914	63
Bayamon	23,839	6,581	328	16,383	547
Guayama	18,928	4,408	24	14,441	55
Humacao	15,456	2,547	17	12,521	371
Mayaguez	22,171	5,209	240	16,649	73
Ponce	33,621	8,554	506	24,334	227
Porto Rico	158,305	34,829	1,181	120,924	1,371

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Aguada	2,025	210	4	1,806	5
Aguadilla	3,097	743	5	2,341	8
Isabela	2,542	185	1	2,351	5
Lares	3,747	907	14	2,818	8
Moca	2,298	338	----	1,959	1
Rincon	1,127	78	2	1,047	----
San Sebastian	2,950	581	1	2,360	8
The department	17,786	3,042	27	14,682	35

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	5,667	994	15	4,642	16
Barceloneta	1,524	222	1	1,299	2
Camuy	1,953	295	2	1,654	2
Ciales	2,856	507	4	2,337	8
Hatillo	1,740	207	----	1,523	10
Manati	2,424	713	1	1,706	4
Morovis	1,765	238	1	1,520	6
Quebradillas	1,236	167	1	1,066	2
Utuado	7,339	1,145	14	6,167	13
The department	26,504	3,488	39	21,914	63

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	3,347	1,033	11	2,282	21
Carolina	2,055	517	3	1,298	237
Corozal	1,838	237	----	1,597	5
Dorado	697	267	3	419	8
Loiza	2,104	352	1	1,555	196
Naranjita	1,251	119	----	1,132	----
Rio Grande	2,089	557	13	1,514	5
Rio Piedras	2,196	489	4	1,668	35
San Juan	2,519	1,778	281	448	12
Toa Alta	1,324	215	----	1,107	2
Toa Baja	701	380	----	309	12
Trujillo Alto	923	102	7	808	6
Vega Alta	1,076	184	1	891	----
Vega Baja	1,718	351	4	1,355	8
The department	23,839	6,581	328	16,383	547

TABLE XXXIV.—*Disposal of excreta*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Total number of dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Aguas Buenas	1,306	176	4	1,121	5
Arroyo	783	303	2	474	4
Caguas	3,406	1,054	5	2,341	6
Cayey	2,359	524	5	1,825	5
Cidra	1,326	295	.....	1,023	8
Comerio	1,336	238	.....	1,096	2
Guayama	2,290	867	5	1,405	13
Gurabo	1,405	123	.....	1,280	2
Juncos	1,417	230	1	1,184	2
Salinas	995	417	2	573	3
San Lorenzo	2,305	181	.....	2,119	5
The department	18,928	4,408	24	14,441	55

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Fajardo	3,012	646	2	2,349	15
Humacao	2,307	504	3	1,795	5
Maunabo	1,157	80	2	1,071	4
Naguabo	1,875	398	.....	1,155	322
Patillas	2,058	422	6	1,620	10
Piedras	1,488	132	2	1,350	4
Vieques	1,273	285	1	985	2
Yabucoa	2,286	80	1	2,196	9
The department	15,456	2,547	17	12,521	371

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	2,411	538	3	1,865	5
Cabo Rojo	2,886	462	1	2,403	20
Hormigueros	594	73	1	515	5
Lajas	1,473	324	.....	1,143	6
Las Marias	2,070	238	10	1,819	3
Maricao	1,570	275	33	1,256	6
Mayaguez	5,736	2,370	148	3,197	21
City of Mayaguez	*2,107*	*1,591*	*131*	*370*	*15*
Sabana Grande	1,861	230	1	1,625	5
San German	3,570	699	43	2,826	2
The department	22,171	5,209	240	16,649	73

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	3,416	623	241	2,486	66
Aibonito	1,328	238	4	1,083	3
Barranquitas	1,261	51	.....	1,206	4
Barros	2,292	130	3	2,152	7
Coamo	2,362	421	.....	1,937	4
Guayanilla	1,622	111	3	1,503	5
Juan Diaz	4,399	419	4	3,965	11
Peñuelas	2,044	231	4	1,803	6
Ponce	9,413	4,836	220	4,246	111
City of Ponce	*4,629*	*3,641*	*211*	*731*	*46*
Santa Isabel	807	151	1	655	.....
Yauco	4,677	1,343	26	3,298	10
The department	33,621	8,554	506	24,334	227

TABLE XXXV.—*Births in Porto Rico, 1888 to 1898, inclusive, by departments and municipal districts, with distinction of sex.*

Departments and municipal districts.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguadilla	1,313	1,363	1,199	1,048	1,318	1,226	1,177	1,191	1,267	1,281	1,358	1,141	1,343	1,173	1,315	1,209	1,399	1,355	1,320	1,305	1,042	1,045	14,051	13,337
Aguada	182	211	168	150	197	190	210	187	191	215	204	188	196	205	218	200	217	210	190	220	175	166	2,148	2,142
Aguadilla	119	115	104	94	167	148	107	126	131	130	108	117	102	84	150	157	168	145	152	152	99	98	1,107	1,366
Isabela	170	192	124	127	171	135	160	143	129	148	151	139	131	140	97	65	115	117	131	131	101	109	1,480	1,446
Lares	335	347	326	297	326	279	309	285	371	332	312	315	334	279	307	339	351	379	321	318	252	266	3,574	3,436
Moca	160	161	100	176	143	151	104	95	120	118	112	78	142	146	149	138	164	139	129	144	89	81	1,412	1,427
Rincon	122	134	115	94	133	111	127	122	132	86	133	134	138	117	94	97	147	117	124	124	125	117	1,390	1,253
San Sebastian	225	203	262	110	181	212	160	233	193	252	308	170	300	202	300	213	237	248	273	216	201	208	2,640	2,267
Arecibo	2,431	2,251	2,419	2,228	2,193	2,016	2,273	2,134	2,673	2,503	2,305	2,202	2,288	2,238	2,622	2,532	2,799	2,864	2,713	2,651	1,886	1,766	26,602	25,385
Arecibo	499	490	451	502	546	526	439	444	510	536	556	560	538	496	524	545	455	676	517	570	433	414	5,468	5,759
Barceloneta[1]																								
Camuy	164	203	156	154	122	89	202	181	185	204	131	121	197	162	146	169	152	131	155	148	146	127	1,756	1,699
Ciales	251	249	250	191	267	254	257	239	247	235	216	224	224	178	228	222	264	265	212	214	178	177	2,594	2,448
Hatillo	169	137	160	140	158	160	142	145	113	109	154	134	131	159	161	143	153	149	154	163	138	134	1,633	1,573
Manati	406	385	354	355	379	327	313	323	408	358	333	235	290	335	337	310	303	308	300	258	288	264	3,711	3,458
Morovis	141	135	161	138	142	115	153	133	164	140	154	155	137	137	152	131	154	130	141	153	145	127	1,644	1,434
Quebradillas	108	115	114	116	59	78	53	65	70	62	86	68	79	70	66	66	60	54	66	49	36	41	797	724
Utuado	693	587	773	622	520	467	711	604	976	859	675	705	692	701	1,008	946	1,258	1,151	1,168	1,096	522	482	8,999	8,170
Bayamon	1,713	1,695	1,625	1,476	1,483	1,427	1,539	1,464	1,527	1,509	1,616	1,635	1,468	1,502	1,462	1,327	1,342	1,318	1,439	1,335	1,114	1,102	16,328	15,790
Bayamon	95	76	65	67	78	72	73	67	86	78	128	127	139	131	108	113	108	113	115	107	102	108	1,097	1,059
Carolina	153	159	132	127	106	97	101	93	106	73	122	98	85	70	92	82	71	79	54	67	54	58	1,076	1,005
Corozal	191	178	185	138	193	176	152	139	201	151	160	155	152	126	131	106	105	110	130	106	61	52	1,661	1,457
Lorado	98	65	79	54	60	64	56	50	42	46	47	52	63	68	64	65	58	53	51	46	32	34	650	597
Loiza	88	77	88	87	59	65	35	41	31	35	31	23	28	31	35	33	29	26	31	23	18	26	473	467
Naranjito	125	117	148	116	100	81	151	156	175	153	147	171	161	165	126	149	130	111	157	141	155	144	1,575	1,507
Rio Piedras	108	81	43	49	99	70	65	37	46	40	64	58	60	60	60	66	62	48	64	54	56	46	727	609
San Juan	356	366	321	300	332	320	346	340	344	381	384	434	310	427	422	347	379	400	428	411	315	326	3,937	4,052
Toa Alta	68	124	149	128	135	121	159	158	128	158	139	138	108	106	63	76	66	77	71	71	52	53	1,138	1,210
Toa Baja	76	63	81	82	50	61	86	73	75	65	74	63	55	56	80	43	70	60	30	37	52	49	729	655
Trujillo Alto	71	76	64	61	38	26	41	43	32	43	44	45	38	33	39	31	10	12	53	43	14	43	507	482
Vega Alta	105	100	90	88	80	89	95	93	98	87	96	88	89	78	81	86	85	71	93	79	10	56	952	915
Vega Baja	179	213	180	176	153	179	176	174	163	197	180	183	189	151	161	130	139	128	162	150	133	107	1,806	1,788

[1] Included with district of Manati.

TABLE XXXV.—*Births in Porto Rico, 1888 to 1898, inclusive, by departments and municipal districts, with distinction of sex*—Continued.

Departments and municipal districts.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Guayama	1,475	1,614	1,550	1,394	1,415	1,288	1,224	1,166	1,293	1,155	1,437	1,425	1,412	1,201	1,347	1,247	1,225	1,205	1,050	999	1,060	1,017	14,488	13,711
Aguas Buenas	121	127	117	95	105	95	128	116	129	124	76	91	124	111	136	112	129	122	97	84	72	62	1,234	1,139
Arroyo	62	74	61	60	55	48	44	51	65	69	46	59	50	60	61	54	42	60	30	23	15	22	531	580
Caguas	280	260	227	210	212	161	178	164	179	135	155	157	203	152	126	158	119	143	123	105	126	109	1,928	1,754
Cayey	72	264	201	193	191	191	155	150	133	126	132	141	95	103	93	80	110	126	100	110	57	82	1,339	1,566
Cidra	92	67	143	131	163	150	168	102	181	112	177	166	116	109	141	135	82	89	70	56	68	56	1,401	1,173
Comerio	154	143	139	137	135	129	104	107	149	144	175	185	158	126	168	159	175	132	155	178	140	151	1,652	1,591
Guayama	130	110	96	81	61	70	80	71	109	106	97	81	89	78	102	106	120	97	105	95	77	81	1,066	976
Gurabo	86	89	80	62	93	92	60	59	57	55	79	69	92	58	59	61	66	51	50	60	38	36	760	692
Juncos	150	139	148	134	100	96	106	116	110	131	141	133	103	108	104	78	74	83	82	85	76	66	1,194	1,169
Salinas	58	59	79	60	91	35	57	76	87	73	77	77	87	65	82	68	56	62	75	75	54	48	803	698
San Lorenzo	270	282	259	231	209	221	144	154	94	80	282	266	295	231	275	236	252	240	163	128	337	304	2,580	2,373
Humacao	1,429	1,433	1,358	1,252	1,133	1,035	1,116	936	1,184	1,169	1,202	1,120	1,316	1,210	1,408	1,273	1,597	1,521	1,393	1,237	971	931	14,107	13,117
Culebra, Isla de													10	4	11	13	13	13	14	17	11	6	59	53
Fajardo	386	387	299	302	280	262	288	261	287	265	305	294	276	264	385	359	410	392	325	321	224	225	3,465	3,332
Humacao	136	122	142	143	120	114	139	110	106	88	101	99	218	222	238	221	273	260	256	218	252	223	1,981	1,820
Maunabo	132	127	148	115	108	103	103	88	68	107	69	96	90	75	80	62	96	93	81	75	64	65	1,039	1,006
Naguabo	150	130	93	76	107	96	142	132	207	217	225	228	247	226	230	186	230	218	175	162	92	90	1,898	1,761
Patillas	202	286	243	234	179	173	100	70	136	112	136	94	95	74	66	69	64	54	77	56	36	26	1,334	1,248
Piedras	97	72	109	85	84	56	78	59	95	111	139	96	121	124	141	119	207	182	175	143	138	139	1,384	1,186
Rio Grande	69	60	52	39	11	30	28	30	17	18	13	14	14	12	18	18	18	19	20	26	16	12	306	278
Vieques	105	123	118	106	91	77	78	37	72	62	78	85	96	73	96	101	125	107	89	83	77	42	1,025	896
Yabucoa	152	126	154	152	123	124	160	149	196	189	136	114	149	136	143	125	161	183	181	136	61	103	1,616	1,537
Mayaguez	2,227	2,166	1,953	1,785	1,964	1,843	1,888	1,854	1,872	1,847	2,063	1,976	2,067	2,006	2,028	1,933	2,048	2,019	2,112	2,012	1,681	1,540	21,903	20,981
Añasco	296	299	234	260	282	270	269	251	264	266	256	257	253	259	296	262	291	309	292	309	259	221	2,992	2,963
Cabo Rojo	341	335	301	260	234	257	256	269	235	260	310	270	331	264	320	303	320	294	328	321	255	252	3,231	3,085
Hormigueros	73	57	49	48	61	42	48	40	47	54	32	32	41	32	17	23	73	86	46	51	35	35	522	500
Lajas	177	207	153	50	152	164	172	180	161	148	196	190	159	192	167	192	175	152	179	155	148	129	1,839	1,759
Las Marias	115	90	89	75	104	94	82	72	64	38	98	97	80	93	90	81	99	94	113	124	76	50	1,010	908
Maricao	164	165	168	186	209	168	185	150	194	199	205	213	208	200	194	178	215	205	229	209	143	145	2,114	2,018
Mayaguez	415	429	382	377	358	339	310	335	356	339	442	392	428	463	404	397	419	386	407	373	351	311	4,272	4,141
Sabana Grande	233	233	235	196	223	176	193	207	204	207	157	167	181	157	186	164	125	134	170	139	90	72	1,997	1,852
San German	413	351	342	333	341	333	373	350	347	336	367	358	386	346	354	333	331	359	348	331	324	325	3,926	3,755

Ponce	3,142	3,149	2,973	2,853	2,947	2,943	2,833	2,701	2,985	3,037	3,057	2,920	2,675	2,559	2,703	2,684	2,763	2,815	3,199	3,062	2,330	2,234	31,697	30,957
Adjuntas	318	313	351	317	373	350	326	316	469	461	365	337	355	335	357	321	338	330	393	338	333	327	3,978	3,755
Aibonito	149	121	151	125	154	145	110	164	140	132	131	136	149	138	154	173	160	137	165	149	132	147	1,598	1,567
Barranquitas	87	114	92	124	97	107	125	72	146	127	140	141	111	115	128	114	131	109	110	133	116	120	1,283	1,276
Barros	232	236	158	167	184	201	201	169	199	201	184	170	144	129	189	171	196	169	150	140	160	132	1,997	1,885
Coamo	207	250	243	184	248	216	237	207	164	250	218	208	264	175	167	180	152	140	256	246	171	155	2,327	2,211
Guayanilla	145	161	139	121	111	104	143	130	129	137	116	129	104	100	108	120	117	118	178	160	131	96	1,421	1,376
Juana Diaz	315	316	303	328	391	416	365	345	433	405	443	414	469	444	437	426	435	370	392	400	291	269	4,274	4,133
Peñuelas	261	242	228	187	230	203	208	213	219	241	248	222	258	246	246	233	262	218	321	286	244	215	2,725	2,506
Ponce	795	782	692	737	611	615	614	587	574	588	634	618	360	343	405	389	432	649	578	572	254	275	5,949	6,155
Santa Isabel	87	79	86	69	69	77	64	52	64	56	76	68	79	86	80	70	89	84	90	74	68	76	852	791
Yauco	546	535	530	494	479	509	440	446	448	439	499	477	472	448	432	477	451	491	566	564	430	422	5,293	5,302

TABLE XXXVI.—*Marriages in Porto Rico, 1888 to 1898, inclusive, by departments and municipal districts.*

Departments and municipal districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Aguadilla	485	450	595	648	626	572	556	673	657	532	390	6,184
Aguada	53	52	72	98	72	75	63	81	55	45	45	711
Aguadilla	25	39	63	67	100	109	93	146	135	75	87	939
Isabela	44	49	94	55	71	59	57	73	72	77	44	695
Lares	146	121	143	154	143	128	149	143	164	103	60	1,454
Moca	84	81	72	90	105	53	55	116	89	64	65	874
Rincon	28	21	46	56	24	34	22	37	35	76	29	408
San Sebastian	105	87	105	128	111	114	117	77	107	92	60	1,103
Arecibo	845	481	855	624	666	841	734	956	822	857	487	8,171
Arecibo	33	86	113	110	125	95	109	110	135	187	140	1,243
Barceloneta[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camuy	108	84	45	49	63	76	45	58	73	50	29	680
Ciales	210	35	108	76	62	67	79	94	87	85	29	932
Hatillo	65	59	71	33	32	48	40	52	38	51	21	510
Manati	57	13	47	32	56	193	102	113	142	130	93	978
Morovis	16	1	67	53	51	42	66	78	61	45	37	517
Quebradillas	64	54	64	69	52	53	42	55	40	97	29	619
Utuado	292	152	340	202	225	267	251	396	246	212	109	2,692
Bayamon	304	375	577	469	550	601	475	587	549	445	428	5,360
Bayamon	29	19	95	69	86	102	72	99	85	65	77	798
Carolina	6	57	29	35	47	41	35	52	37	44	21	404
Corozal	69	55	90	63	74	81	60	102	82	47	43	766
Dorado	8	5	10	9	7	16	7	8	10	1	15	96
Loiza	.....	.....	10	19	18	17	14	11	17	18	53	177
Naranjito	36	48	49	46	37	47	25	49	34	21	28	420
Rio Piedras	34	47	19	21	40	29	29	27	29	32	27	334
San Juan	51	54	113	104	139	148	102	124	134	111	86	1,166
Toa Alta	17	29	36	19	25	35	38	30	32	25	10	296
Toa Baja	2	8	19	7	8	3	13	13	8	5	6	92
Trujillo Alto	8	7	14	11	14	21	13	19	26	20	18	171
Vega Alta	7	5	33	16	14	17	30	20	17	30	10	199
Vega Baja	37	41	60	50	41	44	37	33	38	26	34	441
Guayama	327	205	383	358	425	496	404	380	427	393	315	4,123
Aguas Buenas	29	31	39	31	98	76	42	43	41	26	15	471
Arroyo	9	4	7	24	16	20	14	12	15	7	11	139
Caguas	31	15	64	69	81	75	70	77	66	83	54	685
Cayey	57	44	47	37	35	36	40	36	39	43	34	448
Cidra	12	35	53	36	37	44	38	37	42	38	39	411
Comerio	36	19	34	31	18	37	26	23	34	41	27	326
Guayama	29	5	30	27	33	34	51	33	31	21	22	316
Gurabo	11	5	20	18	20	43	26	33	86	51	32	345
Juncos	18	4	16	24	23	35	26	27	19	22	26	240
Salinas	21	3	14	9	7	15	18	10	16	22	9	144
San Lorenzo	74	40	59	52	67	81	53	49	38	39	46	598
Humacao	151	126	252	224	277	367	285	283	229	241	294	2,729
Fajardo	27	24	63	49	47	72	49	63	49	47	131	621
Humacao	16	38	35	48	44	39	34	42	23	33	23	375
Maunabo	12	21	28	17	25	32	20	19	17	14	11	216
Naguabo	29	27	49	35	58	68	43	36	47	38	36	466
Patillas	7	3	16	22	24	53	40	28	21	32	19	265
Piedras	30	8	37	34	27	38	39	44	30	33	39	359
Rio Grande[2]	2	2	13	12	34	45	45	32	29	30	27	271
Vieques	6	3	11	7	18	20	15	19	13	14	8	134
Yabucoa	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Mayaguez	278	232	586	743	691	621	864	711	528	477	362	6,093
Añasco	28	19	57	64	93	72	70	104	80	64	41	692
Cabo Rojo	37	1	74	84	80	90	89	96	47	67	56	721
Hormigueros	.....	.....	13	16	22	12	15	9	17	18	18	140
Lajas	6	4	49	43	54	39	52	37	37	25	18	364
Las Marias	45	35	53	59	60	58	68	80	62	56	32	608
Maricao	12	10	29	30	30	27	58	26	16	16	20	274
Mayaguez	77	68	139	173	181	161	140	145	128	116	89	1,417
Sabana Grande	29	63	65	129	63	64	56	49	52	39	37	646
San German	44	32	107	145	108	98	316	165	89	76	51	1,231

[1] Included with district of Manati.
[2] Included in department of Humacao for reasons explained on page 41.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Marriages in Porto Rico, 1888 to 1898, inclusive, by departments and municipal districts*—Continued.

Departments and municipal districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Ponce	899	529	831	828	751	799	616	675	561	784	452	7,725
Adjuntas	139	68	106	171	113	100	88	73	84	78	34	1,051
Aibonito	41	31	60	38	27	37	28	43	27	33	25	390
Barranquitas	47	22	55	53	55	63	34	48	54	127	45	603
Barros	113	76	64	102	104	77	67	75	72	44	50	844
Coamo	99	9	66	61	43	58	47	50	31	29	43	536
Guayanilla	56	31	48	31	46	43	20	21	12	21	14	343
Juana Diaz	76	26	75	53	63	65	35	91	32	79	52	647
Peñuelas	13	40	46	30	46	51	41	26	14	91	11	409
Ponce	149	131	175	199	156	189	149	156	141	156	118	1,719
Santa Isabel	32	15	21	9	14	15	21	12	24	29	12	204
Yauco	134	80	115	81	84	101	86	80	70	97	48	976

TABLE XXXVII.—*Deaths in Porto Rico, 1888 to 1898, inclusive, by departments and municipal districts, with distinction of sex.*

Departments and municipal districts.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguadilla	1,329	1,402	1,577	1,481	1,287	1,279	1,301	1,204	1,235	1,241	1,103	1,055	1,323	1,283	1,302	1,358	1,429	1,270	1,451	1,319	1,991	1,588	15,328	14,480
Aguada	190	193	199	196	178	205	160	151	172	168	178	147	173	182	200	192	185	194	165	171	251	181	2,051	1,980
Aguadilla	247	281	499	491	189	186	218	205	192	188	146	185	153	146	128	159	188	195	184	167	229	243	2,373	2,446
Isabela	176	180	135	127	136	177	163	159	124	131	120	122	146	148	159	126	162	143	147	174	212	161	1,680	1,648
Lares	276	277	335	318	380	334	333	295	365	338	347	292	398	370	363	374	404	351	349	347	578	455	4,128	3,751
Moca	181	169	167	120	129	121	187	152	144	165	96	100	154	157	192	203	173	166	247	165	302	262	1,972	1,780
Rincon	94	91	110	105	104	101	87	88	77	78	79	62	91	89	61	99	97	79	125	73	93	65	1,018	930
San Sebastian	165	211	132	124	171	155	153	154	161	173	137	147	208	191	199	205	220	142	234	222	326	221	2,106	1,945
Arecibo	2,116	1,909	2,113	2,068	2,051	2,052	1,882	1,725	2,128	2,023	1,856	1,715	2,104	1,965	2,401	2,177	2,441	2,145	2,703	2,410	3,290	2,916	25,085	23,105
Arecibo	572	531	565	529	545	513	434	414	491	459	459	428	507	458	446	425	506	456	535	434	708	581	5,768	5,228
Barceloneta[1]																								
Camuy	105	105	90	111	102	119	99	88	90	99	96	98	95	95	92	89	105	81	119	96	173	130	1,166	1,111
Ciales	151	134	197	185	132	164	153	133	199	194	181	171	229	154	190	170	174	156	243	223	348	280	2,197	1,964
Hatillo	103	89	108	103	94	98	74	65	98	108	83	87	107	100	123	109	108	110	78	104	124	105	1,100	1,078
Manati	356	271	323	344	369	334	357	315	283	321	266	274	326	331	347	303	371	316	444	424	485	405	3,927	3,638
Morovis	66	71	89	93	78	73	53	69	115	78	91	76	104	93	116	125	116	101	146	162	227	174	1,201	1,115
Quebradillas	68	82	82	105	86	110	86	96	82	68	60	70	81	68	89	96	90	86	107	80	114	100	945	961
Utuado	695	626	659	598	645	641	626	545	770	696	620	511	655	666	998	860	971	839	1,031	887	1,111	1,141	8,781	8,010
Bayamon	1,520	1,392	1,629	1,463	1,871	1,549	1,724	1,595	1,758	1,594	1,615	1,561	1,828	1,654	2,313	1,873	1,909	1,538	2,467	2,113	2,158	1,661	20,792	17,993
Bayamon	199	192	187	196	264	230	239	236	256	280	239	249	303	311	350	327	299	203	452	383	322	263	3,110	2,870
Carolina	118	105	113	90	131	101	140	153	116	116	104	108	97	99	147	129	147	90	139	133	139	108	1,391	1,232
Corozal	83	84	78	90	81	85	94	73	93	75	106	91	97	93	115	106	122	111	114	128	165	138	1,148	1,074
Dorado	49	57	66	65	68	69	44	49	55	50	35	59	46	38	54	24	35	40	51	21	31	21	534	493
Loiza	75	90	93	86	108	91	98	90	118	97	70	67	79	62	90	68	83	68	109	108	123	85	1,046	912
Naranjito	67	52	65	40	86	63	64	61	69	73	72	63	56	66	75	72	66	65	124	100	102	73	846	728
Rio Piedras	155	139	162	133	170	134	207	186	150	161	152	149	178	157	225	206	180	173	235	187	238	180	2,052	1,805
San Juan	413	317	508	388	508	400	459	398	484	382	477	370	590	441	736	418	558	401	703	569	539	377	5,975	4,461
Toa Alta	80	76	78	74	107	90	71	83	115	71	82	96	82	78	91	94	92	95	109	112	105	82	1,012	951
Toa Baja	38	36	27	25	40	38	49	37	52	37	36	44	37	61	60	62	63	44	65	68	46	44	513	493
Trujillo Alto	46	43	55	48	57	44	47	53	50	58	55	49	44	35	52	62	56	40	85	68	69	36	616	536
Vega Alta	87	71	57	75	66	63	61	67	73	62	57	91	64	55	101	101	68	65	100	87	78	81	812	818
Vega Baja	110	130	140	153	185	141	151	109	127	132	130	128	155	158	217	204	140	143	181	149	201	173	1,737	1,620
Guayama	1,348	1,304	1,748	1,553	1,784	1,611	1,397	1,371	1,222	1,166	1,135	1,060	1,524	1,337	1,110	1,312	1,477	1,450	2,275	2,029	2,358	1,986	17,678	16,179
Aguas Buenas	40	44	75	76	117	73	69	73	94	71	70	63	82	61	123	87	129	115	127	122	163	116	1,089	901
Arroyo	103	95	90	79	112	93	110	131	56	43	53	56	80	49	44	54	67	44	108	129	73	73	896	846

Caguas[1]	225	221	280	235	256	257	181	190	175	172	146	141	270	267	245	242	276	271	459	401	409	366	2,822	2,766
Cayey	169	208	237	176	254	209	205	174	151	150	175	170	234	225	211	239	184	181	314	309	376	291	2,510	2,332
Cidra	108	78	95	101	97	74	90	76	78	61	80	50	97	98	96	102	76	65	120	116	184	162	1,121	983
Comerio	52	66	76	78	104	100	69	82	45	54	53	78	108	82	98	94	104	132	146	146	227	161	1,082	1,073
Guayama	234	226	320	303	263	231	210	217	182	211	171	183	230	225	170	174	213	211	345	272	270	243	2,608	2,496
Gurabo	98	92	104	77	140	131	72	84	110	96	84	82	71	71	95	91	89	79	135	111	127	117	1,125	1,034
Juncos	102	97	186	169	183	176	102	126	117	125	92	94	112	100	89	91	124	123	164	164	198	188	1,469	1,453
Salinas	67	48	71	40	100	78	100	47	60	61	87	18	100	33	74	13	40	57	98	71	102	64	899	530
San Lorenzo	150	129	214	219	158	189	189	171	154	122	124	122	140	126	165	122	175	172	259	188	229	205	1,957	1,765
Humacao	1,519	1,241	1,690	1,618	1,640	1,507	1,508	1,396	1,409	1,173	1,254	1,252	1,387	1,284	1,391	1,278	1,657	1,410	2,431	2,114	1,951	1,633	18,037	16,206
Culebra, Isla de[2]													3	3	8	4	6	10	14	9	13	9	44	35
Fajardo	269	145	286	243	350	340	332	335	328	282	287	272	258	251	269	269	311	286	400	395	418	359	3,508	3,180
Humacao	290	263	255	233	120	114	139	100	278	240	202	219	249	193	252	182	214	199	311	249	273	183	2,584	2,175
Maunabo	83	87	134	115	111	76	92	107	128	119	89	83	87	75	101	90	110	107	180	151	139	111	1,254	1,121
Naguabo	145	125	170	175	159	122	132	101	128	133	97	116	104	112	139	130	171	118	291	251	191	149	1,727	1,532
Patillas	188	131	203	210	199	180	224	220	210	168	153	150	188	176	164	160	221	190	361	311	209	198	2,320	2,094
Piedras	122	150	196	197	263	242	117	110	117	111	48	53	98	78	107	77	113	114	112	119	120	99	1,413	1,350
Rio Grande[3]	76	72	76	98	93	83	130	102	94	99	93	93	80	78	98	121	126	103	169	135	202	162	1,237	1,146
Vieques	114	88	101	87	135	105	123	113	127	119	115	100	93	80	57	70	119	94	141	95	159	129	1,284	1,080
Yabucoa	232	180	269	260	210	245	219	208	199	202	169	166	227	235	196	175	266	189	452	399	227	234	2,666	2,493
Mayaguez	2,336	2,260	2,048	1,934	2,534	2,297	2,080	1,916	2,075	1,943	1,704	1,523	1,935	1,877	2,295	2,107	2,041	1,913	2,235	2,155	2,852	2,495	24,135	22,420
Añasco	282	271	311	313	255	235	239	216	228	222	173	185	162	184	175	211	204	291	258	265	356	274	2,743	2,667
Cabo Rojo	300	286	257	246	297	263	267	234	243	261	188	160	227	220	266	261	177	191	213	212	296	271	2,731	2,605
Hormigueros	62	48	48	47	64	57	42	40	60	62	37	31	44	32	67	48	62	51	69	64	49	65	601	545
Lajas	162	145	130	148	183	165	147	130	116	102	106	83	98	91	110	104	88	84	93	91	119	117	1,352	1,260
Las Marias	134	156	140	109	173	147	129	120	129	117	109	106	146	138	159	137	118	151	153	147	260	215	1,650	1,543
Maricao	174	204	147	129	191	157	174	159	172	141	132	156	219	169	229	166	182	186	167	152	285	220	2,072	1,839
Mayaguez	553	524	541	472	684	633	560	524	604	525	507	416	613	618	724	673	686	557	752	765	762	656	6,986	6,365
Sabana Grande	216	207	146	145	208	169	182	164	172	178	160	129	141	164	167	174	143	155	194	189	269	244	1,998	1,918
San German	453	419	328	325	479	471	340	329	351	335	292	257	285	261	398	333	281	247	336	270	456	433	3,999	3,680
Ponce	3,038	2,854	2,623	2,710	2,788	2,705	2,572	2,418	2,540	2,467	2,519	2,264	2,749	2,646	2,745	2,322	2,466	2,289	3,237	3,041	3,577	3,158	31,173	28,555
Adjuntas	259	287	210	228	281	285	243	239	327	275	289	228	325	313	288	288	284	220	275	234	456	314	3,237	2,911
Aibonito	111	103	67	76	50	78	71	63	53	59	75	67	115	88	90	80	90	73	207	210	145	122	1,071	1,019
Barranquitas	45	47	72	69	69	56	54	48	64	52	78	70	66	62	62	57	72	65	117	98	119	104	818	728
Barros	102	87	113	232	115	126	126	115	91	215	98	105	88	115	113	126	121	108	161	134	119	203	1,566	1,247
Coamo	120	122	169	151	183	144	135	150	113	103	161	151	168	148	161	123	148	141	249	257	170	176	1,777	1,666
Guayanilla	122	85	128	143	145	145	147	115	128	136	109	111	118	111	134	130	102	87	123	111	110	102	1,366	1,276
Juana Diaz	374	347	347	315	490	448	396	336	311	296	297	279	372	357	388	368	359	350	456	449	468	434	4,258	3,979
Peñuelas	126	150	150	127	145	157	132	131	164	136	141	125	124	153	153	150	160	144	162	149	217	182	1,674	1,604
Ponce	1,251	1,102	748	771	728	702	757	736	776	737	753	662	785	697	816	593	736	701	944	853	950	828	9,244	8,382
Santa Isabel	60	53	30	45	70	62	57	59	63	40	69	39	64	66	63	34	49	51	66	61	82	67	673	577
Yauco	468	471	589	553	512	502	454	426	450	418	449	427	524	536	477	373	345	349	477	485	741	626	5,486	5,166

[1] Included with district of Manati. [2] A part of Vieques district, but separately returned. [3] Included in department of Humacao for reasons explained on page 41.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Farm areas in cuerdas.*

PORTO RICO.

Department.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Porto Rico	39,021	1,757,774	477,987	141,803	161,313
Aguadilla	6,266	176,751	55,808	8,656	16,534
Arecibo	6,764	337,735	101,030	38,869	52,982
Bayamon	5,586	253,247	43,785	16,073	16,841
Guayama	3,975	225,182	49,653	17,070	15,745
Humacao	3,273	174,824	31,302	15,735	7,322
Mayaguez	6,218	223,942	78,989	20,796	18,163
Ponce	6,939	366,093	117,420	24,604	33,726

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

District.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Aguada	970	17,442	4,844	704	560
Aguadilla	820	19,711	5,666	1,177	2,208
Isabela	898	29,492	7,212	1,823	4,202
Lares	931	35,718	17,124	1,893	4,956
Moca	968	24,193	5,104	1,028	1,015
Rincon	569	7,855	2,771	108	876
San Sebastian	1,110	42,340	13,087	1,923	2,717
Total	6,266	176,751	55,808	8,656	16,534

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

Arecibo	1,448	69,965	15,064	11,118	15,130
Barceloneta	364	19,260	4,711	2,799	2,766
Camuy	532	23,724	4,266	1,223	4,834
Ciales	715	40,835	17,153	4,050	4,612
Hatillo	577	23,951	4,115	1,708	2,413
Manati	455	20,954	4,131	2,758	3,534
Morovis	537	24,250	6,026	972	1,868
Quebradillas	435	12,330	2,665	850	1,593
Utuado	1,701	102,466	42,899	13,391	26,232
Total	6,764	337,735	101,030	38,869	52,982

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

Bayamon	727	32,682	5,122	1,658	2,727
Carolina	447	17,991	3,815	525	318
Corozal	771	24,466	4,929	443	1,593
Dorado	123	12,449	965	1,250	1,396
Loiza	466	27,892	6,280	1,700	1,157
Naranjito	395	16,497	4,398	286	477
Rio Grande	465	31,453	4,911	5,294	3,492
Rio Piedras	575	23,401	2,783	642	1,558
San Juan	55	1,445	174	21	.....
Toa Alta	353	11,130	1,324	334	368
Toa Baja	128	8,061	1,029	783	524
Trujillo Alto	311	10,566	1,330	115	225
Vega Alta	307	12,869	2,754	1,449	1,164
Vega Baja	463	22,342	3,971	1,573	1,842
Total	5,586	253,247	43,785	16,073	16,841

TABLE XXXVIII—*Farm areas in cuerdas*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

District.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Aguas Buenas	415	18,640	5,180	960	567
Arroyo	99	6,141	2,108	.....	.....
Caguas	567	34,241	5,117	1,167	2,639
Cayey	561	28,585	10,758	1,680	4,055
Cidra	419	19,300	4,387	568	881
Comerio	323	18,154	5,799	1,002	85
Guayama	277	22,159	5,442	6,235	4,151
Gurabo	279	15,591	2,262	334	666
Juncos	322	14,000	2,963	399	269
Salinas	99	20,757	1,896	2,776	1,616
San Lorenzo	614	27,614	3,741	1,949	816
Total	3,975	225,182	49,653	17,070	15,745

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Culebra, Isla de	54	2,677	263	863	.....
Fajardo	397	32,224	6,548	3,010	1,558
Humacao	485	19,373	3,135	216	602
Maunabo	273	11,765	2,972	856	278
Naguabo	316	16,783	2,273	3,426	1,786
Patillas	481	22,713	4,924	2,413	135
Piedras	552	16,235	1,780	658	441
Vieques	120	25,813	4,003	3,307	2,361
Yabucoa	595	27,241	5,404	986	161
Total	3,273	174,824	31,302	15,735	7,322

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Añasco	723	20,871	8,092	644	1,906
Cabo Rojo	935	36,806	6,630	6,153	3,895
Hormigueros	166	5,986	1,775	265	41
Lajas	513	30,072	5,409	2,987	1,816
Las Marias	647	30,334	17,451	2,590	5,341
Maricao	265	22,648	13,109	3,629	1,880
Mayaguez	1,128	30,782	13,430	1,467	1,620
Sabana Grande	542	17,894	4,233	1,380	562
San German	1,299	28,549	8,860	1,681	1,102
Total	6,218	223,942	78,989	20,796	18,163

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

Adjuntas	734	42,399	23,306	4,585	7,009
Aibonito	302	14,272	4,174	.....	.....
Barranquitas	560	21,515	5,273	792	1,220
Barros	795	40,909	12,836	5,106	5,310
Coamo	599	35,873	7,040	1,680	1,079
Guayanilla	546	22,146	6,697	2,275	2,042
Juana Diaz	764	43,373	14,877	2,313	3,845
Peñuelas	701	24,578	6,264	2,191	1,889
Ponce	749	51,402	19,517	3,585	2,483
City of Ponce	*5*	*2,010*	*638*	.....	.....
Santa Isabel	72	14,593	2,208	24	1,716
Yauco	1,117	55,033	15,228	2,053	7,133
Total	6,939	366,093	117,420	24,604	33,726

TABLE XXXIX.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant.*

PORTO RICO.

	Number of farms.	0 to 4 cuerdas.	5 to 9 cuerdas.	10 to 19 cuerdas.	20 to 49 cuerdas.	50 to 99 cuerdas.	100 cuerdas and over.
White owners	27,617	14,675	5,452	3,527	2,380	833	750
White renters	1,841	885	377	247	190	77	65
Colored owners	8,555	6,113	1,410	650	295	68	19
Colored renters	569	400	103	38	22	5	1
Other	439	254	75	41	42	11	16
Total	39,021	22,327	7,417	4,503	2,929	994	851

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

White owners	5,325	3,248	1,003	561	335	116	62
White renters	413	219	97	53	34	10	.....
Colored owners	466	317	77	42	20	8	2
Colored renters	32	18	5	5	3	1	.....
Other	30	13	9	6	1	.....	1
Total	6,266	3,815	1,191	667	393	135	65

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

White owners	5,579	2,521	1,183	849	629	228	169
White renters	137	57	30	21	16	10	3
Colored owners	989	612	182	118	57	13	7
Colored renters	13	5	4	3	1	.....	.....
Other	46	27	5	7	3	2	2
Total	6,764	3,222	1,404	998	706	253	181

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

White owners	3,193	1,907	651	381	175	40	39
White renters	270	141	53	34	21	4	17
Colored owners	1,807	1,422	254	99	28	3	1
Colored renters	199	154	32	8	5	.....	.....
Other	117	85	19	6	6	.....	1
Total	5,586	3,709	1,009	528	235	47	58

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

White owners	2,307	1,063	518	364	232	82	48
White renters	405	174	70	69	59	19	14
Colored owners	1,096	701	224	95	59	16	1
Colored renters	117	71	29	8	7	2	.....
Other	50	25	9	2	9	2	3
Total	3,975	2,034	850	538	366	121	66

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

White owners	1,701	1,236	250	103	47	21	44
White renters	143	91	16	13	3	8	12
Colored owners	1,302	1,064	165	59	12	2	.....
Colored renters	86	71	10	3	2	.....	.....
Other	41	22	12	2	4	1	.....
Total	3,273	2,484	453	180	68	32	56

TABLE XXXIX.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

	Number of farms.	0 to 4 cuerdas.	5 to 9 cuerdas.	10 to 19 cuerdas.	20 to 49 cuerdas.	50 to 99 cuerdas.	100 cuerdas and over.
White owners	4,541	2,489	805	509	406	159	173
White renters	283	137	67	33	33	11	2
Colored owners	1,238	906	197	76	43	12	4
Colored renters	65	44	13	6	.....	1	1
Other	91	53	12	10	8	3	5
Total	6,218	3,629	1,094	634	490	186	185

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

White owners	4,971	2,211	1,042	760	556	187	215
White renters	190	66	44	24	24	15	17
Colored owners	1,657	1,091	311	161	76	14	4
Colored renters	57	37	10	5	4	1	.....
Other	64	29	9	8	11	3	4
Total	6,939	3,434	1,416	958	671	220	240

TABLE XL.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant, and cultivated area.*

PORTO RICO.

	Number of farms.	0 to 4 cuerdas.	5 to 9 cuerdas.	10 to 19 cuerdas.	20 to 49 cuerdas.	50 to 99 cuerdas.	100 cuerdas and over.
White owners	27,617	33,651	36,066	46,099	68,489	54,541	150,988
White renters	1,841	2,166	2,511	3,276	5,366	5,010	13,584
Colored owners	8,555	12,931	9,126	8,346	8,114	4,307	2,960
Colored renters	569	920	682	507	625	319	100
Other	439	606	490	532	1,189	765	3,760
Total	39,021	50,274	48,875	58,760	83,783	64,942	171,392

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

White owners	5,325	7,232	6,562	7,233	9,562	7,549	10,214
White renters	413	568	634	680	951	623	.....
Colored owners	466	667	507	554	580	554	483
Colored renters	32	39	29	72	96	75	.....
Other	30	27	59	76	40	.....	140
Total	6,266	8,533	7,791	8,615	11,229	8,801	10,837

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

White owners	5,579	5,995	7,828	11,149	18,502	15,077	31,134
White renters	137	155	215	288	444	578	748
Colored owners	989	1,377	1,198	1,528	1,583	916	1,007
Colored renters	13	15	26	36	26	.....	.....
Other	46	65	28	92	82	178	762
Total	6,764	7,607	9,295	13,093	20,637	16,749	33,651

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMÓN.

White owners	3,193	4,434	4,363	4,995	4,822	2,643	8,818
White renters	270	332	339	466	594	280	3,166
Colored owners	1,807	3,069	1,611	1,265	804	180	120
Colored renters	199	332	207	121	160	.....	.....
Other	117	197	120	82	160	.....	100
Total	5,586	8,364	6,640	6,929	6,540	3,103	12,201

TABLE XL.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant, etc.*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

	Number of farms.	0 to 4 cuerdas.	5 to 9 cuerdas.	10 to 19 cuerdas.	20 to 49 cuerdas.	50 to 99 cuerdas.	100 cuerdas and over.
White owners	2,307	2,521	3,469	4,904	6,710	5,359	9,365
White renters	405	421	489	913	1,734	1,272	3,101
Colored owners	1,096	1,536	1,469	1,242	1,645	1,023	130
Colored renters	117	173	196	99	179	144	.....
Other	50	66	62	29	284	123	1,017
Total	3,975	4,717	5,685	7,187	10,552	7,921	13,613

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

White owners	1,701	2,574	1,609	1,276	1,350	1,436	13,744
White renters	143	215	104	168	66	574	3,217
Colored owners	1,302	2,068	1,049	716	343	142	.....
Colored renters	86	157	69	42	65	.....	.....
Other	41	47	80	25	123	60	.....
Total	3,273	5,061	2,911	2,227	1,947	2,212	16,961

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

White owners	4,541	5,558	5,295	6,668	11,660	10,472	28,061
White renters	283	299	439	436	879	658	211
Colored owners	1,238	1,859	1,273	960	1,145	681	500
Colored renters	65	103	83	78	.....	50	100
Other	91	128	80	132	223	214	757
Total	6,218	7,947	7,170	8,274	13,907	12,075	29,629

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

White owners	4,971	5,337	6,940	9,874	15,883	12,005	49,652
White renters	190	176	291	325	698	1,025	3,141
Colored owners	1,657	2,355	2,019	2,081	2,014	811	720
Colored renters	57	101	72	59	99	50	.....
Other	64	76	61	96	277	190	984
Total	6,939	8,045	9,383	12,435	18,971	14,081	54,497

TABLE XLI.—*Areas cultivated in the principal crops, in cuerdas.*

PORTO RICO.

	Tobacco.	Sugar cane.	Rice.	Sweet potatoes.	Malangas.	Yams.	Bananas.	Cocoanuts.	Coffee.	Indian corn.
White owners	4,361	53,758	6,466	26,574	9,057	1,528	57,837	4,219	173,505	13,914
White renters	1,005	14,824	541	2,509	682	126	2,482	387	5,797	1,274
Colored owners	451	939	1,442	7,004	2,271	395	7,840	620	14,525	2,598
Colored renters	56	341	109	650	136	28	404	80	679	161
Other	90	2,284	109	372	110	21	817	141	2,525	146
Total	5,963	72,146	8,667	37,109	12,256	2,098	69,380	5,447	197,031	18,093

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

White owners	333	2,751	501	5,811	945	303	6,409	952	21,560	1,825
White renters	12	347	49	674	199	50	492	30	953	207
Colored owners	1	285	26	383	70	29	399	66	1,499	132
Colored renters	.....	10	.....	48	27	8	42	5	76	30
Other	5	61	2	45	1	2	39	1	129	16
Total	351	3,454	578	6,961	1,242	392	7,381	1,054	24,217	2,210

PLAZA OF MAYAGUEZ.

TABLE XLI.—*Areas cultivated in the principal crops, in cuerdas*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

	To-bacco.	Sugar cane.	Rice.	Sweet pota-toes.	Malan-gas.	Yams.	Bana-nas.	Cocoa-nuts.	Coffee.	Indian corn.
White owners	809	3,668	565	7,242	1,784	517	19,706	534	46,260	2,780
White renters	37	1,064	7	223	23	6	299	4	547	94
Colored owners	35	114	53	1,039	236	73	1,799	33	3,303	275
Colored renters	1	16	.....	29	1	.....	16	.....	25	8
Other	2	762	.....	56	8	4	99	1	222	22
Total	884	5,624	625	8,589	2,052	600	21,919	572	50,357	3,179

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

White owners	103	7,647	1,296	4,234	671	145	3,090	1,156	7,164	998
White renters	12	3,477	92	428	35	39	296	47	360	88
Colored owners	18	256	448	2,040	260	119	755	427	1,074	302
Colored renters	1	151	37	272	13	6	75	71	45	35
Other	1	82	30	110	24	10	100	100	110	25
Total	135	11,613	1,903	7,084	1,003	319	4,316	1,801	8,753	1,448

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

White owners	1,480	4,565	853	3,654	1,704	48	2,952	62	12,212	848
White renters	441	3,066	150	763	249	10	403	61	1,905	131
Colored owners	187	46	244	1,403	612	24	1,090	20	2,126	281
Colored renters	39	1	32	155	34	11	123	1	250	37
Other	58	632	20	53	27	2	34	.....	422	27
Total	2,205	8,310	1,299	6,028	2,626	95	4,602	144	16,915	1,324

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

White owners	253	13,276	417	1,721	1,124	59	1,010	260	2,102	258
White renters	362	3,274	77	193	41	2	74	163	18	20
Colored owners	21	49	130	1,140	621	41	786	9	609	167
Colored renters	3	46	20	88	37	1	21	.....	13	15
Other	2	96	27	38	34	1	37	21	38	5
Total	641	16,74-	671	3,180	1,857	104	1,928	453	2,780	465

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

White owners	346	7,467	1,345	1,515	347	246	8,146	1,128	38,213	4,053
White renters	50	722	91	158	17	18	289	69	793	441
Colored owners	93	180	211	466	62	79	901	61	2,658	569
Colored renters	2	117	14	26	2	2	37	1	151	7
Other	11	651	23	37	7	2	122	17	601	12
Total	502	9,137	1,684	2,202	435	347	9,495	1,276	42,416	5,082

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

White owners	1,037	14,384	1,489	2,397	2,482	210	16,524	127	45,994	3,152
White renters	91	2,874	75	70	118	1	629	13	1,221	293
Colored owners	96	9	330	533	410	30	2,110	4	3,256	872
Colored renters	10	.....	6	32	22	.....	90	2	119	29
Other	11	.....	7	33	9	.....	386	1	1,003	39
Total	1,245	17,267	1,907	3,065	3,041	241	19,739	147	51,593	4,385

TABLE XLII.—*Live stock.*

PORTO RICO.

	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Pigs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Fowls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Young bulls.	Cows.	Yearlings.
On farms:															
White owners	36,089	5,048	861	42,151	9,998	4,406	239,766	39,716	16,042	4,427	3,905	17,993	9,084	42,858	20,220
White renters	3,116	179	54	3,462	922	339	18,585	5,843	1,994	487	423	2,791	2,027	5,118	2,433
Colored owners	7,088	373	46	10,969	2,286	784	55,833	3,316	2,486	568	560	3,143	763	7,556	3,519
Colored renters	541	36	.....	815	175	65	4,039	370	238	55	40	301	76	852	269
Other	690	295	9	636	115	15	3,915	953	287	52	37	307	310	739	354
Total on farms	47,524	5,931	970	58,033	13,496	5,609	322,138	50,198	21,047	5,589	4,965	24,535	12,260	57,123	26,795
Not on farms	11,140	1,054	115	8,147	2,495	754	43,361	7,675	6,539	2,021	1,302	6,631	9,769	16,249	7,527
Total animals	58,664	6,985	1,085	66,180	15,991	6,363	365,499	57,873	27,586	7,610	6,267	31,166	22,029	73,372	34,322
DEPARTMENTS.															
On farms:															
Aguadilla	5,861	685	86	10,359	2,003	671	46,638	4,747	1,311	366	641	2,046	254	5,091	2,261
Arecibo	9,656	1,069	144	9,726	2,721	631	57,431	5,651	2,478	644	611	2,836	543	7,610	3,999
Bayamon	7,066	398	44	10,398	1,348	785	52,469	8,409	5,191	1,198	1,139	6,004	4,460	12,825	5,421
Guayama	6,657	657	137	7,699	1,541	657	48,070	6,935	3,182	700	608	4,344	1,815	9,641	4,868
Humacao	4,963	46	34	4,911	1,395	534	21,530	8,419	3,053	908	734	3,582	3,510	8,550	4,423
Mayaguez	5,534	913	256	9,546	2,962	1,318	62,062	6,657	3,730	1,129	714	3,455	667	6,923	2,954
Ponce	7,787	2,163	269	5,394	1,526	1,013	33,938	9,380	2,102	644	518	2,268	1,011	6,483	2,869

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

White owners	4,927	644	73	8,774	1,592	476	39,092	4,122	1,107	312	546	1,744	224	4,333	1,959
White renters	475	10	6	852	222	44	3,975	165	88	22	58	137	11	364	166
Colored owners	377	25	6	621	152	138	2,926	393	106	22	30	137	18	308	101
Colored renters	36	1	.....	71	28	13	351	18	4	1	4	20	1	45	18
Other	46	5	1	41	9	.....	294	49	6	9	3	8	.....	41	17
Total on farms	5,861	685	86	10,359	2,003	671	46,638	4,747	1,311	366	641	2,046	254	5,091	2,261
Not on farms	213	2	.....	634	159	6	2,675	99	55	8	26	63	13	220	102
Total	6,074	687	86	10,993	2,162	677	49,313	4,846	1,366	374	667	2,109	267	5,311	2,363

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

White owners	8,278	974	137	8,269	2,270	583	48,318	5,038	2,232	576	547	2,509	481	6,678	3,537
White renters	225	17	1	199	65	.....	1,022	355	55	39	8	63	21	220	100
Colored owners	1,060	77	6	1,172	352	48	7,547	229	176	37	56	254	39	668	334
Colored renters	14	.....	.....	23	13	.....	122	5	1	2	.....	7	2	10	7
Other	79	1	.....	63	21	.....	422	24	14	.....	.....	3	.....	34	21
Total on farms	9,656	1,069	144	9,726	2,721	631	57,431	5,651	2,478	644	611	2,836	543	7,610	3,999
Not on farms	1,095	136	10	785	333	30	5,348	773	563	212	153	730	277	1,150	624
Total	10,751	1,205	154	10,511	3,054	661	62,779	6,424	3,041	856	764	3,566	820	8,760	4,623

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

White owners	4,697	90	20	6,378	832	513	33,736	6,140	3,785	963	857	4,003	4,075	9,112	3,804
White renters	511	43	18	582	74	45	3,069	1,061	460	62	97	822	151	1,164	465
Colored owners	1,457	8	5	2,916	387	199	13,168	938	758	153	159	990	182	2,083	952
Colored renters	154	.....	.....	348	27	28	1,499	101	88	12	15	99	25	261	66
Other	247	257	1	174	28	.....	997	169	100	8	11	90	27	205	134
Total on farms	7,066	398	44	10,398	1,348	785	52,469	8,409	5,191	1,198	1,139	6,004	4,460	12,825	5,421
Not on farms	1,792	60	10	1,642	283	170	9,724	1,496	1,470	643	338	1,364	1,577	4,390	2,074
Total	8,858	458	54	12,040	1,631	955	62,193	9,905	6,661	1,841	1,477	7,368	6,037	17,215	7,495

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

White owners	4,050	514	113	4,569	979	370	29,881	3,912	1,864	428	423	2,524	817	5,767	2,843
White renters	1,118	48	10	958	256	86	6,248	1,996	829	164	93	1,073	667	1,934	1,010
Colored owners	1,153	75	12	1,894	246	183	10,247	500	355	79	76	534	213	1,403	789
Colored renters	198	3	.....	131	43	14	898	79	63	20	7	101	31	305	97
Other	138	17	2	147	17	4	796	448	71	9	9	112	87	232	129
Total on farms	6,657	657	137	7,699	1,541	657	48,070	6,935	3,182	700	608	4,344	1,815	9,641	4,868
Not on farms	2,230	284	36	775	469	96	4,653	1,711	1,240	409	206	1,301	1,876	2,918	1,841
Total	8,887	941	173	8,474	2,010	753	52,723	8,646	4,422	1,109	814	5,645	3,691	12,559	6,709

TABLE XLII.—*Live stock*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Pigs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Fowls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Young bulls.	Cows.	Yearlings.
White owners	3,415	33	28	2,655	836	411	12,183	6,891	2,181	667	509	2,404	2,053	5,973	3,219
White renters	311	1	1	246	61	13	908	880	236	82	88	376	1,056	664	287
Colored owners	1,089	7	3	1,763	450	89	7,529	430	510	120	117	680	192	1,635	832
Colored renters	71	3	.....	154	37	10	575	87	59	15	12	58	17	131	43
Other	77	2	2	93	11	11	335	131	67	24	8	64	192	147	42
Total on farms	4,963	46	34	4,911	1,395	534	21,530	8,419	3,053	908	734	3,582	3,510	8,550	4,423
Not on farms	2,657	26	14	1,548	462	166	6,336	1,354	1,864	289	174	1,884	4,517	3,942	1,811
Total	7,620	72	48	6,459	1,857	700	27,866	9,773	4,917	1,197	908	5,466	8,027	12,492	6,234

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

White owners	4,540	829	233	7,462	2,339	1,135	50,067	5,543	3,103	960	593	2,921	577	5,769	2,490
White renters	215	16	13	480	200	134	2,430	445	259	87	36	216	16	356	173
Colored owners	698	38	9	1,466	390	49	8,435	483	327	79	77	284	72	665	254
Colored renters	26	29	.....	51	17	.....	367	72	19	3	2	13	.....	82	29
Other	55	1	1	87	16	.....	763	114	22	.....	6	21	2	51	8
Total on farms	5,534	913	256	9,546	2,962	1,318	62,062	6,657	3,730	1,129	714	3,455	667	6,923	2,954
Not on farms	788	29	6	2,052	549	117	11,165	607	395	126	121	437	37	1,162	372
Total	6,322	942	262	11,598	3,511	1,435	73,227	7,264	4,125	1,255	835	3,892	704	8,085	3,326

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

White owners	6,182	1,964	257	4,044	1,150	918	26,489	8,070	1,770	521	430	1,888	857	5,226	2,368
White renters	261	44	5	145	44	17	933	941	67	41	43	104	105	416	232
Colored owners	1,254	143	5	1,137	309	78	5,981	343	254	78	45	264	47	794	257
Colored renters	42	.....	.....	37	10	.....	227	8	4	2	.....	3	.....	18	9
Other	48	12	2	31	13	.....	308	18	7	2	.....	9	2	29	3
Total on farms	7,787	2,163	269	5,394	1,526	1,013	33,938	9,380	2,102	644	518	2,268	1,011	6,483	2,869
Not on farms	2,365	517	39	711	240	169	3,460	1,635	952	334	284	852	1,472	2,467	703
Total	10,152	2,680	308	6,105	1,766	1,182	37,398	11,015	3,054	978	802	3,120	2,483	8,950	3,572

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER ORGANIZING THE CENSUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1899.

I. By direction of the President, a census of the population, of the agricultural products, and of the educational conditions of Porto Rico shall be taken on the 10th day of November, and completed by or before the 20th day of December, 1899.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General, is appointed Director of the Census, with office in Washington. It is made his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the census, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

III. Mr. Harrison Dingman is appointed Assistant Director of the Census, with office in the city of San Juan, Porto Rico, and is charged, under the direction of the Director of the Census, with the collection of the information required by this order and such instructions as may be issued.

He will fill all vacancies which may occur among the supervisors of the census and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary, reporting his action to the Director of the Census.

IV. For the purpose of this census the island of Porto Rico is divided into seven census departments, and the following-named citizens of Porto Rico, nominated by the Military Governor, are hereby appointed supervisors of census:

1. Ricardo Hernandez, census department Bayamon.
2. Felix Seijo, census department Arecibo.
3. Luis A. Torregrosa, census department Aguadilla.
4. Manuel Badrena, census department Mayaguez.
5. Enrique Colom, census department Ponce.
6. Luis Muñoz Morales, census department Guayama.
7. Guillermo Riekohl, census department Humacao.

(The islands of Vieques and Culebra are a part of the census department of Humacao; the island of Mona, a part of the census department of Mayaguez.)

Each supervisor shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of duties by the Director or Assistant Director of the Census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

V. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his department, of the following duties: To consult with the Assistant Director of the Census in regard to the division of his department into enumeration districts most convenient for the purpose of enumeration, which districts shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the Assistant Director of the Census; to nominate to him suitable persons as enumerators within his department, one for each enumeration district and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties

of enumerator resides in that department, the supervisor may appoint any fit person to be the enumerator of that district; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties, to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his department, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the Assistant Director of the Census the complete returns for his census department in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by said officer. He will also make up and forward to the disbursing officer of the army designated to make payments in his department, not later than the 25th of each month, the accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due himself, each enumerator in his department, his clerk and messenger, his office rent, and current expenses, which accounts shall be duly certified as true and correct by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted by the disbursing officer so designated, and payment thereon shall be made by draft in favor of each person to whom payment is due. The accounts of enumerators will be sworn to by them and certified as true and correct by the supervisors. The duties imposed upon the supervisors by this order shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Secretary of War, and any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this order and the instructions he may receive, may be removed by the Assistant Director of the Census, who will report his action to the Director of the Census.

VI. Each enumerator shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the supervisor of census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, and in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

VII. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection, in his district, of the facts and statistics required by the population schedule, and such other schedules as the Secretary of War may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his district, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the order prescribed as of the date November 10, 1899. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this order, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as near as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his census department as his returns under the provisions of this order, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the district assigned any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated township, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated township, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such district to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of all or any part of such township, village, town, or city, as may be embraced in the district assigned to such enumerator, from the inhabitants of the territorry not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the census department to which he belongs the commission authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator.

VIII. The district assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed 1,500 inhabitants for urban and 1,000 inhabitants for suburban or rural districts, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all enumeration districts shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

IX. Any supervisor of the census may, with the approval of the Assistant Director of the Census, remove any enumerator in his department and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this order has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the Assistant Director of the Census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may in his discretion be practicable.

X. The Assistant Director of the Census may authorize and direct supervisors of the census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the language of the country, the compensation of such interpreters not to exceed three dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

XI. No supervisor's clerk, interpreter, special agent, or other official shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Secretary of War; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied by or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Porto Rican census, and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this order shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of the position to which they may be appointed.

XII. The enumeration of the population required by this order shall commence on the 10th day of November, 1899, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of the census of his department on or before the 20th day of December, 1899.

XIII. If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation to be paid for the services of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

XIV. If any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this order, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this order, or shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding $500; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not exceeding $500; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

XV. Each and every person more than 20 years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Assistant Director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this order are herein required, who shall if thereto requested by the Assistant Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this order, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

XVI. All fines and penalties imposed in this order shall be enforced by due legal process in the supreme court, and the courts of the judicial districts of the island, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and they are hereby granted jurisdiction for this purpose.

XVII. The Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this order as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of offices for the Assistant Director and supervisors of the census, and the furnishing thereof.

XVIII. All mail matter of whatever class, relative to the Porto Rican census and addressed to the Director, Assistant Director, or any supervisor or enumerator of the census, and indorsed "Official Business, War Department, Porto Rican Census," shall be transported free of postage; and all telegrams relative to the Porto Rican census sent or received by the officials aforesaid, shall be free of charge; and if any person shall make use of the postal and telegraph franking privileges herein granted, to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on a private message, letter, package, or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $300.

XIX. The Director of the Census is hereby authorized to print and bind such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to tabulate, print, publish, and distribute the results of this census.

XX. The expenses of taking the Porto Rican census, including the pay and allowance of civil officials and employees, shall be paid from the revenues of Porto Rico, and the Military Governor of Porto Rico will nominate one of the disbursing officers of the army in each census department to act as paymaster, who shall be provided with the necessary funds and who shall make disbursements in behalf of the Porto Rican census, according to such instructions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The names, rank, and stations of the officers so nominated will be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the Military Governor of Porto Rico, and will be announced in War Department orders.

XXI. The Military Governor of Porto Rico, and all civil and military officers in the island, will render such assistance to the Director, Assistant Director, supervisors, and enumerators of the Porto Rican census, as may be necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX II.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER ORGANIZING THE CENSUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 22, 1899.

I. The following-named officers nominated by the Military Governor of Porto Rico are appointed disbursing officers of the Porto Rican census, and will be respected accordingly:

Maj. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, census department of Bayamon.
Capt. A. C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, census department of Arecibo.
Lieut. S. G. Chiles, Eleventh Infantry, census department of Aguadilla.
Capt. P. M. Travis, Eleventh Infantry, census department of Mayaguez.
Maj. F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, census department of Ponce.
Capt. F. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, census department of Guayama.
Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, census department of Humacao.

II. Disbursing officers will pay the compensation of the Assistant Director, supervisors, enumerators, clerks, and other employees of the census, the rent of the offices of the Assistant Director and supervisors, the purchase or rental of office furniture, transportation and telegraph vouchers, the expenses of travel of officers and employees, as established by the Secretary of War, and such incidental expenses as may be authorized by the Director of the Census under paragraphs XVII and XIX of the order of the President for taking the census of Porto Rico.

III. In making expenditures and keeping their accounts, disbursing officers will be governed by the rules and instructions applicable to the revenues of Porto Rico established by the President: *Provided*, That the accounts of expenditures in behalf of the census of Porto Rico shall be kept separately from all other accounts and furnished in this form to the War Department.

IV. Disbursing officers will be stationed in the principal cities of their respective census departments and will communicate, without delay, with the supervisors of census, and will give them such information as to preparing their vouchers and keeping their accounts as may be necessary to the prompt settlement of all indebtedness.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX III.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS AND ENUMERATORS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AGUADILLA.	
1	Barrio Nuevo	Belen Vasquez.
2	Tamarindo	Augusto Reichard del Valle.
3	Santa Barbara	Señorita Julia Calvente.
4	Iglesia and Higuey	Jose Varela.
5	Montana	Ramon Varela.
6	Guerrero	Juan Roque.
7	Corrales and Caimital alto	Jose Colmenero.
8	Caimital bajo	Aurco Antonio Sanchez.
9	Malesas alta	Ramon Garcia.
10	Aguacate and Arenales	Jose Verny Garcia.
11	Malesas baja	Francisco Bocanegra Nunez.
12	Ceiba alta and Ceiba baja	Alfredo Platet.
13	Camaseyes	Domingo Molinary.
14	Borinquen	Manuel Ma. Arroyo.
15	Victoria	Pablo Alvarey.
16	Palmar	Arturo Schulze.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AGUADA.	
17	Rosario	Señorita Ynez Sola.
	California	Do.
	Guanaguilla	Do.
18	Atalaya	Luis Mendez Cordona.
	Jaguey	Do.
19	Cerro Gordo	Celestino Moret.
20	Carrizal	Francisco de Cordona.
	Espinal	Do.
21	Cruces	Luis Natalio Maisonare.
	Guayabo	Do.
	Rio Grande	Do.
22	Lagunas	Ramon Arrogo.
23	Marias	Benito Sola.
24	Naranjo	Federico Torres.
25	Piedras Blancas	Antonio Rivas.
	Asomante	Do.
26	Mal-paso	Juan Gonzalez.
	Guanabanas	Do.
27	Mamey	Ramon Veray.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ISABELA.	
28	Pueblo	Señorita Candida del Valle.
29	Guayabos	Manuel Perez.
30	Mora	Pedro Ruiz.
31	Coto	Celedonia Garcia.
32	Galateo bajo	Pedro Celestino Verez.
33	Galateo alto	Jose Vargas.
34	Llanadas (A)	Lino Garcia.
35	Llanadas (B)	Ricardo de la Cruz.
36	Planas	Pio Camacho.
37	Bajura	Antonio Pina.
38	Jobos (A)	Fernando Domenech.
39	Jobos (B)	Santiago Domenech.
40	Bejucos	Nicandro Garcia Rosario.
41	Guerrero	Eloy Utrina.
42	Arenales bajos	Señorita Ana Elisa del Valle.
43	Arenales altos (A)	Evaristo la Bastida.
44	Arenales altos (B)	Señorita Milagros la Bastida.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MOCA.	
45	Pueblo	Señorita Josefa Cedron.
46	Cruz	Adolfo Babilonia.
47	Voladoras	Juan Carrasco.
48	Capa	Tadeo Chamaco.
49	Rocha	Francisco Suarez.
50	Cuchilla	Donato Gonzalez.
51	Aceituna	Eduardo Mendez.
52	Centro	Pedro Pagan.
53	Maria	Ricardo Cedron.
54	Naranjo	Julio Veray Garcia.
55	Cerro Gordo	Gonzalo Gonzalez.
56	Plata	Juan Pedro Varela.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT RINCON.	
57	Poblacion	Señorita Juana Benegas.
	Pueblo	Do.
58	Calvache	Ramon Arrogo.
59	Barrero	Jose F. Echeandia.
	Atalaya	Do.
60	Jaguey	Nicolas Rivas.
61	Cruz	Ricardo Cumpiano.
62	Rio Grande	Jose Montilla.
63	Puntas	Antonio Velez.
64	Ensenada	Felix Colon.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SAN SEBASTIAN.	
65	Urrejola	Señorita Ana Mendez.
	Norzagaray	Do.
66	Piedras Blancas	Joaquin Colon.
	Cidral	Do.
67	Hato arriba	Segundo Esteres.
68	Pozas	Joaquin Moreno.
	Culebrinas	Do.
69	Perchas No. 1	Demetrio Hernandez.
	Perchas No. 2	Do.
70	Magos	Termino Liciago.

ENUMERATORS OF AGUADILLA.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGUADILLA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SAN SEBASTIAN—continued.	
70	Enea	Termino Liciago.
71	Juncal	Francisco Antonio Cebellero
72	Altosano	Termino B. Lopez.
	Sonador	Do.
73	Guacio	Emiliano Rosa.
74	Mirabeles	Andres Beauchamp.
75	Calabazas	Ramon Vina.
76	Hoya mala	Ulpiano Mendez.
77	Aibonito	Manuel Ramirez.
78	Guajataca	Modesto Cariel.
	Cibao	Do.
79	Robles	Jose Ramirez Arelano.
	Salto	Do.
80	Guatemala	Adolfo Polidura.
	Bahomamey	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LARES.	
81	Poblacion (A)	Señorita Carmen Levis.
82	Poblacion (B)	Jose Saldana.
83	Pueblo (A)	Francisco Marcano.
84	Pueblo (B)	Sixto Toro.
85	Espino (A)	Jorge Ferrer.
86	Espino (B)	Francisco Ramirez.
87	Callejones (A)	Daniel Rodriguez.
88	Callejones (B)	Clemerito Millan.
89	Piletas (A)	Gerardo Mendez Serrano.
90	Piletas (B)	Edelmiro Mendez Serrano.
91	Lares (A)	Gabriel Ornes.
92	Lares (B)	Juan Ornes.
93	Latorre (A)	Jose Edurigis Gonzalez.
94	Latorre (B)	Rodolfo Rodriguez.
95	Buenos-Aires (A)	Vicento Indico.
96	Buenos-Aires (B)	Dionisio Reyes.
97	Mirasol	Antonio Fout.
98	Bartolo (A)	Manuel Bernal.
99	Bartolo (B)	Rafael Jiran.
100	Pezuela	Manuel Eschavaria.
101	Rio Prieto (A)	Sixto Saldana.
102	Rio Prieto (B)	Vicente Vina, 2d.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO.

	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT UTUADO.	
1	Arenas	Juan Lazus.
2	.....do	Angel Padro.
3	Angeles	Jose Julia.
4	.....do	Ysidro A. Marin.
5	Caonillas Abajo	Saturnino Matos.
6	.....do	Brenturo Mattei.
7	Caonillas Arriba	Manuel Ruiz Alvarez.
8	Caguana	Genaro Porrata.
9	.....do	Jose Martin Gonzalez.
10	Caniaco	Tomas Jordan Miranda.
11	Utuado (city)	Francisco de B. Martinez.
12	.....do	Luis Jordan Cowea.
13	Consejo	Julio Seijo Rivera.
14	Don Alonso	T. Ramon Muniz.
15	.....do	Jose Santana Cintron.
16	Guaonico	Nicolas de Jesus.
17	Jayuya abajo	Ulises Seijo.
18	.....do	Nicolas Cordova.
19	.....do	Rafael Lopez.
20	Jayuya arriba	Ricardo Serbia.
21	.....do	Adolfo Padron.
22	.....do	Frutos Porrata.
23	.....do	Baldomero Miranda.
24	.....do	Jose Lopez.
25	Limon	Manuel Nirnet.
26	Mameyes Abajo	Genaro Gimenez.
27	.....do	Antonio Tulla.
28	Mameyes Arriba	Francisco de Jesus.
29	.....do	Jose de Jesus.
30	Las Palmas	Jose Matos.
31	Paso Palma	Ricardo Jordan.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT UTUADO—continued.	
32	Rio Abajo	Octavio Jordan Miranda.
33	Roncador	Jose D. Espada.
34	Salto abajo	Manuel Jordon.
35	Salto arriba	Manuel Palop.
36	Sabana Grande	Luis Baldoni.
37	Santa Isabel	Antonio Guzman Rodriguez.
38	Santa Rosa	Pablo Blanes Caban.
39	Tetuan	Luis Pio Toro.
40	.....do	Francisco Arabia.
41	Vivi abajo	Federico M. Maestre.
42	Vivi arriba	Galo Martinez.
43	.....do	Jose Casalduc Roig.
	Special agent	Juan Palop.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ARECIBO.	
44	Arenalejos	Aureo Silva.
45	Arrozal	Epifanio Perez.
46	.....do	Bernardo Gimenez.
47	Cambalache	Manuel Gonzalez.
48	Dominguito	Manuel Vinas.
49	Domingo Ruiz	Carlos Perez.
50	Factor	Agustin Costa.
51	Garrochales	Justino Tegidot.
52	Hato abajo	Manuel Collazo.
53	.....do	Gerardo Mendez.
54	Hato arriba	Melguiades Ginorio, 2d.
55	.....do	Luis Ginorio.
56	Hato viejo	Manuel Martinez.
57	.....do	Juan Rivera.
58	.....do	Clodomiro Cabanas.
59	Islote	Juan Marin Ginorio.
60	.....do	Jose Gonzalez.
61	Carrera	Ramon Castro.
62	Esperanza	Vicente Aguirre.
63	.....do	Antonio Cabanas.
64	.....do	Ulises Ginorio.
65	Miraflores	Waldemar Bit-hone.
66	.....do	Jose S. Rossello.
67	Arecibo (city)	Gonzalo Gandia.
68	.....do	Marcelino Andino.
69	.....do	Miguel A. Balseiro.
70	.....do	Epifanio Miranda.
71	.....do	Señorita Lina Silva.
72	Rio arriba	Joaquin Sanchez.
73	.....do	Jose Munoz Belaval.
74	Sabana Hoyos	Modesto Varona.
75	.....do	Jose Florido.
76	.....do	Fidel Gonzalez.
77	Santana	Julio Seijo Tavarez.
78	.....do	Alberto Ball.
79	Tanama	Armindo Cadilla.
	Special agent	D. Santiago Seijo.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT QUEBRADILLAS.	
80	Cacaos	Manuel Espinosa.
81	Cocos	Mariano Cruz.
82	Charcas	Arturo Deliz.
83	Guajataca	Osvaldo Perez.
84	Quebradillas	Guillermo Abraans.
85	San Antonio	Jorge Marena.
86	.....do	Rafael Lopez Marichal.
87	San Jose	Santiago Llovera.
88	Terranova	Alejandro Abraans.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CAMUY	
89	Abra honda	Pastor del Valle.
90	Camuy arriba	Jose Pamis.
91	Cienega	Guillermo Yglesias.
92	Cibao	Jesus Marrero.
93	Membrillo	Eusebio Vales.
94	Camuy	Manuel Aguirre.
95	Puente	Francisco Bettram.
96	Puertos	Gregorio Rivera.
97	Piedra Gorda	Vicente Nieves.
98	Quebrada	Santiago Rivera.
99	Santiago	Osvaldo Leon.

ENUMERATORS OF ARECIBO.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CAMUY—continued.	
100	Yeguada	Nicolas Cazuela.
101	Zanja	Juan B. Echeandia.
	Special agent	Juan Lacomba.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT HATILLO.	
102	Aibonito	Cristeto de Arce.
103	.....do	Dario Ruiz.
104	Pueblo	Jose Canino.
105	Bayaney	Francisco S. Alonso.
106	Capaez	Eugenio Rubio.
107	Carrizales	Fernando Lacomba.
108	Corcovadas	Francisco Arteaga.
109	Naranjito	Calixto Serbia.
110	Pajuil	Pedro S. Navas.
111	Hatillo (town)	Manuel Lacomba.
112	Yeguadilla oriental	Juan R. Alonso.
113	Yeguadilla occidental	Francisco Migolla.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT BARCELONETA.	
114	Florida afuera	Genaro Marchan.
115	.....do	Francisco Davila.
116	.....do	Ventura Rodriguez.
117	.....do	Juan Marchan.
118	Florida adentro	Ricardo Gil.
119	.....do	Ynocente Rivera.
120	.....do	Jose Rosario.
121	Garrochales	Eduardo Menendez.
122	Palmas altas	Enrique Lopez.
123	Barceloneta	Tomas Agrait Delgado.
	Special agent	Nepomucens Flores.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MANATI.	
124	Bajura adentra	Manuel Villamil.
125	Bajura afuera	Alberto Gandia.
126	Coto	Juan Ramos.
127	.....do	Lucas Gutierrez.
128	Manati (city)	Jose Menendez.
129	.....do	Bernardo Blandino.
130	....do	Ramon Ramos Casellas.
131	Rio arriba Poniente	Mario Santana.
132	....do	Fernando Medina.
133	Rio arriba Saliente	Enrique Villamil.
134	.....do	Teodoro Remas Velez.
135	Tierras nuevas Poniente	Leopoldo Santana.
136	.....do	Agustin Collazo.
137	Tierras nuevas Saliente	Jose Ramos Casellas.
	Special agent	Jose Montanez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MOROVIS.	
138	Barahona	Juan Collazo.
139	Cuchilla	Juan Amezaga.
140	Franquez	Jose Pareo.
141	Monte Llano	Miguel Miranda.
142	Morovis Norte	Mariano Alfaro, 1st.
143	Morovis Sur	Jose E. Marrero.
144	Pasto	Serafin Cordero.
145	Percha	Mariano Alfaro, 2d.
146	Morovis	Eusebio Yturrino.
147	Rio Grande	Jose Fontan.
148	San Lorenzo	Andres Otero.
149	Torrecilla	Herminio Miranda.
150	Unibon	Zacarias Cordero.
151	Vaga	Jose Miranda Gonzalez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CIALES.	
152	Cialitos	Francisco Mattey Rodriguez.
153	....do	Felipe Lopez Amber.
154	.....do	Elviro Rodriguez.
155	Cordillera	Francisco Coweger.
156	Fronton	Jose Dolores Padro.
157	.....do	Casiano Mediavilla.
158	....do	Segundo Roman.
159	Jagua	Salustiano Villamil.
160	.....do	Miguel de Jesus.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARECIBO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CIALES—continued.	
161	Hato Viejo	Monserrate Padro.
162	.....do	Ramon Fernandez Negron.
163	Pesa	Carlos Dominguez.
164	Pozas	Antonio Pouza.
165	.....do	Jose Rodriguez.
166	.....do	Agripino Padro.
167	Ciales	Andres Quintana.
168	Toro Negro	Arturo Davila.
169	.....do	Toiniano Rodriguez.
	Special agent	Ceferino Nieves.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT UTUADO.	
170		Señorita Juana Baldoni.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON.

	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SAN JUAN.	
1	Ballaja	Jose Atiles.
2	Mercado	Carlos Areizaga.
3	.....do	Jose Calderon Aponte.
4	Catedral	Manuel Torres Borges.
5	.....do	Heraclio Cordero.
6	Caleta	Rafael Cabrera.
7	.....do	Juan Echevarria.
8	.....do	Jesus Jiminez.
9	San Cristobal	Francisco Garavis.
10	.....do	Jose Aldea.
11	.....do	Enrique Power.
12	Teatro	Nicolas G. Quevedo.
13	.....do	Jose Soto Rodriguez.
14	San Francisco	Angel Santaella.
15	Marina	Ramon Vara.
16	.....do	Luis Jorge Rivera.
17	Puerta de Tierra	Carlos Gordils.
18	.....do	Pedro Capo.
19	.....do	Leandro Delgado.
20	.....do	Pedro Gomez.
21	.....do	Juan Roura.
22	Santurce	Antonio Gonzalez.
23	.....do	Sebastian Moll.
24	.....do	Mariano Pesquera.
25	.....do	Celso G. Villar.
26	.....do	Antonio Cordero.
27	.....do	Arturo Vizcarrondo.
28	Especial	Simon Bolhm.
29	.....do	Jose A. Cabrera.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT BAYAMON.	
30	Pueblo	Jose de J. Pesquera.
31	.....do	Jose Nater Landron.
32	.....do	Manuel Colon Dueno.
33	Cataño	Juan Valencia Gomez.
34	.....do	Justo Morales.
35	Juan Sanchez	Pedro de Angelis.
36	Hato Teja	Ricardo Santaella.
37	Pajaros	Jose E. Marquez.
38	Minillas	Eusebio Vizcarrondo.
39	.....do	Francisco Barbosa.
40	Cerro Gordo	Enrique Costoso.
41	Buena Vista	Jose Cantellop.
42	Santa Olaya	Luis Monclova Cestero.
43	Dajaos	Hipolito Gimenez.
44	Nuevo	Luis Schroder.
45	Pueblo Viejo	Anastasio Castro.
46	Guaynabo	Luis Venegas.
47	Santa Rosa	Antonio Rivera y Rivera.
48	Camarones	Rafael Minosa.
49	Guaraguaos abajo	Antonio Rodriguez.
50	Guaraguaos arriba	Manuel Loubriel.
51	Guaraguaos de Guaynabo	Joaquin Alum.
52	Sonadora	Felipe Flores Negron.
53	Palmas	Luis Bozzo.

ENUMERATORS OF CAYEY.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT TOA ALTA.	
54	Pueblo	Enrique Yzquierdo.
55	Mucarabonaz	Jose M. Perez.
56	Pinas	Rafael Diaz.
57	Ortiz	Alvaro Diaz.
58	Quebrada Cruz Abajo	Evaristo Catranes.
59	Quebrada Cruz B	Cesar Romero.
60	Rio Lajas	Cornelio Cintron.
61	Galatea	Jesus Rivera.
62	Quebrada Arenas	Carmelo Perez.
63	Contorno	Jesus Hernandez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT TOA BAJA.	
64	Pueblo	Juan Bautista Romero.
65	Candelaria Arriba	Mariano Vargas.
66	Candelaria Baja	Francisco Hernandez.
67	Media Luna	Jesus Rodriguez.
68	Sabana Seca	Francisco Cordova.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT DORADO.	
69	Pueblo Alto	Fernando del Valle.
70	Pueblo Bajo	Arturo Tulier Ramos.
71	Mameyal	Severo Tulier.
72	Higuillar	Juan de Jesus Arrogo.
73	Maguayo	Saturnino I. Vargas.
74	Espinosa	Juan Valderama.
75	Rio Lajas	Emelino Rodriguez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT VEGA ALTA.	
76	Pueblo	Justo Nieves.
77	Bajura	Jose Labrador.
78	Candelaria	Manuel Cordova.
79	Novillo	Abelardo Malpica.
80	Maricao	Juan Rivera.
81	Espinosa	Juan Ponsa.
82	Sabana	Severo Davila Gonzalez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT VEGA BAJA.	
83	Pueblo Alto	Jose C. Martinez.
84	Pueblo Bajo	Jose Davila Martinez.
85	Algarrobo	Santiago Perez.
86	Puerto Nuevo	Jose Robles Pastor.
87	Yeguada	Rodriguez Vicento.
88	Pugnado Afuera	Joaquin Perez.
89	Pugnado Adentro	Herminio Davila Perez.
90	Quebrada Arenas	Fernando Saldana.
91	Cabo Caribe	Ramon Carreras Perez.
92	Cibuco	Armando Landron Lopez.
93	Rio arriba and Rio abajo	Enrique Marchessi.
94	Ceiba	Alfredo Batalla.
95	Almirante Norte	Maria Enrique Vara.
96	Almirante Sur	Adolfo Marchessi.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COROZAL.	
97	Pueblo	James N. Chapman.
98	Cubrico	Ramon Fuentes Rivera.
99	Dos Bocas	Francisco R. Garcias.
100	Padilla	Jose Soto.
101	Cuchillas	Jose P. Soto.
102	Negros	Ramon Ybanez.
103	Magueyes	Jose Prado.
104	Palmarito	Candido Prado.
105	Maria	Jose Bon.
106	Palos Blancos	Julio Rodriguez.
107	Palmarejo	Ramon Furnier.
108	Abras	Sabrado Lopez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT NARANJITO.	
109	Pueblo	Modesta Archilla.
110	Nuevo	Agustin Langier.
111	Guadiana	Alfredo Archilla.
112	Achiote	Jose Ygaravidez Gutierrez.
113	Loinaz	Ramon Castro.
114	Cedro abajo	Francisco Barreras.
115	Cedro arriba	Jose Barreras.
116	Anones	Maximino Rivera.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMON—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT RIO PIEDRAS.	
117	Pueblo (A)	Mario Bran.
118	Pueblo (B)	Felix Padial.
119	Hato Rey	Antonio Godinez.
120	Sabana Llana	Francisco Nogueras.
121	Monacillo	Joaquin Solis.
122	Cupey (A)	Jose B. Quiara.
123	Cupey (B)	Jose Chamonier.
124	Caimito alto	Juan Nogueras.
125	Caimito bajo	Rafael Rivera Rodriguez.
126	Frailes	Artena Molina.
127	Rio	Jose E. Amy.
128	Tortugo	Rafael Muñoz.
129	Mamey	Antonio Garcia.
130	Hato Nuevo	Jose Navarro.
131	Quebrada Arenas	Enrique Contreras.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT RIO GRANDE.	
132	Pueblo	Ramiro Matute.
133	Zabana	Carlos Roure.
134	Mata de Platano	Angel Quiñones.
135	Herrera	Damiano Rodriguez.
136	Zarzal	Antonio Mellado.
137	Jimenez Alto	Francisco Baston.
138	Jimenez Bajo	Teofilo Quiñones.
139	Jimenez Centro	Juan Ros, 2d.
140	Guzman arriba	Jose del Rivera.
141	Guzman abajo	Pedro Sepulredo.
142	Cienega	Timoteo S. Bermudez.
143	Mameyes (A)	Fernando Noceda de la Garcia.
144	Mameyes (B)	Juan Garcia y Alvalo.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CAROLINA.	
145	Pueblo (A)	Adolfo Mercado.
146	Pueblo (B)	Ysidoro Esturio.
147	Hoyo-Mulas	Justino Carrion.
148	Martin Gonzalez	Ygnacio Martin.
149	Sabana abaja	Francisco Dobal.
150	San Antonio	Julio Rengel.
151	Cangrejos	Luis Blanco Abella.
152	Trujillo bajo	Miguel Quiñonez.
153	Borrasa alto	Francisco O'Neill Giminez.
154	Borrasa bajo	Manuel Gardon.
155	Santa Cruz	Manuel Callejo Fernandez.
156	Cacao	Eduardo Monclora.
157	Cedros	Jose Galinanes.
158	Carruzos	Ramon Rodriguez.
159	Canovanillas	Evaristo Velez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LOIZA.	
160	Pueblo	Rafael Melendez Rodriguez.
161	Mediania Baja	Rafael Comoriero Rodriguez.
162	Mediania Alta	Jorge Adzuar.
163	Torrecillas (A)	Antero Adzuar.
164	Torrecillas (B)	Jose Arrufat.
165	Canovanas (A)	Alvaro Padial.
166	Canovanas (B)	Antonio Garavis.
167	Hato-Puerco (A)	Antonio Comineco Rodriguez.
168	Hato-Puerco (B)	Agustin Sanchez.
169	Hato-Puerco (C)	Jose Aybar.
170	Lomas	Francisco Bonet Arecil.
171	Cubeu	Ramon Guillew.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT TRUJILLO ALTO.	
172	Pueblo	Andres Reyes Barcarcel.
173	Cuevas	Juan Sosa Sanchez.
174	Carraiza	Garraro Diaz y Diaz.
175	Quebrada Grande	Gaspar Diaz Gonzalez.
176	Quebrada Infierno	Carlos Diaz y Diaz.
177	Hato Viejo	Angel Rosa.

ENUMERATORS OF HUMACAO.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT GUAYAMA.	
1	Pueblo	Luis Vernez.
2	.....do	Eduardo Feannot Vasquez.
3	.....do	Enrique Vidal Blondet.
4	Guamani	Luis Alvarez Rodriguez.
5	.....do	Julio Cebollero Morales.
6	Palmas	Eugenio Buitrago.
7	Carmen	Ramon Figueroa.
8	Carite	Luis Alvarez Arias.
9	Jobos	Adolfo Fernandez.
10	Machete	Joaquin Amadeo.
11	Pozo-Hondo	Jose Maria Orlandi.
11	Algarrobo	Do.
12	Caimital	Jose L. Castillo Alvarez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SALINAS.	
13	Pueblo	Fabian Perez.
14	Rio Jueyes	Enrique Colon.
15	Lapa	Ceferino Queno.
16	Palma	Miguel Barrionuevo.
	Quebrada Yeguas	Do.
17	Aguirre	Manuel Candelaria.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ARROYO.	
18	Pueblo	Federico Virella.
19	.....do	Luis E. Bossolo.
20	Guasimas	Miguel A. Rivera.
	Palmas	Do.
	Ancones	Do.
21	Laurel	Miguel Dechoudens.
22	Pitahaya	Jaime Santiago.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CAYEY.	
23	Pueblo	Arturo Aponte Delgado.
24	.....do	Juan J. Cebollero Moralez
25	.....do	Federico Benet Colon.
26	Rincon	Pablo Giol Rivera.
	Monte Llano	Do.
27	Jacome alto	Deogracias Gonzalez.
28	Quebrada arriba	Ramon Tutusaus.
	Culebras alto	Do.
	Culebras bajo	Do.
29	Jacome bajo	Rafael Osuna.
	Sumido	Do.
30	Cercadillo	Jorge Vidal.
	Lapa	Do.
31	Pedro Avila	Eleuterio Vidal Santiago.
	Pasto viejo	Do.
32	Piedra	Luis Vasquez Muñoz.
	Maton abajo	Do.
33	Toita	Carlos Vallejo.
	Maton arriba	Do.
34	Vegas	Nicanor Collaro Novos.
	Farallon	Do.
	Cedro	Do.
35	Beatriz	Juan Gelpi Vidal.
	Guavate	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CIDRA.	
36	Pueblo	Jesus Munoz Castillo.
37	Bayamon	Ramon Ramirez.
	Monte Llano	Do.
38	Ceiba	Ramon Manzano.
	Rio abajo	Do.
39	Rabanal	Escolastico Ferrer Vasquez.
	Salto	Do.
40	Hondura	Sergio Santiago.
	Toita	Do.
41	Sur	Ceferino Vasquez.
	Rincon	Do.
42	Beatriz	Guillermo Haddok.
	Arenas	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AGUAS BUENAS.	
43	Pueblo	Bartolo Esteras.
44	Caguitas	Lisardo Lizardi.
45	Sumidero	Ricardo Latorre Fremaint.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAMA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AGUAS BUENAS—continued.	
46	Juan Asencio	Gabriel Santiago Gonzalez.
47	Bairoa	Jose Diaz Fontan.
	Jagueyes	Do.
48	Sonadora	Enrique Hernandez Batalla.
	Mulas	Do.
49	Mulita	Jaime Marti Cuyar.
50	Bayamoncito	Enrique Lizardi Colon.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CAGUAS.	
51	Pueblo	Vicente R. Munoz Barrios.
52	....do	Juan Ysern.
53	....do	Martin Delgado Roux.
54	....do	Juan Villariny Delgado.
55	San Salvador	Pedro Rivera Vasquez.
56	Beatriz	Vicente Munoz Grillo.
57	Cañabon	Hermogenes Alvarez.
58	Cañaboncito	Jose A. Grillo.
59	Tomas de Castro	Pedro Gonzalez Yglesias.
60	San Antonio	Ramon Vega Cruz.
61	Rio Cañas	Ramon Batista Cruz.
62	Borinquen	Pedro Bayonet Lopez.
63		Julio Morillo Montes.
64	Bairoa	Francisco Collazo Novos.
65	Turabo	Manuel Lizardi.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COMERIO.	
66	Pueblo	Adolfo Toses.
67	Piñas	Jose Matres.
	Vega	Do.
68	Palomas	Neftali Muñoz.
69	Doña Elena	Norberto Rivera.
70	Naranjo	Juan Santiago.
71	Cedrito	Jose R. Perez.
	Cejas	Do.
72	Rio Hondo	Julian Santiago.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT GURABO.	
73	Pueblo	Dr. Fernando Gonzalez.
74	Hato Nuevo	Eduardo Collazo Diaz.
75	Rincon	Ricardo Arguinzones.
76	Jagual	Ramon Quinoses Rieder.
	Masas	Do.
77	Quebrada Infierno	Rafael Arguinzones.
78	Jagua	Braulio Calderon Davila.
79	Celada	Angel Pio Ahedo Lafont.
80	Mamey	Severiano Vasquez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SAN LORENZO.	
81	Pueblo	Avelino Sauri.
82	Quebrada Honda	Juan J. Davila.
	Cayaguas	Do.
83	Florida	Ygnacio Aponte.
84	Hato	Jesus Gonzalez.
85	Jagual	Javier Velez.
86	Espino	Modesto Aponte.
87	Quebrada Arena	Francisco Colon.
88	Cerro Gordo	Juan Machon.
89	Quebrada	Aniceto Vasquez.
90	Quemado	Manuel Gutierrez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT JUNCOS.	
91	Pueblo	Domingo Oller.
92	Mamey	Eladio Rivera.
	Gurabo abajo	Do.
93	Gurabo arriba	Jose Galvez Aponte.
	Caimito	Do.
94	Ceiba Norte	Bartolome Azpurua.
	Ceiba Sur	Do.
95	Valenciano abajo	Miguel Reinoso.
	Valenciano arriba	Do.
96	Lirios	Justino Schroder.

SUPERVISOR AND ENUMERATORS OF MAYAGUEZ.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MAUNABO.	
1	Pueblo	Rafael Ortiz.
2	Emajagua	Emilio Calimano.
3	Quebrada Arenas and Talante	Federico Amadeo.
4	Calzada and Lizas	Luis Ortiz.
5	Palo-seco	Erneste Velasquez.
6	Matuyas bajo and alto	Bautista Ortiz.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT PATILLAS.	
7	Pueblo	Ramon Costa.
8	Cacao bajo and Quebrada arriba	Luis L. Cepero.
9	Cacao alto and Jagual	Octavio Rivera.
10	Rio Arriba	Pedro Vergne.
11	Mulas	Jose Mauras.
12	Maton and Guayabote	Hemeterio Fanon.
13	Mamey and Apeadero	Antonio Capella.
14	Rios and Pollos	Paulino Rodriguez.
15	Bajo and Jacaboa	Fernando Martinez.
16	Guardarraya	Pedro Aguayo.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT YABUCOA.	
17	Pueblo Este	Lorenzo I. Martorell.
18	Pueblo Oeste	Jose L. Cepero.
19	Calabazas	Jose L. Berrios.
20	Guayabota	Luis G. Berrios.
21	Guayanes	Nicolas Perez.
22	Jacana	Francisco Berrios.
23	Limones	Augusto Gautier.
24	Teja	Ernesto Ramos.
25	Aguacate	Casimiro Labres.
26	Playa	Jose Jesus Davila, 2d.
27	Juan Martin	Jose Ma Carrilla.
28	Camino Nuevo	Wistremundo Ortiz.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT HUMACAO.	
29	Santo Domingo	Francisco Lopez.
30	San Juan	Exequiel Damiz.
31	Santiago and San Francisco	Aurelio Ramirez.
32	Playa	Eduardo Lacroix.
33	Marianao	Rodolfo Porrata.
34	Tejas	Carlos Buitrago.
35	Anton Ruiz	Esteban Lavergne.
36	Buena Vista	Juan Lopez.
37	Candelero abajo	Julio Monclova.
38	Candelero arriba	Federico Martinez.
39	Cataño and Mabu	Francisco Bruset.
40	Collores	Adolfo Vilar.
41	Mambiche and Rio abajo	Emigdio Ysern.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT PIEDRAS.	
42	Pueblo and Quebrada Arenas	Cruz Baquero.
43	Rio abajo	Francisco Roig.
44	Rio arriba	Ramon Aponte.
45	Montones abajo	Francisco R. Manzanares.
46	Montones arriba	Casimiro Marquez.
47	Vegas abajo	Ruperto Marquez.
48	Tejas alto	Hilario Martinez.
49	Colores and Boqueron	Jose Casimiro Berrios.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT FAJARDO.	
50	Ceiba and Machose	Guillermo R. Bird.
51	Chupacallos and Saco	Felesforo Ramirez.
52	Rio abajo and Daguao	Jose Lucero.
53	Quebrada Seca and Guayacan	Anibal Muñoz.
54	Fajardo, parte Este	Manuel Guzman Benites.
55	Fajardo, parte Oeste	Andres Holst.
56	Sardinera and Naranjo	Yldefonso Cintron.
57	Cabezas and Demajagua	Cristobal Andreu.
58	Florencio and Quebrada Vuelta	Julio Erparolini.
59	Rio arriba	Estebano Guzman.
60	Rio abajo	Manuel Roman.
61	Quebrada Fajardo	Placido de la Plaza.
62	Poblado de Luquillo	Benijno Fernandez Saraso.
63	Pitahaya	Luis Benites Calzada.
64	Juan Martinez and Sabana	Carmelo Craca Pacheco.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMACAO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT VIEQUES.	
65	Pueblo Vieques, parte Este	Agusto Bonel.
66	Pueblo de Vieques, parte Oeste and Florida	Juan Sampayo.
67	Puerto Real arriba	Trinidad Quiñones.
68	Puerto Real abajo	Regalado Benites.
69	Mosquito and Llave	Antonio Bellido.
70	Punta Arenas, Puerto Ferro, and Puerto Diablo	Miguel Benites.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT NAGUABO.	
71	Pueblo	Ramon J. Rodriguez.
72	Hucares	Juan P. Alberty.
73	Duque	Aristarco Garcia.
74	Daguao	Arturo del Rivero.
75	Mariana	Blas Maldonado.
76	Santiago Luna and Rio	Alejo Bilva.
77	Maizales	Ponero Buso Porrata.
78	Rio Blanco abajo	Carmelo Roman.
79	Rio Blanco arriba	Pablo Feliciano.
80	Peña-pobre	Jose Fuentes.
	ISLA CULEBRA.	
81	Isla Culebra	Jose Amado.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ.

	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MAYAGUEZ.	
1	Salud	Antonio Boudet.
2	Rio	Juan Maria Marin.
3	Carcel	Jose Lago Garcia.
4	....do	Alfredo N. Cuebas.
5	....do	Ramon Brandes.
6	Candelaria	Miguel Medina.
7	....do	Jose Leandro Montabos.
8	Marina Meridional	Jesus Trujillo Lange.
9	Marina Septentrional	Salvador Badrena.
10	....do	Fernando del Toro.
11	Mayaguez arriba	Francisco del Valle Aran.
12	....do	Belisario del Valle Aran.
13	Quemado	Julio Monge.
14	Bateyes	Jose Ramirez Avilez.
15	Rio Cañas arriba	Buena Ventura Pecunia.
	Naranjales	Do.
16	Juan Alonso	Francisco C. Vera.
17	Limon	Joaquin Freyre.
18	Rosario	Manuel Gonzalez Rivera.
19	Montoso	Hermogenes Diepa.
20	Miradero	Carmelo Besosa Pena.
21	Algarrobo	Alfredo Guifford.
22	Sabanetas	Carmelo Lange.
23	Rio Cañas abajo	Gerardo Venegas Gotal.
24	Leguisamo	Alfredo Cuebas.
25	Sabalos	Vidal Santana.
26	....do	Rafael Ganthrio Martin.
27	Guanajibo	Guillermo V. Cintron.
28	Rio Hondo	Antonio Garcia Sanjengo.
	Malezas	Do.
29	Quebrada Grande	Tomas Boucher Bayron.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT HORMIGUEROS.	
30	Pueblo	Elenterio Pujalo Quiñones.
	Guanajibo	Do.
31	Hormigueros	Ambrosio Marchani.
	Jaguita	Do.
32	Lavadero	Manuel I. Diez.
	Benavente	Do.
	ISLA MONA.	
33	Isla Mona	J. J. Giminez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AÑASCO.	
34	Cuarteles primero	Francisco Y. Montoya.
	Cuarteles tercero	Do.
35	Cuarteles segundo	Silverio Aran.

ENUMERATORS OF PONCE.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AÑASCO—continued.	
35	Cuarteles cuarto	Silverio Aran.
36	Añasco arriba	Oscar Porrata.
	Añasco abajo	Do.
37	Caguabo	Magin Montoya.
	Playa	Do.
38	Hatillo	Eduardo Ynfante.
	Caracol	Do.
39	Marias	Pablo Ybanez.
	Quebrada Larga	Do.
40	Piñales	Manuel Betances.
41	Daguey	Antonio Charneco.
	Humatas	Do.
42	Cerro-gordo	Emilio Goico.
	Corcovado	Do.
43	Espino	Serafin Agostini.
	Cidra	Do.
	Carreras	Do.
44	Cercado	Fidel Benites.
	Rio-arriba	Do.
	Casey-abajo	Do.
45	Ovejas	Rafael Mangual Lopez.
	Casey arriba	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CABO ROJO.	
46	Pueblo Norte	Lucas E. Muniz.
47	Pueblo Sud	Enrique Toro Soler.
48	Bajura	Luis Bran.
49	Monte Grande	Antonio Comas Ortiz.
50	.....do	Jose Garrastasio.
51	Guanajibo	Juan B. Marti.
52	Miradero	Alfredo Toro Colberg.
53	.....do	Tomas Marini Silva.
54	Pedernales	Wenceslas Font.
55	.....do	Sergio Toro Ortiz.
56	Boqueron	Gil Bouget.
57	Llanos Tuna	Gregorio Montalvo.
58	.....do	Manuel Toro Peralta.
59	.....do	Elias Montalvo Colberg.
60	Llanos Costa	Arturo Lopez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SAN GERMAN.	
61	Pueblo central	Juan O'Neill.
62	Pueblo oriental	Eduardo Delgado.
63	Pueblo occidental	Salvador Agrait.
64	Minillas	Luis Limeris.
65	Retiro	Ramon Delgado.
66	Guama	Pedro Y. Pajaro.
67	Sabana Grande abajo	Antonio Yrizarry.
68	Cotui	Rafael Pujals.
69	Tuna	Eduardo Quiñones.
	Maresua	Do.
70	Rosario bajo	Carlos Muxo.
71	Hoconuco bajo	Martin R. Paradis.
72	Cain alto	Antonio Barca.
73	Hoconuco alto	Galo Rosado.
74	Cain bajo	Francisco Pujals.
75	Rosario alto	Augusto Aponte.
76	Duey bajo	Gabriel Veles.
77	Sabana Eneas	Gustavo Deljado.
	Ancones	Do.
78	Rosario Peñon	Vicente Lopez.
	Duey alto	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LAJAS.	
79	Pueblo	Manuel Torregrosa.
80	Paris	Juan Girona.
81	Santa Rosa	Buenaventura Pagganadri.
	Plata	Do.
82	Lajas arriba	Alfonso Quintana Cajas.
83	Costa	Luis Biaggi.
	Parguera	Do.
84	Sabana Yeguas	Arturo Zapata.
85	Palmarejo	Acisclo Ronda.
	Llanos	Do.
86	Candelaria	Bartolome Yrizarry.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SABANA GRANDE.	
87	Pueblo Norte	Señorita Blanca M. Malaret.
88	Pueblo Sud	Hipolito Garcia Sejarro.
89	Machuchal	Enrique Falcon.
90	Rincon	Santos N. Delgado.
91	Santana	Clemento Vasquez.
92	Tabonuco	Miguel Schetini.
93	.....do	Manuel Serra Ortiz.
94	Rayo	Angel R. Falcon.
95	Susua	Ramon Gutierrez.
	Torre	Do.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT MARICAO.	
96	Pueblo	Enrique Cuebas Grappe.
97	Maricao afuera	Fermin Bran.
98	Montoso	Mateo Vera.
99	Bucarabones	Francisco Beauchamps.
100	Indiera alta	Jose Garcia Navarro.
101	Indiera Frios	Hipolito Cuebas.
102	Indiera baja	Pedro Cordeu.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LAS MARIAS.	
103	Pueblo and Maravilla	Ernesto Vissepo Cuebas.
104	Alto Song (Campo)	Mario L. Vissepe.
105	Anones	Belford Souffrout.
106	Naranjales	Antonio Olivencia.
106	Furnias	Do.
107	Rio Cañas	Ramon Freyre Burgos.
108	Palma Escrita	Santiago Beauchamps.
109	Bucarabones	Pedro Vanderdys.
110	Cerrote	Epifanio B. Perez.
111	Purisima Concepcion	Ernesto Vissepo Hernandez.
112	Buenavista	Jose Muxo Vazquez.
113	Chamorro	Eulojio Vicento.
	Espino	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE.

	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT PONCE.	
1	Barrio primero	Mrs. Ana Camps.
2	Barrio segundo	Señorita Olivia Paoli.
3	.....do	Señorita Angela Ruiz Gandia.
4	.....do	Señorita Mercedes Arias.
5	Barrio tercero	Señorita Rogelia Chardon.
6	Barrio cuarto	Luis S. Vasquez.
7	.....do	Bernardino Bocanegra.
8	Barrio quinto	Señorita Dolores A. Duran.
9	.....do	Jose A. Boscana.
10	.....do	Antonio Pasarell.
11	Cantera	Guillermo Atiles Santos.
12	.....do	Oriol Pasarell, 2d.
13	.....do	Eduardo Neuman.
14	.....do	Julio Yordan.
15	Playa	Carlos Gensana.
16	.....do	Manuel Yzquierdo.
17	.....do	Ricardo Arias.
18	Canas	Avelino Rodriguez.
19	.....do	Mariano Y. Clavell.
20	Portugues	Luciano Rivera.
21	Tibes	Gregorio Rivera.
22	.....do	Evaristo Velasquez.
23	San Patricio	Ramon Rivera.
24	San Anton	Ysidoro Uriarte.
25	Sabanetas	Raimundo Uriarte.
26	Bucana-Vayas	Pedro I. Massanet.
27	Capitanejo	Francisco Trigo.
28	Magueyes	Jose Teissoniere.
29	Guaraguaos	Jose C. Ortiz.
30	.....do	Julio Ruiz.
31	Quebrada Limon	Genaro Soler.
32	Marueño	Luis V. Quintano.
33	Machuelo abajo	Ramon Vando.
34	.....do	Rafael San Millan.
35	Coto-Laurel	Manuel Paoli.

ENUMERATORS OF SAN JUAN.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT PONCE—continued.	
36	Coto-Laurel	Cayetano Casals.
37	Machuelo arriba	Arturo Fornaris, 2d.
38	Real	Rafael Balaguer.
39	Cerrillos	Carlos Atiles.
40	Maraguez	Julio Ranin.
41	.....do	Francisco Rodriguez Batista.
42	Montes Llanos	Gustavo Mas.
43	Anon	Natalio Gonzalez.
44	.....do	Jose R. Vendrell.
45	Especial	Arturo Fornaris, 1st.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ADJUNTAS.	
46	Pueblo	Martin Aparicio.
47	Saltillo	Juan F. Quintana.
48	.....do	Jose Cobian.
49	Pellejas	Jose Delgado.
50	.....do	Arturo Aparicio.
51	Capaes	Manuel Garrastegin.
52	Portillo	Regino Nieves.
53	Guayabo Dulce	Juan Garcia Berenjuer.
54	Guilarte	Ramon Llompart.
55	Yahuecas	Americo Rodriguez.
56	.....do	Francisco Santiago.
57	Garzas	Juan Aparicio.
58	Limani	Pedro Castro Arias.
59	Vega arriba	Jose Schwartzkopff.
60	Tanama	Guillermo Carreras.
61	Yayales	Antonio Medina.
62	Juan Gonzalez and Portugues	Jose Gregorio Loba.
63	Guayo and Vega abajo	Francisco Yrizarry.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AIBONITO.	
64	Norte and Sud	Angel de la Cruz.
65	Asomante and Caonillas	Francisco Colon.
66	Algarrobo and Llano	Fausto Negron.
67	Cuyon	Juan A. del Manzano.
68	Pastos and Roble	Manuel Martinez Aviles.
69	Plata	Ramon A. Rodriguez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT BARROS.	
70	Pueblo	Emilio Santo Domingo.
71	Ala de la Piedra and Orocovis	Eladio Rodriguez.
72	Botijas	Jose E. Zavala.
73	Gato	Manuel Ramos.
74	Saltos	Clemente Valle.
75	Sabana and Mata de caña	Francisco Carreras.
76	Barros	Gervasio Colon.
77	Pellejas and Bauta arriba	Juan M. Yglesia.
78	Bermejales	Roman Carreras.
79	Bauta abajo	Jose Rojas.
80	Damian arriba	Amadeo Barredo.
81	Damian abajo	Bautista Latorro.
82	Collores and Cacaos	Lucas Colon.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT BARRANQUITAS.	
83	Pueblo	Señorita Angela Santaella.
84	Palo lincado	Julio F. Ortiz.
85	Helechal	Jose Munoz Rivera.
86	Quebradillas	Tomas Pagan.
87	Honduras	Jose M. Santini.
88	Quebrada grande	Manuel Carvajal.
89	Cañabon	Joaquin Rojas.
90	Barrancas	Tomas Colon.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COAMO.	
91	Ermita	Edelmiro Matos.
92	Este and Oeste	Domingo Emanuelli.
93	Cuyon and Palmarejo	Euripides Rodriguez.
94	Pasto	Hermogenes Rodriguez.
95	San Ildefonso	Jose Baerga.
96	Llanos	Juan R. Jusino.
97	Santa Catalina	Rogaciano F. Fontanez.
98	Pedro Garcia	Marcos Blancos.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COAMO—continued.	
99	Cayales	Jose E. Aponte.
100	Coamo arriba	Manuel Marquez.
101	Pulguillas	Rosendo Quesada.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT GUAYANILLA.	
102	Pueblo	Ramon Yordan.
103	Magas and Playa	Alejandro Marguez.
104	Indios and Boca	Antonio Yrizarry.
105	Jagua and Concejo	Jose A. Pajaro.
106	Llano and Quebradas	Joaquin Yordan.
107	Barrero and Macana	Pedro Romanacce.
108	Sierra baja	Rodolfo Pacheco.
109	Quebrada-honda and Jagua-Pasto	Joaquin F. Torres Lujo.
110	Pasto	Rodolfo Pascual.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT JUANA DIAZ.	
111	Norte and Sur	Antonio Aracil.
112	Este and Oeste	Dacio Pasarell.
113	Lomas and Sabana Llana	Jose Oriol Muñoz.
114	Guayabal	Carlos Julia.
115	.....do	Santiago Rodriguez.
116	Hato-Puerco abajo	Agapito Cortes.
117	Villalba abajo	Joaquin Torres.
118	Hato-Puerco arriba	Antonio Rivera.
119	Villalba arriba	Felipe Colon.
120	.....do	Serafin M. Natali.
121	.....do	Oscar Muñoz.
122	Caonilla arriba	Vicente F. Rodriguez.
123	Caonilla abajo	Mauricio de la Cruz.
124	Vacas	Pedro G. Goico.
125	Jacaguas and Callado	Ceferino Rodriguez.
126	Collores	Manuel Ferrer.
127	.....do	Rogerio Vasquez.
128	.....do	Luis Cruz.
129	Cintrona	Eloy Diaz.
130	Capitanejo	Manuel Y. Villaronja.
131	Armuelas	Juan C. Medrano.
132	Tijeras and Emajagual	Manuel Rodriguez.
133	Rio Cañas arriba	Carlos Marin.
134	Rio Cañas abajo	Reinaldo Alvarez.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT PEÑUELAS.	
135	Pueblo	Jose N. Purcell.
136	Cuevas and Tallaboa Saliente	Gabino Balusguide.
137	Tallaboa Poniente	Rafael Soldevila.
138	Tallaboa alta	Pedro Lanusa.
139	Encarnacion and Coto	Ramon Perez.
140	Jagua	Julio Gonzalez.
141	Rucio	Enrique Ginestre.
142	.....do	Rafael Gonzalez.
143	Quebrada Ceiba	Jose Belen Gotay.
144	Santo Domingo	Ulises Ramirez.
145	Macana	Romulo Purcell.
146	Barreal	Francisco Ferrer Banza.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT SANTA ISABEL.	
147	Pueblo and Playa	Marcelino Torres.
148	Felicia No. 1 and Felicia No. 2	Rosendo Arce.
149	Jauca No. 1 and Jauca No. 2	Rafael Vechini.
150	Boca, Velazquez, and Descalabrado	Pedro Comas.
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT YAUCO.	
151	Pueblo Norte	Julio Arismendi.
152	.....do	Santiago F. Negroni.
153	Pueblo Sud	Jose Maria Mattei.
154	Guanica	Ramon C. Martin.
155	.....do	Tomas Berastain.
156	Barinas	Jesus Beril.
157	Jacana and Almacigo alto	Ramon Pagan.
158	Insua alta and Ciego Hernandez	Feodosio Nigaglioni.
159	Insua baja	Santiago Negroni Nigaglioni.
160	Almacigo bajo	Leopoldo Porrata.
161	Algarrobos	Alejandro Agostini.

Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PONCE—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT YAUCO—continued.	
162	Vegas and Caimito	Augusto Agostini.
163	Collores	Hercilio Vasquez.
164	Rancheras	Antonio Follinchi.
165	Rubias	Carlos M. Fraticelli.
166	Frailes	Angel Vargas.
167	Naranjo	Jose Perez Pagan.
168	Rio Prieto	Domingo Pietri Roman.
169	Aguas Blancas	Francisco Lopez.
170	Duey	Salvador Sune.
171	Quebradas	Luis Garcia Toro.
172	Sierra alta	Antonio Sanchez.

APPENDIX IV.

CONTRACT FOR TABULATING THE ENUMERATION OF POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Whereas the Tabulating Machine Company, through its general manager, Herman Hollerith, has submitted an offer to the Director of the Census of Cuba and Porto Rico to tabulate the enumeration of the population of the said islands, and said Director has concluded to accept said proposition,

It is hereby agreed by and between Colonel J. P. Sanger, Director of the Census of Cuba and Porto Rico, party of the first part, and the Tabulating Machine Company, a corporation of the State of New York, party of the second part, as follows:

The party of the second part, in consideration of the payments to be made to it as hereinafter provided, agrees to tabulate by the Hollerith tabulating system, and under the direction of its general manager, the enumeration of the population of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico from the schedules to be delivered to it by the party of the first part according to the twenty-two (22) tables heretofore submitted.

The party of the first part hereby agrees to pay to the party of the second part for such tabulation the sum of three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) cents for each person, and one (1) cent for each building enumerated, as follows:

Eight-tenths (0.8) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 1 and 2.

Three-tenths (0.3) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 3 and 4.

Three-tenths (0.3) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 5 and 7.

Forty-five hundredths (0.45) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 8, 9, and 10.

Seventy-five hundredths (0.75) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Nine-tenths (0.9) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The payments for tabulating tables 1 and 2, and for tabulating tables 3 and 4, are to be made on the completion of such tables for each province of Cuba and department of Porto Rico, and for the remaining tables 5 to 22 inclusive, on completion of such tables for each island.

The party of the second part agrees to commence such tabulation without delay upon receipt of the schedules from the party of the first part, and to proceed with and complete said tabulation with diligence and dispatch.

The party of the second part further agrees to tabulate the schedules relating to agriculture and schools for said islands according to such tables as may be required by the party of the first part, for which tabulations the party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part, in addition to the payments above provided for, the actual cost of such tabulation (which shall include rent, clerk hire, material, and all other expenses) plus ten (10) per cent of such cost for the services of the party of the second part for superintending and directing the work.

The party of the first part may at any time discontinue the tabulation of the schedules relating to agriculture and schools by giving written notice to that effect to the party of the second part; and in such event all records and results are to be delivered to the party of the first part, and the party of the second part shall be paid for the cost of the work plus said ten (10) per cent for services, to the date of the receipt of such notice by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have executed this agreement in quadruplicate, and have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this 1st day of February, A. D. 1900.

Signed by contracting parties and witnessed.

APPENDIX V.

GOVERNORS OF PORTO RICO.

1. Juan Ponce de Leon, appointed by their Majesties on March 2, 1510, captain of the island, and turned over the command by royal order in 1511 to

2. Juan Ceron and Miguel Diaz, appointed by Admiral Diego Columbus in the use of his rights, acknowledged by the Council of Indies. They governed until 1514, at which period the same admiral removed them and appointed

3. Commander Moscoso, whose administration was very brief, resigning the authority in the same year to

4. Cristobal de Mendoza, who led the expedition against the Indians of Vieques and left for Sevilla, being substituted in his turn by

5. Juan Ponce de Leon, appointed for the second time, on September 27, 1514, captain of the island, with civil and criminal jurisdiction on both land and sea. He governed seven years, and as he was preparing, in 1520, for his second expedition to Florida, he intrusted the command to

6. Antonio de la Gama, who, in September, 1519, had arrived at San Juan in the capacity of judge, and who married a daughter of Ponce de Leon. Gama retained the supreme authority until the beginning of 1521, in which year he transferred it, by order of the King, to Diego Columbus, who selected as his lieutenant

7. Pedro Moreno, the municipal mayor, who had been the solicitor of the city, and who retained the command until 1529, in which year

8. Antonio de la Gama, Ponce de Leon's son-in-law, was appointed in his place. His management could not have been very satisfactory, as he was removed in 1531, his successor being

9. Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, a justice of the *audiencia* of Santo Domingo, in order that, assuming the general authority, he might supervise the actions of Moreno as

well as of Gama. The latter left for Venezuela, and after his task was ended Ayllon returned to the Española, in the same year, the command being transferred to

10. Francisco Manuel de Lando, the ordinary municipal mayor, appointed, as Moreno had been, the lieutenant of the admiral. Lando discharged his duties until 1537, in which year the Crown recovered the right to appoint the captains and justices of San Juan. This news was very gladly received in the island, but as seven years elapsed without the right being exercised, the ordinary mayors continued exercising the government, to the great dissatisfaction of the residents, who complained in 1541 that they had no head. Finally, in 1544, His Majesty appointed as captain

11. Geronimo Lebron, who arrived in Porto Rico in 1545, and died a natural death fifteen days after his taking possession of the office. He was substituted in the same year by

12. Licentiate Cervantes de Loaysa, a justice who resided in the Española, and who was appointed on the petition of the residents of San Juan. His strict rule brought about such dissatisfaction that in 1547 the municipality requested the monarch that he should not be allowed to govern in perpetuity, because it would mean the ruin of the island.

13. Luis de Vallejo governed from June, 1550, to April, 1554, being replaced by

14. Licentiate Caraza, appointed in 1555, and who governed until 1561. He was succeeded by

15. Antonio de la Llama Vallejo, who married Leonora Ponce, the daughter of the conqueror, and who governed to 1564. In this year the appointment of civil officials as governors of the island was discontinued and

16. Francisco Bahamonde Lugo, a cavalry captain in Flanders, was appointed. He was obliged in person to lead an expedition against the invasion of savages, receiving an arrow in a muscle which endangered his life. His government ended in 1569, and he left for Spain. At the beginning of 1570 he was succeeded by

17. Francisco de Solis, a native of Salamanca, appointed for four years at an annual salary of 775,000 *maravedis*. He was succeeded in 1575 by

18. Francisco de Obando, who continued in office until 1580, being followed by

19. Juan de Cespedes, who died the same year. The next governor arrived in the island in 1581.

20. Juan Melgarejo, a native of Sevilla, whose duty it was to prepare a geographic description of the country. He transferred the government in 1583 to

21. Diego Melendez, mentioned by Abbad, and who governed the island for eleven years, from 1583 to 1594.

22. Pedro Xuarez, colonel, governed provisionally in 1593 and 1595.

23. Alonso Mercado, in 1599, captain.

24. Sancho Ochoa de Castro, in 1602.

25. Gabriel de Rojas, in 1603.

26. Felipe Beaumont y Navarra in 1614.

27. Juan de Vargas, in 1620.

28. Juan de Haro, in 1625.

29. Enrique Henriquez, in 1630.

30. Iñigo de la Mota, 1635.

31. Agustin de Silva, in 1656.

32. Maestre de Campo Juan Perez de Guzman, in 1661.

33. Maestre de Campo Geronimo de Velasco, in 1664.

34. Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arteaga, in 1670. Died on March 7, 1674.

35. Maj. Diego de Robladillo, in 1674, temporary.

36. Capt. Baltasar Figueroa, in 1674, temporary.

37 Maestre de Campo Alonso Campo, in 1675.

38. Maestre de Campo Juan Robles, in 1678.
39. Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Andono, in 1683.
40. Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, in 1690 to 1695.
41. Maj. Tomas Franco, to 1698.
42. Maj. Antonio Robles, to 1699, temporary.
43. Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, in 1699.
44. Maestre de Campo Gabriel Gutierrez de Rivas, in 1700.
45. Maj. Diego Villaran, in 1703, temporary.
46. Capt. Francisco Sanchez, in 1703, temporary.
47. Capt. Pedro de Arroyo, to 1705.
48. Maestre de Campo Juan Morla, temporary.
49. Maj. Francisco Granados, to 1708.
50. Col. Juan Rivera, to 1713.
51. Jose Carreño, in 1716, temporary.
52. Maj. Alonso Bertodano, in 1716.
53. Maj. Francisco Granados, to 1720.
54. Captain of Cavalry Jose Mendizabal, to 1724.
55. Lieut. Col. Matias Abadia, to 1731.
56. Maj. Domingo Nanglares, to 1743.
57. Col. Juan Colomo, in 1743.
58. Col. Agustin Pareja, to 1751.
59. Lieut. Col. Matias Bravo, to 1755.
60. Mateo de Guazo.
61. Felipe Ramirez.
62. Col. Marcos de Vergara, 1766.
63. Lieut. Col. Jose Tentor, temporary.
64. Col. Miguel de Muesas, to 1775.
65. Brig. Gen. Jose Dufresne, to 1783.
66. Brig. Gen. Juan Daban, to 1789.
67. Brig. Gen. Miguel Ustariz, to 1792.
68. Brig. Gen. Francisco Torralbo, to 1795.
69. Camp Marshal Ramon de Castro, to 1804.
70. Camp Marshal Toribio de Montes, to 1809.
71. Camp Marshal Salvador Melendez, to 1820.
72. Brig. Gen. Juan Vasco y Pascual, in 1820.
73. Brig. Gen. Gonzalo Arostegui, to 1822.
74. Col. Jose Navarro, in 1822, temporary.
75. Lieut. Gen. Miguel de la Torre, Count of Torrepando, to 1837.
76. Camp Marshal Francisco Moreda, in 1837.
77. Camp Marshal Miguel Lopez Baños, to 1840.
78. Lieut. Gen. Santiago Mendez Vigo, to 1844.
79. Lieut. Gen. the Count of Mirasol, to 1847.
80. Camp Marshal Juan Prim, Count of Reus, to 1848.
81. Lieut. Gen. Juan de la Pezuela, to 1851.
82. Camp Marshal the Marquis of Spain, to 1852, temporary.
83. Lieut. Gen. Fernando de Norzagaray, to 1855.
84. Lieut. Gen. Andres Garcia Camba, in 1855.
85. Lieut. Gen. Jose Lemery, to 1857.
86. Lieut. Gen. Fernando Cotoner, to 1860.
87. Lieut. Gen. Rafael Echague, to 1862.
88. Brig. Gen. Rafael Izquierdo, in 1862, temporary.
89. Lieut. Gen. Felix Maria de Messina, to 1865.
90. Lieut. Gen. Jose Maria Marchesi, in 1867.

91. Lieut. Gen. Julian Juan Pavia, in 1869.
92. Jose Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1870.
93. Gabriel Baldrich, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
94. Ramon Gomez Pulido, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
95. Simon de la Torre, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
96. J. Martinez Plower, lieutenant-general, in 1873.
97. Rafael Primo de Rivera, lieutenant-general, in 1873.
98. Jose Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1875.
99. Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1877.
100. Manuel de la Serna, lieutenant-general, in 1878.
101. Eulogio Despujols, lieutenant-general, in 1881.
102. Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
103. Miguel de la Vega Inclan, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
104. Ramon Fajardo, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
105. Luis Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1885.
106. Romualdo Palacio, lieutenant-general, in 1887.
107. Juan Contreras, temporary, camp marshal, in 1887.
108. Pedro Ruiz Dana, lieutenant-general, in 1888.
109. Jose Lasso Perez, lieutenant-general, in 1892.
110. Antonio Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1893.
111. Jose Gamir, lieutenant-general, in 1895.
112. Manuel Delgado Zulueta, temporary, general of division, to February 15, 1896.
113. Sabas Marin, lieutenant-general, to January 4, 1898.
114. Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 4, 1898, to January 11, 1898, temporary.
115. Andres Gonzalez Muñoz, lieutenant-general, January 11, 1898. (Died the same day).
116. Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 12, 1898, temporary, to February 2, 1898.
117. Manuel Macias y Casado, lieutenant-general, February 2, 1898, to October 16, 1898.
118. Ricardo Ortega, general of division, temporary, from October 16, 1898, to the 18th of the same month and year, on which day the general government of the island was turned over to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.
119. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Military Governor, October 18, 1898, to December 6, 1898.
120. Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, December 6, 1898, to May 9, 1899.
121. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor, May 9, 1899, to May 1, 1900.
122. Charles H. Allen, Civil Governor, inaugurated May 1, 1900.

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APPENDIX VI.

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APPENDIX VII.

Census of Porto Rico in account with the Insular Treasury of Porto Rico.

Dr.		Cr.		
Sept. 1, 1899, original estimate and allotment	$199,000.00	Expenditures as follows:		
		Director—		
		Stationery and other office supplies	$70.15	
		Salary of clerk and messenger	315.00	
		Traveling expenses to and through Porto Rico	96.25	
				$481.40
		Assistant Director, salary		4,160.00
		7 supervisors, salaries		3,245.00
		911 enumerators, salaries		52,870.00
		Clerks, special agents, and messengers of Assistant Director and supervisors		7,620.05
		Transportation of stores and persons		1,149.24
		Rent and incidental expenses of offices in Porto Rico		3,893.71
		Census property[1]		653.42
		Census stationery and printing		1,739.89
		Tabulating		39,444.38
		Printing bulletins		663.14
		Printing and illustrating English edition of report, 6,500 copies		6,643.75
		Printing and illustrating Spanish edition of report, 4,000 copies		5,841.11
		Translating report and bulletins into Spanish		712.17
		Indexing report		65.00
		Foreign postage census reports		180.00
		Total expenditures		129,362.26
		Excess of allotment over expenditures		69,637.74
Total	199,000.00	Total		199,000.00

[1] All census property in Porto Rico was purchased through the supply division of the War Department. The census property and stationery in Porto Rico on hand at the close of the work, and valued at $1,143.20, were transferred to the insular authorities.

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